The Northern Coastal Ranges of British Columbia

A Climber's Guide

Earle R. Whipple

THE NORTHERN COASTAL RANGES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: A CLIMBER'S GUIDE.

By Earle R. Whipple

Even today, the Coast Range (Coastal Ranges) of British Columbia is one of the wildest ranges in the world. The northernmost parts of the range have been visited by mountaineers only in recent times. It is a land of high mountains, long distances, difficult access, long fjords (inlets), big inland lakes, large glaciers and icefields, powerful rivers and deep valleys with undergrowth. When measured from north-northwest to south-southeast, British Columbia is 1600 km long, up to 800 km wide in the north, narrower in the south, and is endowed with several cordilleras, of which the Coast Range and the Canadian Rockies are the longest. It has almost three quarters of the surface area of Peru. With the four cordilleras of the Columbia Mountains in the interior, these mountains constitute an enormous extent of ridges and peaks. This province is a sea of mountains, and even today only a relatively few areas are routinely visited by mountaineers, especially in the northern Coast Range.

Eighty years ago, an entire expedition was required to reach and climb one, two or maybe three peaks in the northern Coast Range during the summer. Entering without mechanical aid, as in those times, requires strength and persistence. With floatplane and helicopter access, the area is still so big that groups can find near total isolation much of the time.

This book does **not** include the area of Mount Waddington, in the excellent guidebook by Don Serl (2003), or Vancouver Island.

Apr. 20, 2023

Dedicated to Henry Snow Hall, Jr. (1896 – 1987)

Henry Hall, of Cambridge Massachusetts, one of the early explorers and climbers of the Coast Range, was a graduate of Harvard University and a patron of mountaineering. He was one of the founding members of the Harvard Mountaineering Club, and a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, noted in the ACC and AAC, and a member of other climbing, exploration and geographic clubs in several countries.

Henry Hall appreciated the difficulties of most climbers in realizing their aspirations of travel and mountaineering. He decided therefore to help financially, and gave aid to many mountaineering expeditions throughout his life. During the especially vigorous era of the Harvard Mountaineering Club in the 1950s and 1960s, he routinely made up deficits incurred by the club for its journal.

A noted climber in Canada, he also climbed in Africa, Alaska, the Alps and the Caucasus. Henry Hall was a person of both power and benevolence. Such a man is rare in any age.

Glasgow Mtn. (r), and Mt. Merriam (left) with Glasgow Lake, from the north. Glasgow Glacier is on the right. Photo: Earle R. Whipple (1966).
Note the difference in the snow cover, and glaciers. Old photos.

The features in this work can be found using the search engine in the computer. To find chapter titles and specific mountains (can use small letters), use two spaces between the words instead of one, e.g., Good Hope Mountain.

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements

Earle R. Whipple first visited Canada in 1953 with the Harvard Mountaineers in the Northern Selkirks, and has gone to the mountains during most of the following years. He lived in Vancouver from 1965 to 1968, but was so busy that he didn't climb as much as he should have. It was his good fortune to visit the Coast Range in 1956, 1959, 1961 (all to the Mt. Waddington area) and to Chilko Lake in 1966.

The contribution of Richard Culbert to this book has been major. Especially valuable is his **information of old approaches on the ground** to the various areas (1960s, in his original guidebooks). One day, when petroleum supplies run low, and floatplane and helicopter fuel are prohibitively expensive, the access by ground (and by water) will become more important. Some of these access routes are being used today. Little effort has been made to edit this material, except to bring data up to date.

Most of the sources are listed below. The Appalachian Mountain Club library (Boston), the BCMC library (Vancouver), the AAC library in Golden, Colorado, the ACC in Canmore Alberta, the Centre Excursionista de Catalunya (Barcelona, Spain) and the Servei General D'informacio de Muntanya (Sabadell, Spain) were also helpful.

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Special thanks go to Chris Barner, Mike Bennett, the late Joseph Firey, Benoit Landry, Geoff Mumford, Don Serl, Roger Wallis and Glenn Woodsworth for the effort they have made.

The author wishes to thank all people who tried to assist him, whether or not they succeeded in giving pertinent information.

Peaks Misplaced on Maps (in order, north to south)

Mt. Hickman (Scud Peak in CME), Mt. Hodgkinson, Howson Peak, Pillar Peak, Big Snow, Beelzebub, Mt. Ratcliff, Half Dome, Mt. Sciron, Concubines, Mt. Huth, Mt. Conery, Whitemantle Mtn., Three Sisters, Prince of Wales, Jewakwa Mtn., Heakamie Mtn., Mt. Merriam, Altruist Mtn. and Portal Peak.

Tavistock Mountain is misplaced in CAJ 1969. Also Galleon Peak (Tchaikazan Group).

Such mistakes are understandable considering the complexities of the terrain, and inadequate descriptions.

INTRODUCTION

The Coast Range is on the west coast of the province of British Columbia and the Alaska Panhandle, trending north-northwest to south-southeast, beginning at the Yukon border and extending to just north of the border with Washington state in the United States, at the Fraser River. In it is found a great variety of attractions for the mountaineer.

The limits of this guidebook are from the Glenora Group (inland) in the north to Toba Inlet in the south, and an arbitrary border drawn northeast from the head of Toba Inlet, a distance of about 1000 kilometers. The guidebook excludes the Alaska Panhandle and the mountains adjacent to it to the east, Vancouver Island and the Lillooet Icefield. The north-south leg of the Stikine River separates the Stikine area from the Spectrum Group.

The Glenora Group is the only Group outside the confines of the Stikine River on the outside of its curve in the north. The Spectrum Group is within its curve. The Valhalla Mountain (southern) part of the Glenora Group is south of where the Chutine River flows into the Stikine River, and the Chutine climbing area, in the Alaskan Panhandle guidebook, is northwest of Valhalla Mountain.

Several of the first groups are well inland. The first group to touch the ocean in the north is the Nass Group. In reality, the mountains of the Coast Range tend to be inland, beyond the heads of the inlets (fjords) that come into the land from the coast. This is true for many of the groups.

Photos and diagrams are included in the guide to help the reader gain an idea of the character of the locales, and to help with route finding. The reader should enjoy the climbing by learning for himself, with a little written aid to save time and error.

Listing and Sequence of Peaks

The mountains and their groups are presented primarily in a north to south sequence, and secondarily east to west. Some cirques are described in order around the rim. No system works perfectly, however, and some irregularities will be noted. **The terms "Range" and "Group" are used interchangeably in this listing to avoid being pedantic,** and a group may or may not be named for the range to which it belongs.

The Coast Range has such an enormous variety of summits that peaks of very low altitude are very often listed. Summits above 2600m not listed have not been climbed, to the author's knowledge.

Those peaks in boldface type are those whose names have been officially adopted by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CAJ 47(1964):102-105). Names of mountains in parenthesis are alternate or former names, and the names of routes are also in parenthesis.

Glacial Retreat, Global Warming, and Maps

Due to warming of the climate, maps to this area are often out of date, and valleys filled with glaciers on the maps, especially low ones, are now often completely free of ice.

References

References are included in this volume which will aid future guide-book writers, provide documentation (i.e., listing the sources of information) and will help climbers to learn to use the libraries. Thorough documentation is a measure of the reliability of the information. References of mere mention and no content are often omitted.

Don Munday has written a number of articles for the Canadian Alpine Journal which bear on the history of the Coast Range and the people who explored it. His publications are listed in the Cumulative Subject & Author Index of the Canadian Alpine Journal (Vol. 1, 1907, to Vol. 70, 1987). Books cited in the references are often excellent (and rare!) and access to a mountaineering library is imperative.

Journals and Abbreviations

AAJ- American Alpine Journal, American Alpine Club
AJ- Alpine Journal, the Alpine Club, London, England
AE- Avalanche Echoes, Vancouver section, ACC
APP- Appalachia, Appalachian Mtn. Club, Boston, Massachusetts
BCM- B. C. Mountaineer, BCMC, Vancouver, B. C. (through 2019)
Index to Publications of the BCMC. 1907-1969, by Michael Feller
Index to Publications of the BCMC. 1970-1990, by Michael Feller
NLR- BCMC Newsletter, Vancouver, B. C.
CAJ- Canadian Alpine Journal, Alpine Club of Canada
Alpine Club of Canada library (CAJ), available on Internet
Cumulative Subject & Author Index of the Canadian Alpine Journal
(Volume 1, 1907, to Volume 70, 1987) by Beverley Bendell
CLOUDBURST (magazine; FMCBC)
FA- first ascent
FRA- first recorded ascent
FSR- Forest Service road (Ministry of Forests & Natural Resource)
GSC- Geological Survey of Canada
HN- Heathens, Heathen Mountaineers Newsletter, Campbell River, B. C.
HM- Harvard Mountaineering, Harvard Mountaineering Club,
Cambridge, Massachusetts
INT- Internet; CME- Canadian Mtn. Encyclopedia (bivouac.com)
KK- Kootenay Karabiner, Kootenay Mountaineering Club (KMC)
MAZ- Mazamas, Oregon
New Zealand Alpine Journal
PATC- Potomac Appalachian Trail Club Bulletin, Vienna, Virginia
PC- personal communication to the author, followed by initials or
full name
PRM- Princeton Mountaineering, Princeton, New Jersey
SEATTLE- Seattle Mountaineer, Seattle, Washington.
SIERRA- Sierra Club Bulletin, California
VOCJ- Varsity Outdoor Club Journal, University of B. C.

Books

The Unknown Mountain, by Don Munday, Hodder and Stoughton, 1948; Coyote Books, 1993

Cloud Walkers, by Patrick Sherman, MacMillan of Canada, 1965.

GUIDE- A Climber's Guide to the Coastal Ranges of British Columbia, by Richard Culbert, ACC, 1965

GUIDE2- by Richard Culbert, supplement to GUIDE, publ. by ACC, 1969

Alpine Guide to Southwestern B. C., by Dick Culbert, Dick Culbert Publ., Vancouver, B. C., 1974

In the Western Mountains, by Susan Leslie, Provincial Archives, Victoria, B. C., 1980 (various ranges)

A Guide to Climbing and Hiking in Southwestern British Columbia, by Bruce Fairley, Gordon Soules Books, Vancouver, 1986

Towards the Unknown Mountains, by Robert J. Wood, Ptarmigan Press, Vancouver, 1991

Mountains of the Coast (photos), by John Baldwin, Harbour Publ., 1999

Phyllis Munday, Mountaineer, by Kathryn Bridge (The Quest Library) XYZ Publications : Lantzville, B. C., 2002

WADD- The Waddington Guide, by Don Serl, Elaho Publ., B. C., 2003

A Passion for Mountains: the lives of Don and Phyllis Munday, by Kathryn Bridge, Rocky Mtn. Books, 2006

Coast Mountain Men, by Gil Parker, Aware Publ., 2007

Exploring the Coast Mountains on Skis, by John Baldwin, third ed., 2009

Other References

The St. Elias Mountains, by Roger Wallis (CAJ 75(1992): 12-17)

The 2006 Centennial Camp, St. Elias Mountains, Yukon Territory (guide book, ACC), by Roger Wallis, April 2006

Disaster on Mount Slesse, by Betty O'Keefe and Ian MacDonald, Madeira Park; Caitlin Press, 2007

Bear Attacks: Their Causes and Avoidance, by Stephen Herrero, Globe Pequot, 2002

Bears: Without Fear, by Kevin Van Tighem, Rocky Mountain Books, 2013

Non-mountaineering History

The Northwest Passage by Land, by Milton and Cheadle, 1865

The Forms of Water, by John Tyndall, Appleton, N.Y. 1896 (written in 1872, p.xi-xii, p.144. Tyndall was a noted physicist and alpinist.)

The Last Spike, by Pierre Berton, McClelland and Stewart Ltd., Toronto/Montreal, 1971 (see pp. 172-174)
History of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by W. Kaye Lamb, Macmillan, N.Y., 1977

Trail and Hut Guidebooks

Also, consult the **Regional (Backpacking) Traverses and Hiking** (in end of book).

Hiking the Rain Forest: Prince Rupert to Terrace, by Shannon Mark and Heather McLean, Bookmark Publ., 1985
Hiking Guide to the Big Trees of Southwestern B. C., by Randy Stoltmann, Western Canada Wilderness Committee, 1987.
The Bella Coola Valley and Vicinity, Hiking Trails and Routes, by Scott Whittemore, Bella Coola, 1993
Hikes in Tweedsmuir South Provincial Park, by Scott Whittemore, 1994 (rare)
Don't Waste Your Time in the B.C. Coast Mountains, by Kathy Copeland 1997
103 Hikes in Southwestern B. C. (5th ed.), by Jack Bryceland, Mary and David Macaree, BCMC, Greystone Books, Vancouver, B. C., 2001
Exploring Prince George. A Guide to North Central B. C. Outdoors, by Mike Nash, Rocky Mountain Books, 2004
Trails to Timberline: in West Central British Columbia, by Einor Blix, Gordon Soules, 3rd edition 2009

A more efficient approach to first ascent credits is used here, which also provides a tabulation of an **abbreviated climbing history** of a group (placed just before the peaks and route data). **When names of the first ascent party are missing, or only initials are given, refer to the tabulation above ("Some Climbing and Exploration") by the year. If no initials are given, all of the tabulated party members did the climb; otherwise the initials give the first ascent party.** References to the climb may be in either or both places.

When a group of climbers is **"with"** a person whose name follows "with", it means that the person is a **professional guide.**

The Internet also carries information on access. **Some Internet sources are listed in**

www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/ (B. C.Prov. Parks)
www.backroadmapbooks.com (trails, roads, etc.)
www.bivouac.com (Canadian Mtn. Encyclopedia)

One should remember that some statements may be outdated, for reasons listed in the section below (access).

Classifications and Ratings

Seven categories of ratings have been used in this guidebook. The first two ratings are the presence of ice on the climb, and glacier travel. The difficulty of ice climbs has not been estimated.

Note that all routes with glacier travel are at least Class 4 (rope necessary), even if the climbing on the peak itself is Class 3 (a scramble). Bergschrunds are often met, and the ice problems associated with them are not always stated as "Ice" in the text.

The third rating is that of duration, of the round trip, in other words the overall commitment to the climb. It is an attempt to estimate the length of the climb in time, which depends on distance (Distant base-camps require more time.), elevation gain, the degree of sustained difficulty, the physical condition of the party, its efficient or inefficient use of time, and conditions on the mountain. **Such ratings are always approximate.** In Roman numerals,

Grade I- means a climb requiring a few hours.
Grade II- half a day.
Grade III- most of a day.
Grade IV- very long day, maybe with a bivouac.
Grade V- one to two days.
Grade VI- several days.

The fourth rating is that of difficulty of the rock climbing, by the decimal system (omitted in pure snow and ice climbs). The table gives comparisons of two systems.

These ratings are not of sustained difficulty, but those of the hardest move. The fifth rating, artificial aid, is from A1 to A4 when present. A0 indicates a rappel, shoulder stand or a pendulum.

NCCS	Decimal	Adjective
F1	1	A walk
F2	2	Steep walk
	3	Scrambling
F3	4	Rope necessary **(including glaciers)**
	5.0	Possible protection
F4	5.1	Moderately
	5.2	difficult
F5	5.3	Difficult
	5.4	
	5.5	
F6	5.6	Very difficult
F7	5.7	
F8	5.8	
F9	5.9	Extremely
F10	5.10	difficult

The sixth rating is whether snow is expected on the climb (s). Ascents over glaciers always have this. Presence of snow, of course, depends largely on the season. **Many climbs on snow require crampons even when ice is not met.**

The seventh rating is a measure of the overall pleasing nature of the climb, admittedly a question of opinion. This may be due, for instance, to sustained difficulty on sound rock, to fine snow climbing or to beautiful surroundings. It is given by one or two stars (*), two stars denoting an outstanding climb. The use of these has been sparing. Some routes may deserve one or two stars, but not bear them. Future experience will tell.

In some cases where descriptions were terse and incomplete, some guesswork has been used to estimate difficulties and lengths of climbs. Climbers are requested to spot slip-ups and report them if they are grossly inaccurate, and the author must in the end acknowledge his error. The climber should realize that accuracy in all details in such a work as this is impossible, and when faced by guidebook inaccuracy should use his experience and common sense to reach a sound decision, and not rely on rote adherence to the guidebook.

Ratings, Snowfall, Glacial Retreat and Advance

Ratings give only limited information, therefore it is best to read the entire description before a decision is made whether to do a climb. The guidebook assumes a climbing party to be adequately equipped, in condition, and to have sound judgment and good weather.

One should note that snowfall is not constant from year to year, nor are snow conditions during stormy versus clear summers. **Many routes are dependent on snow depth and cover.** The descriptions in the text are hopefully typical.

Since 1857 (see book, 'The Forms of Water' (above, p. xi and 144)) there has been an average warming trend in the world climate, and glaciers in the Coast Range have retreated. Near Mount Waddington, the terminus of the Franklin Glacier has retreated since 1959 and the Franklin River now issues from one side of the canyon and then meanders to the other side, making backpacking access very difficult. When the Mundays used the Franklin Glacier for access in the late 1920s, and in 1956 and 1959, the snout of the glacier gave no such problem. In 1959, Franklin Glacier below Icefall Point had wasted away dramatically, producing large depressions in the ice, whereas this was a broad, smooth ice highway in 1956. The sudden discharge of a new glacial lake on the Franklin Glacier destroyed one group's belongings, including its tents and supplies. All the glaciers of these mountains have behaved similarly, although not all so dramatically. The melting of ice has modified some routes of access, and changes are continuing today.

This retreat began earlier in the Alps, 1857 (see Tyndall's book).

Glacier Travel

Increased familiarity with and travel on glaciers in the last few decades has unfortunately developed a disregard for the dangers of glacier travel among many climbers and has increased neglect for protection against falls into crevasses.

To quote Don Munday, "Some mountaineering writers convey the impression that surface signs always mark presence of a crevasse roofed thinly enough to be dangerous. This is bad advice, and likely to lull the less experienced person into false sense of security."

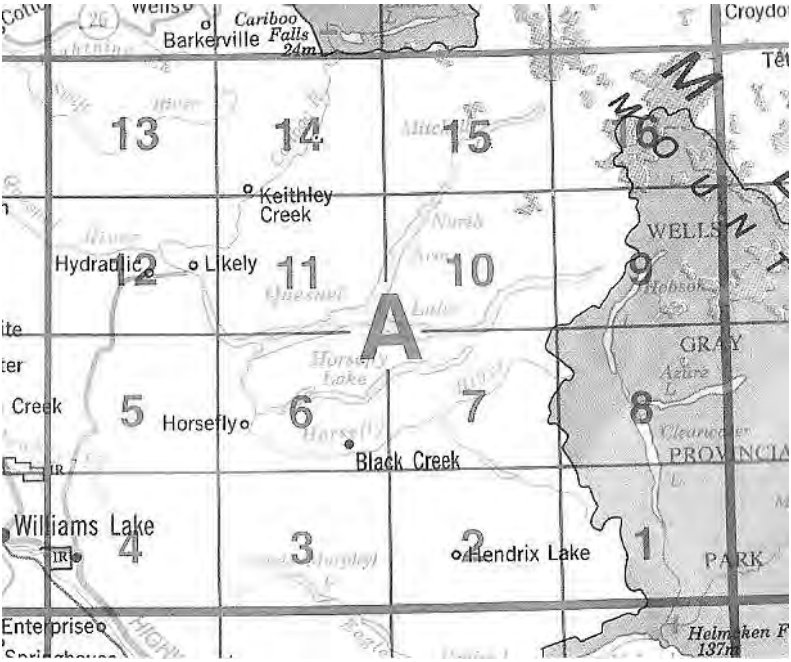
Lack of surface signs on a glacier took the life of Steven Horvath (Kootenay Mountaineering Club) in 2008.

John Clarke was a solitary explorer and climber of the Coast Range, who habitually climbed alone, including crossing snow covered glaciers, an unwise and dangerous practice. He succeeded in surviving many years, but examine the photo in CAJ 57(1974):61 and look where the tracks lead.

Above Royal Glacier, on the way to Pagoda Peak (July 30, 1980).
Photo: Geoff Mumford.

On Otranto Glacier. **Photo: Geoffrey Mumford.**

Glacier problem, Niut Range. Photo: G. Mumford.



The Canadian map system. This is an example taken from 93A of the Wells Gray Provincial Park area, British Columbia. It is a country of magnificent mountain lakes used by prospectors and miners a century ago to enter the Wells Gray mountains by canoe from the west.

The numbering proceeds from the south and east, going first west and then north, alternating. The numbering is an ancient system sometimes termed, '- - as the oxen plow'.

<u>Observations on the Use of the GPS</u>

The use of the GPS, compared with the paper maps, is inferior. (KMC Newsletter, June 2010)

The GPS does not work well near buildings, or other tall objects like mountains, ridges, cliffs, trees or the human body. (INT)

" In every walk with nature, one receives far more than he seeks."

John Muir

Maps (Ministry of Forests & Natural Resource)**; GPS, Access**

Maps are necessary in this large area, where access problems enlarge the map area needed to deal with the region as a whole. Such maps cannot be included because their volume is several times that of the text.

Another reason to possess the government NTS maps is because much use is made of map coordinates in this document, which is a precise way of locating basecamps, approaches and mountains, etc. The Universal Transverse Mercator Grid coordinate lines on NTS 1:50,000 maps are 1 km (0.62 miles; two cm are equivalent to one km) apart with contour lines being in feet (older maps) or meters (newer maps).

Alaskan Maps (U.S.A.) are printed on a scale of 1:63,360 (1 inch is equivalent to one mile). On this scale, one centimeter is 0.394 miles or 0.633 km. On the Canadian maps (1:50,000 scale), one centimeter is equivalent to ½ km.

Canadian maps are sometimes produced by computer-controlled printing machines which can alter the 1:50:000 scale. However, the sides of the grid squares will still represent one kilometer, but will not be two centimeters long if a printing error is made. Check your Canadian map for the grid square length, and make a suitable correction, if any, when measuring distance by ruler.

If an altitude of a mountain does not end in a zero, it will have been surveyed (but not necessarily climbed). One time out of ten, on the average, the altitude of a surveyed summit will end in zero. Estimates of peak altitude by the map contours end in zero.

The altitudes of unnamed peaks are part of their identification on the older maps, and should not and have not been changed.

One should note that snow peaks are variable in height from season to season, and year to year, depending upon snowfall and ablation.

Most older maps use grids based on the North American Datum 1927 (NAD 27), while newer maps use a more recent 1983 datum – NAD 83. This book uses coordinates based on the NAD 83 maps. If you are using a NAD 27 map, you will have to convert the NAD 83 coordinates in this book to NAD 27 ones. This will result in a displacement of approximately 80 to 110m. NTS maps have a horizontal accuracy of 50 to 100m, which must also be taken into account, particularly if you are using a GPS unit.

Latitude and (especially) longitude on 'old' and 'recent' maps will not agree. (See the Silverthrone Group, the Seven Dwarfs.) Longitude errors may be far greater than 100 meters. For the above, the longitudes were several km from the peak positions.

In the GPS system, errors cannot be corrected in mountains.

In some cases, it may be best to locate features relative to named or prominent mountains, lakes (e.g., north end), or river confluences.

The NTS maps give not only topographic data and areas of glaciers and forests, but also show highways, logging roads and trails of use to the mountaineer, and are well worth the price.

The government NTS maps (on a scale of l:50,000, 2 cm equals 1 km; each square on the map is one km on a side) are now available free from the Internet (www.geogratis.gc.ca/geogratis/en/index.html), in court houses, which have a **government agent's office** (but now often in private stores instead) such as in Campbell River on Vancouver Island.

Some sources are

Rivers Sportsman (250) 286-1017
2115 N Island Highway (toll free N. America) 1-800-663-7217
Campbell River, B. C. V9W 2G6.

Maps - B. C.
Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, Ministry of Environment
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B. C. V8V 1X5 (B. C. Provincial maps also)

Clover Point Cartographers Ltd. (B. C. TRIM maps, 1:20,000, metric)
152 Dallas Road
Victoria, B. C. V8V 1A3 250-384-3537
fax 250-384-2679

Geological Survey of Canada (not mail orders)
3303 – 33rd Street, N.W.
Calgary, Alta. T2L 2A7 (403) 292-7000

World of Maps Inc. **(mail orders, GSC maps; also maps of Alaska)**
1191 Wellington Street, W
Ottawa, Ontario, K1Y 2Z6 613-724-6776 or 800-214-8524
Fax 613-724-7776 or 800-897-9969

Mountain Equipment Coop – select stores only, including
130 West Broadway
Vancouver, B. C. 604-872-7858 (1-888-847-0770)

Metsker Maps of Seattle (206) 623-8747
1511 First Avenue
Seattle, Wash. 98101
Maps of the Alaskan Panhandle are available from Metsker Maps.
The B.C. government provides 1:20,000 TRIM maps.

International Travel maps and books
12300 Bridgeport Road
Richmond B.C, V6V 1J5 Canada
604-273-1400
USPS Mailbox: P.O. Box 1994, Point Robert, WA 98281-1994
E mail itmb@itmb.com

GoTrekkers
www.gotrekkers.com
1-493-289-6038
They have no walk-in store (on line only), but will ship anywhere.

One should remember that some statements may be outdated.

No one publication, neither map nor brochure, is complete or up to date and the acquisition of multiple sources of information is advantageous. Maps of a scale of 1:100,000 (1 cm = 1 km; also 1:125,000) of B. C. Provincial origin are available at the same government agent's offices (some offices have privatized map sales locally) and often are more up to date than the government maps. However, they have only half the detail (covering four times the area) of the government maps.

The climber should realize that the Columbia Mountains (Interior Ranges) of B. C. are a region of heavy rainfall and high growth rate of slide alder, devil's club and other undergrowth which make access in valleys very difficult. No publication, including this book, can be up to date in this region because **trails, if not maintained, can be overgrown in two to three years and roads are prone to earthslides, rockfalls, treefalls, washouts and bridge destruction.** New roads are being created.

The B. C. Ministry of Forests and Natural Resource divides its domain into Regions, each of which is composed of several Districts. Each District is concerned with information, such as roads and access, only in its own area, so that one must write or phone to the appropriate B. C. Natural Resource District Office. The relevant B. C. Natural Resource Districts Offices are:

Skeena Stikine Natural Resource D.
3333 Tatlow Road (Bag 6000)
Smithers B.C. V0J 2N0
(250) 847-6300
1-888-540-8611

Hazelton Field Office
2210 Hwy. 62 West
Hazelton B.C.
mailing address to Smithers

Coast Mountain Natural Resource District
200 – 5220 Keith Ave.
Terrace B.C. V8G 1L1
(250) 638-5100

Nadina Natural Resource D.
183 Hwy. 16 West (P.O. Box 999)
Burns Lake B.C. V0J 1E0
(250) 692-7461

Central Coast Field Office
1681 Airport Road (P.O Box 1000)
Bella Cola B.C. V0T 1C0

The B. C. Ministry of Forests brochures carry trail, road and campsite information.

There are computer-generated maps with marked campsites in the B. C. Ministry of Forests web sites. The logging road systems are quite complex, and the B. C. Ministry of Forests personnel may or may not know if roads are open. One may have to contact logging companies. Logging companies are most up to date about access by road and are generally cooperative. Addresses of logging companies can be obtained from the offices.

Access to the Coast Range is among the most difficult in the world. The access problem is so severe that floatplanes, boats or helicopters must be hired to make access a practical reality over some places in these ranges. **Some of the trails were overgrown by vegetation decades ago and are non-existent. The same can be said for some of the roads which are abandoned and left to the ravages of normal weather, storms and vegetation growth.** Many logging roads are viable, but this changes with time. A limited number of trails is also either open or maintained. The best way to deal with the access problem is to consult with the B. C. Ministry of Forests, but even the experts may lack up to date information because of the rapid changes in road and trail conditions. Parties trying to reach objectives by backpacking will often find the job difficult and lengthy, and only the toughest individuals will reach them.

Animal trails (elk, moose, bear) are often useful to the backpacker, but much of the time they do not lead to the places where humans wish to go, for instance, to swamps. Be careful of meeting the trail makers when you use them. Old mining trails can be very handy, but are often overgrown and hard to follow since the mining has ceased. The routes themselves often go where the climber wishes to go.

Helicopter Transport

Knowledge and ascents in the Coast Mountains have accelerated since development of the helicopter, and its use is **sometimes the only practical way to reach some of the groups.** The helicopter, however, will not suffice to relieve the climber of all the bushwhacking problems encountered during a trip. Climbs often involve skills in finding and forcing one's way through dense undergrowth, or avoiding it. The helicopter gives more time to climb or outlast bad weather, but is expensive.

After hiring a helicopter, the party is responsible to direct the pilot to where it wants to proceed. The pilot will be able to offer valuable advice and experience in unknown territory, but the client is ultimately responsible. Bring adequate maps for the flight, to be used by the person sitting beside the pilot. Selection of the landing place, a good campsite, requires speed and good judgment on the part of the client.

In general, parties of 3 to 5, depending on the helicopter, can be ferried in one flight. In this case, loads should be both compact and somewhat light, i.e., well planned. Often it is practical to fly in and bushwhack out to a road when loads are reasonably light.

For a large party, a helicopter with a cargo net can transport much of the supplies for an expedition in one trip.

An area which forbids helicopter (or floatplane) landings without specific permission is Ts'ylos Provincial Park (Chilko Lake, Tchaikazan Gr.). Obtain permission through the airline.

It may be wise to check ahead of time if air service will be available. In 2011, one important helicopter port was inactive because the pilot was away, flying in the Yukon.

The following companies have offices and/or helicopter ports in the listed towns. The list is not exhaustive.

Canadian Helicopters, Smithers	1-250-847-9444
Terrace	1-250-635-2430
E & B Helicopters, Campbell River (Van. Island)	1-250-287-4421
Yellowhead Helicopters, Prince George	250-963-9884
Highland Helicopters, Williams Lake	250-398-7142
White Saddle Air Services, Tatla Lake (base, Bluff Lake)	250-476-1182
P.O. Box 44, Tatla Lake, B. C. V0L 1V0	
Vancouver Island Helicopters, Stewart	1-250-636-2498
Campbell River (Vancouver Island)	250-923-3133
West Coast Helicopters, Campbell River (Van. Island)	250-286-8863
Hagensborg	250-982-2181
Cariboo Chilcotin Helicopters, Lillooet (Taseko Gr.)	250-256-4888

The long drive into the interior of British Columbia starts on Highway 20 at Williams Lake, or Highway 16 at Prince George. If you rent a car, it will sit in the parking lot collecting rent while you are in the mountains. It may be cheaper to fly directly.

Helicopter Safety

The external workings of this machine necessarily lack protective shields, and are potentially lethal.

Never approach the rear (the rear rotor) of a helicopter, which spins so fast that it is invisible. Also, never approach from the uphill side when the helicopter is on sloping ground, on pain of being hit by the main rotor. Walk in a stooped position, relaxed, slowly. Some pilots will insist on waiting to board only when the rotors have stopped. Be careful not to walk into the long antenna in front of the craft.

Remove your headphone before alighting; do not throw objects out into the rotor wash, which may be whisked away or up into the rotor.

Freight should be in **small packages**, which are easier to stack in the storage compartment. Hold down light objects (e.g., foam pads), which may be carried away. Crampons and ice axes fit into the very back of the compartment. Be sure to recover everything when you land, and secure the hatch door.

When you are about to be picked up, you can signal the direction of the wind to the pilot by holding a streamer of toilet paper, or standing with arms up, back to the wind. On snow, a reference point is important for the pilot to land. A heavy pack on the landing site serves well. Remember that there is less clearance from the main rotor when the helicopter is on snow.

Helicopter companies generally prefer that you operate from their airports and leave your automobiles in their parking lots. On bad roads, this also assures that your vehicle will not be trapped by storms, when you return to it. The vehicles are also safer from theft or vandalism.

Floatplane (Fixed Wing) Transport; Airdrops

One should be careful to select a lake which is big enough for a pilot to take off loaded once he has landed, if the group is not planning to backpack out to a road, or to a larger lake to make the pickup. Many lakes are too small for the floatplane to take off unloaded, and the pilot may have to make a last minute decision to abort the landing if the lake proves to be too small.

Fixed wing air transport companies are (floatplane and wheel)

Admiralty Air Services, Juneau	907-321-3703
Ward Air, Juneau, Alaska (also ski planes)	907-789-9150
Tsayta Aviation, (Smithers) to Telegraph Cr. (cell)	1-250-996-8540
	1-250-847-9500
Tatogga Lake, floatplanes	1-250-846-9488
Terrace airport (toll free)	1-888-247-2262
Pacific Eagle Av., Port McNeill (Vancouver Is.)	1-250-974-3002
Bella Coola Air, Hagensborg (Bella Coola)	1-250-982-2545
Tweedsmuir Air Services, Nimpo Lake (floatplane)	250-742-3388
(toll free)	1-800-668-4335

Pacific Coastal Airlines, Vancouver	1-800-663-2872
(local)	604-273-8666
Anahim Lake	250-742-2364
Bella Bella	1-800-663-2872
Bella Coola	1-250-982-2225

(Vancouver to Anahim Lake, then to Bluff Lake. A very scenic mountain flight. Regular service to Bella Coola.

Corilair, Campbell River, (Van. Isl.; floatplane)	250-287-3481
(toll free)	1-888-287-8366
Vancouver Island West Air, Campbell River	1-250-287-2433
(floatplane, wheeled plane) (toll free, Canada only)	1-877-331-2433

Tyax Air Services (floatplane), Chilcotin area (Taseko Group), Gold Bridge, B.C.	1-250-238-0177
(toll free)	1-888-892-9288

A full appreciation of these mountains is had by sometimes doing things the hard way, by backpacking and bushwhacking to one's chosen area. Air drops by airplane on snow and glaciers can be used to extend one's time in these cases. Always drop **small** and **well-cushioned** boxes, taping them (or metal bands) for strength. In **large** boxes, the contents of the box on the non-impact side serve as a hammer to crush the rest of the box contents on landing. Wine and liquor boxes are the right size. Never drop tent poles, stoves, camming units, crampons, ice screws or ice axes. Metal cans with press-on lids (jam) will pop open on impact (as will cans with rip-open lids). Other cans will probably survive, but will act like hammers on impact, destroying other items. Pitons will do the same (should be strung on heavy nylon cord). Once, the author's friends packed ferns in the boxes to cushion the items (a stove did not survive).

Air dropping of fuel is tricky, but about half of the containers survive. It is best to carry much of your fuel.

Loose objects (basecamp tents without poles, extra clothing, extra packs without stays, slings, and ropes) are droppable in sturdy sacks. Do not pack these with hard or heavy objects which will damage them when they crash down.

To keep wolves, wolverines and grizzlies away from air drops or caches, use two kilograms of cayenne pepper and an equal amount of laundry soap powder in a bowl and add water, stir. Plaster this on the boxes. (CAJ 76(1993):76)

Weather

The Coast Range has weather similar to the Columbia Mountains, and both good and bad weather can last for many days, and sometimes weeks, if one is lucky or unlucky. Be prepared with rain gear, a water-proof tent with a waterproof fly, and a small sponge to dry the tent floor.

One special sign in the Coast Range; if you are on a peak in good weather, and you see a line of clouds on the western horizon, straight as a ruler, get off fast. This brings bad weather quickly.

No one who is serious and wishes to stay alive goes to any of the remote areas of the Coast Mountains from October to the end of January.

Wet Rock

All experienced mountaineers are familiar with problems of wet or loose rock, but little attention has been paid to the causes of slipperiness of rock, save for the presence of an ice coating or snow.

Lichen-covered rocks can be almost as dangerous as ice-covered ones. Climbers should beware of slippery lichen (when wet, as with melting snow) on rocks. The black lichen on sandstone and quartzite is especially treacherous. Dipping beds of shale and slate, and siltstone, also can be coated with this black lichen. Limestone is generally free of lichen, but is often interbedded with shale and slate. The latter weather to mud, which is also slippery.

Both the author and the well-known climber and explorer Sterling Hendricks were nearly killed by unroped falls on wet lichen-covered rock (Hendricks on Talchako Mtn. The author nearly met his end on Michel Peak in the Southern Selkirks in this way.) Lichens are present in all areas to some degree.

Insect Pests in the Coast Mountains

Virtually all of the mountain ranges in British Columbia are in their pristine state of insect outlawry.

Insects include the black fly, horse fly, sometimes the vicious deer fly, and very hardy mosquitos. The black fly (Many "black" flies are colored orange!) prefers to settle and chew in protected spots, such as behind the ears or inside the tops of stockings. Midges occur, but are much rarer. The horse fly enjoys orbiting one's head like a satellite around the earth, and can literally drive one buggy.

Biting insects can be expected by people backpacking in the valley bottoms, or at camps near treeline which are near wetlands. Black flies are found more near rapidly moving water. In the morning, they will often follow the climber as you wind your way up to your favorite peak. Bring adequate supplies of insect repellent and also a parka which will shield the arms, neck and ears, and minimize the use of the sometimes unpleasant repellents.

Bears

Excepting possibly moose and, extremely rarely, cougar or wolverine, the only dangerous animals that the climber may encounter are bears, in particular the grizzly bear. Grizzly bears can be distinguished from black bears by a prominent hump above their front shoulders; color is not a reliable way to separate them.

While hiking or backpacking, you may want to advise the bears of your presence by carrying a bell or a can containing loose round pebbles. The bears will generally avoid the presence of men, although people with a sense of humor sometimes say that the bell calls the bears to dinner. In

regions of heavy undergrowth near streams, stream noise may prevent the bear hearing the approach of humans, resulting in a possible surprise encounter, which is bad news.

If approached by a grizzly bear, back off slowly. Do not run, because this may induce the bear to charge. Calm, low pitched talk often soothes animals and is probably wise. Even better, throwing a pack or rucksack on the ground between you and the bear often confuses the animal, and may distract him long enough for one to climb a tree, which grizzlies can not manage. However, the grizzly can reach quite high, so climb far into the tree beyond its reach; a few unfortunates have been dragged out of trees by enraged bears. Remember that grizzly bears can run much faster than humans, so long runs are doomed to failure if the bear pursues. Approaching bear cubs, or placing yourself between the cubs and the mother, are especially dangerous.

If all else fails, playing dead usually causes the bear to lose interest in its object. Curl up into a ball, protect your head and neck with your hands, and thereby minimize exposure of vulnerable areas. This tactic requires considerable self-control because the bear often sniffs around to assure himself that the "threat" no longer exists, and may paw the fallen creature (you). Fresh bear (capsicum) spray has been found to successfully repel bears.

If you are armed, and surprised by a grizzly (or vice-versa), as the bear approaches close, a loud whistle will usually cause the bear to rear up on its hind legs. It is then highly vulnerable to a shot in the heart. This is an old backwoodsman's trick, developed before the repeating rifle.

One lone climber in the Coast Range deterred a stalking grizzly by lighting a fire right in front of him. (BCM 1994:90)

If you are attacked by a black bear, it is recommended to fight back as this usually causes the bear to back off, unless the bear recognizes you as food, which is very unlikely.

Bears are natural scrounges, and sometimes raid food supplies. It is best not to store food in a tent because the bears are induced to shred the tent to reach the food. (It also attracts squirrels which gnaw through the tent.) However, this seldom happens. They are more likely to raid food caches while the owners are away. Prolonged storage is best done by suspending the food on a rope between two trees, high above the ground. Hanging food in a tree is often not effective because brown and black bears can climb them. Even canned goods are not safe because the bear will crush the can and eject the contents. Placing a cache in a cairn is not secure because the bear will easily destroy the cairn.

Damage Done to Automobiles by Porcupines

Porcupines are known for their destructive habits. Seemingly, they will eat anything, including the plywood off of cabin walls. At campsites, they habitually chew pack straps, ostensibly because of the salt present on the straps, but the cause of their satisfaction in chewing tires and brake lines of automobiles is less clear. Tires can even be deflated by their persistent attack, and brake lines cut up to produce slow leakage.

Surround the automobile with chicken wire. Bad-smelling sprays have been tried, but have proven ineffective. Considerable protection can be had by leaning flat rocks against the tires, being sure to cover the edges of the tread where the porcupines prefer to chew. Flat wooden slabs left from logging operations do as well. If the vehicle has high clearance and the animals can easily walk beneath, be sure to protect the inner edges as well, but the brake lines are vulnerable.

Forest Road Safety

Logging trucks often carry huge loads and logs which protrude well beyond the rear of the trailer. If you are passing a logging truck coming in the opposite direction on a curve, and you are in the outer lane, you are in danger of being hit by the protruding logs. Be careful parking on curves where a car can be side-swiped by logs.

Above all, do not block the road but pull over to park and leave much room for passage of other vehicles. Do not pull trailers.

On old logging roads you may be stopped by fallen trees or rocks. A shovel, saw, axe and a long pry bar are very handy in this case.

Forest Fire Danger - Restriction of Entry

Under hot and dry conditions, entry into the forests in any area may be denied to all but authorized personnel because of fire danger. Check with the B. C. Wildfire Service about such conditions, and remember that **it is the law to obey restrictions.** See also the B. C. Wildfire Service brochure concerning campfires or check about campfire regulations.

Trash and Garbage; Sanitation

Organic garbage is unsightly but presents no permanent problem except when durable items such as bones are present. (But garbage attracts animals.) Cans, paper and especially glass are a problem. If possible, they should be carried out. Carry a plastic bag to contain trash.

When a campfire is used, papers can be burned. Contrary to popular belief, plastic items burn thoroughly in a large, very hot fire.

When airdrops are made in remote places, it is impractical to carry out the large amounts of debris, and careful disposal is important. Burn all possible combustible items when a fire is in use. A useful technique to dispose of steel cans is to heat them to cherry redness in a very hot, large

fire. This destroys the alloy, and the cans will rust away in a few years in a wet climate. Be sure that what is left is consolidated in a dump; do not bury. Do not break the glass which may be removed at a later date by helicopter, or other means. The author has seen the mess left by burial of debris, which appears like a ghost years later (e.g., the now defunct Valhalla (Mulvey) Hut, and the Wheeler Hut in the Selkirks).

Fires, and especially fire rings, are not at all desirable in alpine environments, but if one is in use, take advantage of it. Trash is best packed out (if possible) or flown out with you.

If no established toilet is present, arrange it far - at least 50m - from local streams. Bury everything, if possible. If not, cover the paper with sticks or rocks to prevent blowing away, or better, burn it. In the case of large groups staying several days in one site, it is best to dig a permanent latrine (a "biffy" in Canada) and treat it with chloride of lime. Fill it in on leaving the site, replacing the same sod that was removed. Burying the waste lessens future threat of diseases such as giardiasis and hepatitis. There is a B. C. Ministry of Forests brochure on Backcountry Sanitation.

At present there is little problem with water-borne diseases in the Coast Range, because of the low population density and the few climbers who frequent the area. Nevertheless, visitors are requested to maintain healthy practices such as placing toilets at a considerable distance from streams. Please be especially careful of the problem near cabins and huts, such as the chalet at Burnie Lake in the Howson Range.

Water Quality

Almost without exception, water sources in the Coastal Ranges are free from contamination and need not be treated with purifying agents (1965). Stagnant water and cedar water will taste unpleasant long before they are concentrated enough to be harmful.

Some areas have enough human traffic to produce contamination, and people should be prepared to purify it. If water comes from melting snow or ice, or from a spring, it will generally be safe. Do not drink from lakes or major rivers any more unless the water comes directly from a glacier.

The most prevalent organisms from water in the Coast Range are Giardia, Campylobacter and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis. Giardia is a protozoan and is not easy to cure. Yersinia can also grow on food and is carried by animals such as deer and rodents. All produce unpleasant intestinal effects or abdominal problems. One study showed that over **90 percent of dogs** tested in Colorado carried Giardia. The percentage in B. C. is not known. (BCM 2000:123)

Some upset may be generated by glacial melt water containing glacial milk (finely ground, suspended, rock powder). In this case, let the white rock powder settle and pour off the clear water.

River Crossings (GUIDE; WADD; ERW)

Creeks and rivers constitute one of the most common barriers in the Coastal Ranges. Even streams marked as intermittent on maps may in fact be unfordable. (Conversely, tributaries descending into a major valley often sink under the alluvium along the edges and never reach the main river, which makes things difficult if hunting for a tributary.)

A river crossing is usually the most dangerous maneuver of a mountain expedition. When a ford is difficult, try it in the early morning when the water is lowest. Wider sections of a river tend to be slower. If the river is braided one can better cross channel by channel.

Crossing streams is an art. Nylon ropes are poor for making rafts or handlines, and a raging torrent is not the place to discover how much a climbing rope stretches on a Tyrolean traverse. (Rafting on rivers is usually not successful.) A safety rope during a river crossing is tricky at best and should never be worn if traversing above a snag. If a belay rope is used, keep a knife handy in case the rope tends to pull one under. Some people use a tumpline when fording to be free of pack if they slip, but this can be unstable when the wearer is not used to it and could injure the neck in a fall. Trying to swim under a pack is unpleasant if footing is lost. Sweepers and partial log jams are typical of coastal rivers and should always be approached (when fording) from downstream, never from above. If you fall off a low log, make it on the downstream side. (A log which sags under a person's weight to touch fast water will throw the person on the upstream side.) When crossing on slippery logs, one can wear crampons, or throw sand or gravel on the logs. Ice axes are handy in fordings, but are invaluable in the opaque waters of glacial streams for depth probing and support (a staff is better).

The combined effect of gorges and bush make valleys rather unpleasant routes of travel. Small creeks often have their trenches crisscrossed by windfall. Larger streams may have boulder beds with flanking bars which make good traveling when not flooded (e.g., Franklin River), but these streams have the nasty habit of winding to cut a bluff out of one valley side and leave an opposing gravel bar. As bluffs alternate along a valley, a party may be in for tough going if following a stream too large to ford.

Flash floods are rare on the coast, but a difficult crossing may become impassible in a matter of a few hours. Glacial streams will rise during a period of hot weather. During spring runoff, air temperature above snowline is the important factor as this controls direction of heat radiation and hence melting. Freezing level altitudes may be obtained from the weather bureau (1965).

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

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

There have been few reports of quicksand. One occurrence seen by the author was in the upper flats of Franklin River.

Campsite Selection

Campsites should be chosen with environmental consideration in mind. Apart from aesthetics, safety from avalanches, presence of drinking water, adverse weather, and avoidance of areas popular with wildlife, we should try to minimize our disturbances on the environment, and campsites can leave major ones. These can be minimized by –

Camping on sand and gravel in preference to vegetation. If vegetation must be used, grass is preferable to herbaceous vegetation which is preferable to shrubs, such as heathers. Shrubs take the longest to recover from trampling. High use areas should be on rock, gravel, sand or grass.

Not making open fires or fire rings in alpine areas where the little wood present is required to nourish the local flora and fauna.

Not washing people or dishes in small streams or tarns, and avoiding use of soap, which can attract bears as well as contaminating the water bodies. Use hot water for cleaning. Keep toilet areas at least 50m from water bodies.

Removing everything that was taken in, either by packing or flying out, or by burning (see 'Trash and Garbage' above)

"Take nothing but pictures; leave nothing but footprints."

"You never conquer a mountain.
You stand on the summit a few minutes.
Then the wind blows your footprints away."
(CAJ 65(1982):67)

"They say a picture is worth a thousand words. That's certainly true when it comes to capturing the majestic beauty of the mountains. Even the most erudite and profound poets fall short of invoking the sense of awe and magnificence that stirs one when looking upon a finely composed portrait of a great peak bathing in the glory of early morning light. No struggle with words can ever stand as tall as letting the mountain image speak for itself.

But then, a picture can struggle just as much attempting to capture the moments of inner drama that draw us back to climb the hills time and time again." Michael Down (CAJ 74(1991):15)

"Axe and points piercing the skin of the huge geological beast. It moves and speaks – and is alive. What communion, dancing on the frozen sweat of the earth." Chris Barner (HN 2006:20)

Altitude and Distance Units

Distances and altitudes are expressed both in English and Metric units. Equivalences in the units are: 10,000 feet = 3048 meters

1 inch = 2.54 cm 1 mile = 1.6094 km = 5280 feet
1 meter = 3.2808 feet 1 km = 0.6214 mile

Peaks and Areas with Choice Rock Routes
(in addition to below; not always very difficult)

Glenora Group- Sawback Range
Atna Group- Madeline Wall, Split Mtn. (unofficial)
Saugstad Group- Orbit Spire area, Desire Mtn. (E ridge)
Eastern Monarch Group- Monarch Mtn., Throne, Scepter
Pantheon Range- The Cyclops, Fenris Mtn., Septentrion Spires (# 3, 4)
Whitemantle Group- Mount Stanton
Reliance Group- Queen Bess, Silver Swan, Armada, Chisel,
Birthday Peak, Burghley Peak
Homathko Group- buttresses on Mt. Klattasine, Un. 2468m,
Unklattasine (W), Mt. Bute
Raleigh Group- Mt. Gilbert, Un. 2680m, Mt. Ecclesiastes, Cleaver (E),
N. Chieftain
Tchaikazan Group- Winstone (center) north buttress, Beehive

Some Areas and Summits with Rotten or Loose Rock

Not all routes on any one peak are necessarily of bad rock.

Due to incomplete information, not all such summits are listed.

Glenora Group	Lower summits at the edge of the granite intrusion contact near Valhalla Mountain.
Spectrum Group	Yeda Pk., Ambition Mtn., Caretaker Pk., Bozo, Pinnacles Pk., Mt. Hickman (very loose granite)
Nass Group	Alice Pk., Mount Treston, Mt. Kenney, Vetter Pk., Un. 2060m (near Alder Peak), Un. 2010m, Dents de Cheval,
Sicintine Group	Shedin Pk., Pyramidal Pk.
Bulkley Ranges	Brian Boru, Quinlan
Howson Range	Virtually all of the northernmost summits, Thimble
Atna Group	Mount Valpy
Salient Group	Marmor
Saugstad Group	Mt. Stupendous
N. Monarch Group	Mt. Horribilis, Snowside, Mongols (SE summit), Mt. Fyles, Ember, Pearl Pk., Utan, Luna
Central Monarch Gr.	Un. 2680m, Un. 2539m, Geryon, Cerberus
Silverthrone Group	Many. Volcanic rock. Fang Pk., Crumble Pk.
Pantheon Range	Vishnu, Byamee, Astarte, Diana, Thor, Zeus, Varuna, Furies
Whitemantle Group	Barb Mtn.
Niut Range	The majority. Sierra and Splitter Towers, the Pluton Glacier area, and Pagoda Peak are OK.
Reliance Group	Mt. Moore, Mt. Dartmouth, Homathko Pk., Lyn Pk.
Good Hope Group	Mt. Kese, Pluvius Peak (SE ridge)
Goddard Group	Chilko Mtn., Un. 2580m
Raleigh Group	Eurydice, Resurrection Pk., Squaw, S. Chieftain
Taseko Group	The peaks in the south and hiking areas in the southeast tend to be of loose rock
Tchaikazan Group	Altruist, Rufous Mtn., Carefree, Moose Mtn., Friendly Peak, Monmouth, Metacarpus, Desperation, Beast, Winstone (E), Dykeview Mtn. The rock is granitic, but of poor quality. The Beehive is an exception.

A Brief Description of the Area; Access; Highest Peaks

The high peaks of the Coast Range are not on the coast itself but generally in the interior just beyond the heads of the fjords (inlets). Large river systems flow out from the interior to the coast at the heads of the inlets, giving borders to some of the groups.

The lakes and inlets make transportation by boat practical, and floatplanes can be used. Pilots will sometimes give their clients an aerial tour of the mountains. Inlets and lakes are often spectacular.

The highest peaks, outside the Waddington area, are

Monarch Mtn.	(E. Monarch Group)
Mt. Queen Bess	(Reliance Group)
Good Hope Mtn.	(Good Hope Group)

No further listing of relative altitudes is attempted because of the uncertainties in altitude measurement. In some Internet data, statements are met, such as 'this peak is 453rd highest in B. C.'. The errors are more than large enough to completely vitiate this sequence of heights. These sequences are merely meaningless games with numbers.

Outside of the Waddington area, there are about 40 peaks that reach 3048m (10,000 feet) or more in the Coast Range.

Because of the rugged nature of the land, very few roads penetrate from the interior of B. C. to the coast, or to the heads of inlets. There are no long roads along the coast because of the wide inlets and the steep cliffs which often flank them. Logging roads often start at the heads or sides of inlets and ascend the tributary valleys.

History, Early Climbing

The native people living on this coast, famous for their totem poles, large log houses, big wooden boats and their culture, have lived here for thousands of years. These people also made petroglyphs, such as those carved into granite on the east side of Dean Channel, near Bella Coola. (BCM 1994:91; CAJ 77(1994):75). Their words, strong and different, adorn features of the Coast Range.

For European eyes, the first sight of this part of the world was by sailors under the command of Juan Perez Hernandez, from the island of Majorca, Spain, in 1774. He and his crew sailed almost as far north as the tip of the Alaska Panhandle and discovered the bay of Nootka on the return in that year. A fort was built on Nootka Island in 1789, off the west coast of Vancouver Island, which was ceded to the English in 1795. The name Nootka derives from one of the major Indian tribes on this coast (NUU-CHAH-NULTH). Other visitors to this coast were Alejandro

Malaspina (on his scientific voyage of all the world) and the famous Spanish explorer Jose Maria Narvaez, both in 1791. English captains included George Vancouver and James Cook. The Spanish Banks in the city of Vancouver are a reminder of the Spanish explorations, as are the names Alberni, Valdes Island and more.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie and party became the first Europeans to cross the full width of North America, and they emerged on the shore of the Pacific Ocean in 1793 near Bella Coola, carving a message on a rock on the shoreline which is legible today.

In June 1793, Captain George Vancouver and the crews of his ships, the H.M.S. Discovery and the H.M.S. Chatham, suffered severe shellfish poisoning in the present Poison Cove. Poison Cove Creek is on map 93D/13 Tezwa River, and is just north of Kynoch Inlet, west of the upper Kitlope River and northwest of Bella Coola. (CAJ 85(2002):103)

In 1858, gold was discovered in the central interior of B. C., and an attempt (1862-1864) was made by Alfred Waddington and his engineer, Herman Otto Tiedemann, to build a road from the head of Bute Inlet to the interior along the canyon of the Homathko River, but the cliffs and the river defeated them in the end. Another factor was an Indian uprising resulting in the murder of most of their workers, and the work was stopped. In 1926, when Don, Bert and Phyllis Munday, Athol Agur, Thomas Ingram, and R. C. (Johnny) Johnson made their difficult way up the Homathko River to reach Mount Waddington, part of the old road construction still existed.

At Murderers' Bar, the site of the massacre of Alfred Waddington's road building crew men in 1864 on the Homathko River (Bute Inlet), the Chilcotin Indians had killed 19 coast Indians about the year 1844 (CAJ 28(1941):65-80). This reference covers some of the travels of the explorer and miner William Downie and his dealings with Indian tribes. Downie's experience was largely in the Coast Range, but he ventured also in the Cariboo Mountains and took part in the California Gold Rush.

Canadian Pacific Railway surveyors in 1864 relied on the presence of a warship to overawe the Bute Inlet Indians. (same ref., p. 72)

Because of the formidable barrier of mountains and rivers to the east from the coast, extending to beyond the Alberta border, British Columbia was essentially an independent part of Canada. This situation was changed by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1885, which relieved some of the isolation.

Surprisingly, the famous conservationist John Muir made the ascent of Mount Glenora in the isolated mountains in the Glenora Group north-west of the Stikine River in 1879.

From July 25 to October 25, 1893, Stanley Smith, accompanied by a young man named Doolittle, traversed through the Coast Range looking for two lost men (CAJ 27 #2(1940):159) who were never found. The only trace of them was a cap found on a rockslide early on the trip. From Squamish they proceeded up the Elaho River, and over a glacier (no rope) to a river running into Jervis Inlet. Their route then went north, over bush, rivers and glaciers to Chilko Lake, where they built a second canoe (about 80 km). After Chilko Lake, Smith and Doolittle travelled over the Interior Plateau to Tatla Lake. **After building a third canoe, they descended the Klinaklini River to Knight Inlet and Port Neville,** south of Knight Inlet, and then by commercial boat to Vancouver, a true Odyssey. Their exact route to Chilko Lake is a matter of controversy. Aside from some ski traverses, this may be the longest regional traverse done in the Coast Range.

Summits of about 1650m (5400 feet) on both sides of the head of Kingcome Inlet were climbed by Ernest Halliday and Harry Kirby in 1900. (GUIDE; see Silverthrone Group)

In 1912, Malcolm Goddard (from San Francisco) and his Indian friend Kese travelled to Chilko Lake and climbed several summits there, including Mount Merriam, but made no mention of Mount Waddington which is easily visible in the distance. (Was it covered by clouds? His account mentions less than ideal weather.) In this era, there was little action by climbers to reach the mountains because of the great distances and difficulties of access. Only one mountain is known to have been mentioned in the newspapers of the time, Mount Tatlow, a beautiful mountain near Taseko Lake.

Generally, there is little evidence of ascents of high mountains by the native people of B. C. However, there is strong evidence of such an ascent (or ascents?) on the top of Talchako Mountain (Central Monarch Group) in the form of a circle of stones on the summit slab. Circles are strongly indicative of ritual, and these stones probably indicate that religious rites were performed on this summit.

The Coast Range remained quite isolated to European-descended settlers, but not completely so. In 1922, Captain Richard Preston (R. P.) Bishop and George Durham made the ascent of the high, but not difficult, Good Hope Mountain above Chilko Lake, and photographed Mounts Waddington, Tiedemann and Queen Bess. His report made the press, estimating over 13,000 feet for the former, but officially was received with incredulity. (CAJ 21(1932):93). Thus, the Mundays were not the first to see Mount Waddington (but were the first to reach it). He also ascended both Taseko Mountain and Mount Tatlow which lie closer to the Interior Plateau. In 1930, Captain Bishop climbed Mount Sir Francis Drake, above Bute Inlet, and Mount Rodney, also above Bute Inlet, with Jack McPhee.

Don and Phyllis Munday and their friend Athol Agur climbed Blade Mountain, above Bute Inlet near Captain Bishop's ascents, in 1925. After the sighting of Mount Waddington by the Mundays and their friends, the exploration of the rest of the northern Coast Range began with the ascents of Gargoyle Peak and Mount Bute in the heart of the range by Alex Dalgleish, Tom Fyles and S. Henderson in 1930. Henry Hall, with his friend and guide Hans Fuhrer, quickly followed with ascents of Razorback and Blackhorn Mountains in the Niut Range, approaching by horse packing from the Interior Plateau in 1931.

The great glaciers in the Klinaklini River region were known as early as the 1860's, and settlers were in the valley (cabins found abandoned in 1893) before 1893, the date of Stanley Smith's travels. About 1927, C. N. Pretty and his brother ascended Mount Hamatsa in the Klinaklini Icefield, nine years before the Mundays' expedition.

Hall and Fuhrer joined forces with the Mundays in the difficult approach to climb Silverthrone Mountain in the huge Klinaklini Icefield in 1936, and earlier in the same year Hall and Fuhrer reached and climbed Monarch Mountain, the highest point in the Coast Range outside of the Mt. Waddington area.

Farther to the north, Henry Hall, this time without his friend Fuhrer, joined with the Mundays, their daughter Edith and Hermann Ulrichs to climb Stupendous and Bastille Mountains near Bella Coola in 1937 and 1938, but ran afoul of the defences of Defiance Mountain and Mount Saugstad. Still farther north, Hall and Fuhrer climbed Un. 2467m in the Bulkley Ranges (Zymoetz-Skeena Subsection) in 1939, and in the same year with Rex Gibson and Sterling Hendricks, again approaching from the Interior Plateau, ascended Whitesaddle Mountain in the Niut Range.

Mount Grenville, a magnificent viewpoint in the Homathko Icefield, was ascended by the Mundays and Polly Prescott in 1941, and Mount Queen Bess to the north of the icefield by Hall (without Fuhrer) and the Mundays in 1942. World War II put a stop to such trips for a while until the ascent of Reliance Mountain by Henry Hall and the Mundays in 1946 after the war.

Richard Culbert and Glenn Woodsworth of the BCMC are well known for their climbs and exploration in the Coast Range. Less well known are Frances and George Whitmore, Jim Wilson, Richard Long and others of the Sierra Club, California, who took much interest in this remote region in the 1950s and 1960s, making a large number of ascents.

Geology

Similar to many mountain ranges, the types of rocks of the Coast Range are highly varied. Fossils are sometimes found, as near Razorback Mountain in the Niut Range, where specimens of belemnites occur in the sedimentary rocks. The Canadian Rockies are an exception to this variation, and are almost entirely sedimentary (but not completely). The Rockies contain a very large amount of carbonate rocks, such as limestone and dolomite. In contrast, there is very little marble or limestone in the Coast Range.

A wide belt of plutonic rocks (diorites, granites, granodiorites and others) is continuous along the coast with patches of gneisses and other metamorphic rocks, and large areas of Devonian and Permian arc volcanics (overlain by Triassic and lower Jurassic arc volcanics). This is an exceedingly simplified description of the map, reflecting at least three hundred million years of geological history, younger than some rocks in British Columbia, such as in the ranges in the interior, or the Rockies. There are late Pre-Cambrian to early Cambrian rocks in the Alaskan Panhandle, but essentially none in the B. C. Coast Range.

The recent volcanic rocks, including lava flows and cones, start in the south at Mount Garibaldi, extending to Tweedsmuir Park (Rainbow Range), then the Nass Group, and inland and north to Mount Edziza, an inactive volcano, and to the Yukon border.

Granite, much aplite, and high grade metamorphic rocks are present in the Waddington area, as well as volcanic rock which constitute some of the lower altitude summits there. South of Razorback Mountain (Niut Range) and the sedimentary rocks with belemnites, granite is found on Mount Queen Bess and other summits. East and southeast of Mount Queen Bess, more granite is in the Good Hope Group. An igneous contact zone in the Good Hope Group between Mount Kese (metamorphic) and Mount Merriam (granitic) is southeast of Glasgow Lakes. South of there, superb granite is found on Mount Gilbert in the Raleigh Group.

There is a mineralogical and probably an age difference of the 'granites' of the Falls River and Tchaikazan Valleys, for instance. In the upper basin of the latter, the older granitic rock (loose or bad rock) is a dark greenish diorite and quartz diorite, crosscut by numerous dark basaltic dikes (themselves offset by minor faults). This extends into the Discord Glacier basin. This is indicative of deformation and cracking after the cooling and solidification of the molten or plastic igneous mass.

The Falls River basin, by and large, is of a younger, light-coloured quartz-rich granodiorite (better rock) which appears to have intruded the older and darker diorites. This unit is in contact with the bad rock on Mount Winstone. This younger granodiorite has not escaped further deformation. Thin, vertical, dark dikes yielding a scenic 'prison-bar' effect show on Fluted Peak.

The sounder light-coloured granitic rock virtually surrounds the rubbly upper Tchaikazan and Discord Valley diorites, but seldom appears within them. The best rock is probably on Beehive Peak.

In the lower Tchaikazan Valley are reddish or russet hues of rocks of volcanic lava flows, interbedded with and underlain by sedimentary rocks of deep sea origin. Also, specimens of malachite (green, copper ore) are found in the moraines of the upper Tchaikazan Valley, and on the summit of Monmouth Mountain.

The Tchaikazan area lies in a rain shadow zone, which affects snow fall and the glaciers. This is one way in which climatology affects geology. Another way is that climatology (temperature, temperature changes producing freezing and thawing, and rain and snow fall) affects the rate of disintegration and chemical decomposition of rocks. (CAJ 59(1976):32. Also CAJ 63(1980):87-106 including ice worms.)

Geomorphology is the study of the shape of the land. In the Coast Range, many of the land shapes are of tender geological age, produced by the recent (geologically) glaciation. Glacial advance and retreat are exceedingly rapid and fleeting events when measured in geological time. Glacial cirques formed by the action of glacial ice accumulation and flow are everywhere. The valleys show the typical cross-section due to ice flow and subsequent erosion, the shape of a slack rope hung at its ends (a catenary). The mountains often appear like horns, or other steep configurations. These features are very young, and in time will be worn away, destroying their impressiveness and beauty. (So, climb them while they are still here !)

The shaping of the land by glaciers is to be seen also in the lower valleys which are now ice-free. Some results of the action of the ice are hidden by the sea, in the deep waters of the inlets which were carved by large glaciers in the past Ice Ages. Some fjords, such as Knight Inlet, are one hundred km long. Polished and striated rock produced by the ice flow is commonly seen where debris does not hide it. Near the inlets, marvellous views from smaller peaks near them can be seen.

Another feature, a potential danger, is the presence of big glacial lakes formed by the recent melting. Liquid water is more dense than ice, and when the lake depth, and pressure, is great enough, the water can lift the ice, draining below and emerging in a flood downslope. Such a surge happened in 1999 on Franklin Glacier which destroyed the campsite and supplies of a climbing party, without loss of life. (WADD p. 39).

Still another phenomenon is the structural failure of mountains. In June 1997 an enormous mass of rock broke loose from Mount Munday, avalanching onto the surface of the glacier in Ice Valley. (WADD p. 181, photo p. 180). The swath was one km wide and five km long.

When there is deformation of rocks in geology, the usual case is that of compression, such as when plates of rock under the ocean are forced underneath the western side of South America, causing the rise of the Andes Mountains, volcanic activity and frequent earthquakes. However, there are rarer cases of tension in the earth's crust. In this case, large sections of rock move apart, and the result is two large faults dipping towards each other in the shape of a V, forming an extensive V-shaped wedge which slides and sinks a bit, forming a 'trench'. The angle of the V may be quite shallow.

Such is the case in the Nass and Atna Groups (the same structure extending through both of them). This has more effects than just the trench. At least three summits there have large clefts in them, due to the tension, sliding and irregular movements within. This produces much broken rock, that is then eroded away when exposed, forming the clefts. For example, see the cliffs of Split Mountain in the Atna Group (and also Split Mountain in the Nass Group) and Unnamed 1740m in the Atna Group, near the Goat Route.

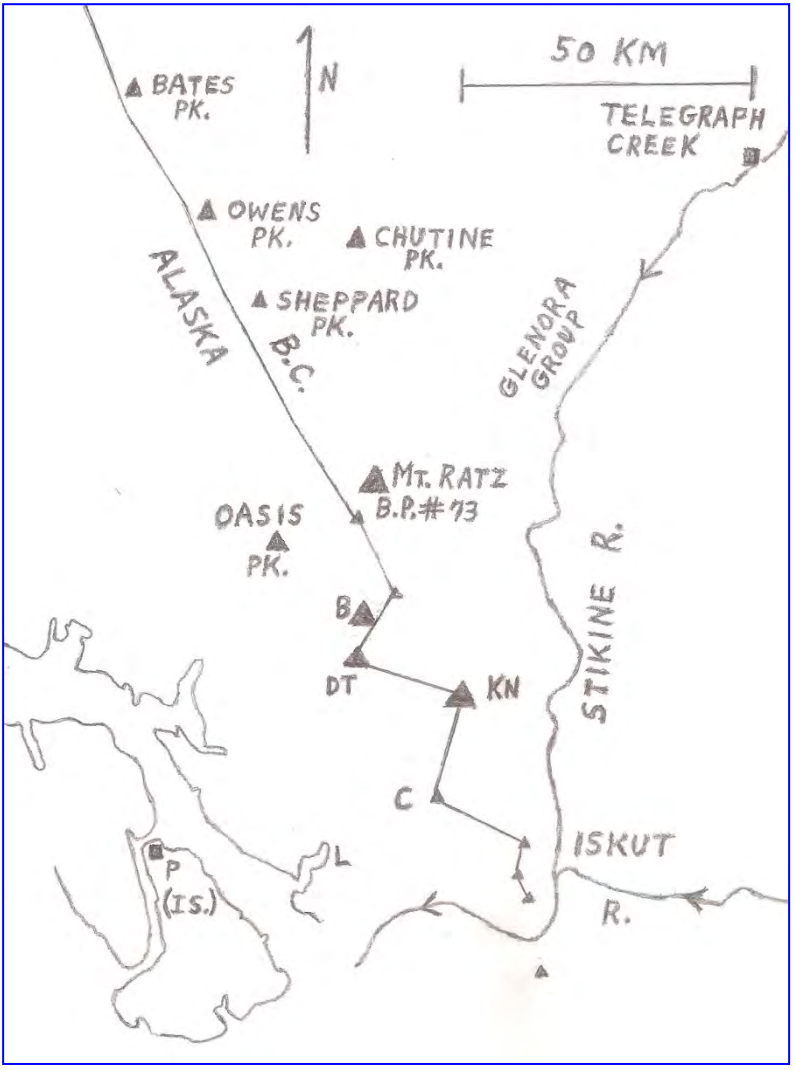
The Largest Lakes of British Columbia, Waterfalls

Ootsa Lake, just north of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, Williston Lake (north central B. C.), Kinbasket Lake (north Selkirks-Rockies) and the Arrow Lakes (south Selkirks-Monashee) are the four longest lakes in B. C., each about 210 kilometers long. Williston Lake, the only one not artificially impounded, appears to be slightly the longest.

Chilko Lake, still impressively big, is the highest, large, high altitude lake, at 1172 meters. Other big lakes are Kootenay Lake (south Selkirks-south Purcells), Quesnel Lake (west side of northern Cariboos), and Babine and Francois Lakes (central B. C.)

Canada's highest waterfall, Hunlen Falls (253m, 830 feet), is in southern Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, south of Highway 20. See the Tweedsmuir Group.

The beautiful Odegaard Falls is reached by trail from the West Nusatsum (River) Forest Service Road, the latter giving access to the trail to Ape Lake (Northern Monarch Group, described in 'The Monarch Mountain Area' just before the Saugstad Group).



The Stikine area. B = Mt. Burkett, DT = Devil's Thumb, KN = Kate's Needle, C = Castle Mtn., P = town of Petersburg, Alaska, on Mitkof Island and L = Le Conte Bay. Peaks south of the Iskut River are in the Iskut Group (not included). Glaciers (numerous) are not marked.

The Spectrum Group is east of the Stikine River and north of the Iskut River, much of which does not show.

GLENORA GROUP

MAPS- 104G/12 Chutine River, 104G/14 east, Telegraph Creek, 104G/14 west, Telegraph Creek, 104G/13, 104G/5 Scud River,

The Glenora Group is a small group located on the northwest side of the upper Stikine River from about the latitude of the town of Telegraph Creek, extending to the southwest of the Chutine River junction with the Stikine River to Vekops Creek and its southwest tributary. The highest point is Valhalla Mountain, in the spectacular Sawback Range, which is east of Pendant Creek.

To Telegraph Creek (jet boats), take Highway 1 to Cache Creek, then Highway 97 to Prince George. From there, take Highway 16 to New Hazelton, and Highway 37 to Dease Lake, then southwest.

1879- John Muir. Mount Glenora. (AAJ 1973:309)
1972- Chris McNeill, Terry Rollerson. (CAJ 78(1995):21)
1994- John Clarke, David Sarkany, Steven Sheffield. (CAJ 78(1995):21)
2000- Anne-Marie Conway, Katy Holm, Mandy Kellner, Judith Spanken. (CAJ 84(2001):102)

UNNAMED 2003m

Map 104G/14 west, Telegraph Creek. Surveyed at 6571 feet and climbed by surveyors. Located north of Mt. Glenora and Grass Mtn.

UNNAMED 2085m

Map 104G/14 west, Telegraph Creek. Surveyed at 6841 feet and climbed by surveyors. Located north of Mt. Glenora and Grass Mtn.

GRASS MOUNTAIN 2090m

Map 104G/14 west, Telegraph Creek. Altitude 6850 feet. Located north of Mount Glenora.

MOUNT GLENORA 2000m

Map 104G/14 west, Telegraph Creek. Altitude 6550 feet. Mount Glenora is 16 kilometers west of the town of Telegraph Creek, just northwest of the Stikine River. It has the distinction of being one of the very first mountains known to have been climbed in this area, by the famous conservationist John Muir in 1879.

(John Muir, 'Travels in Alaska', Boston, 1915, pp. 97-103, 93-95. From a note by Fred Beckey, AAJ 1973:309)

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The **Sawback Range** is an impressive line of quartz monzonite (granite) towers, the 'Yosemite of the North' (John Muir, 1879), a smaller version of the Bugaboos with more, and very steep, ice and snow. The map contours do not do justice to the rugged aspect of these peaks. It runs parallel to the Stikine River and is easily visible from the drive into Telegraph Creek.

Access in 1994 was the ridge north of Vekops Creek, by boat on the Stikine River from Telegraph Creek, only 75m above sea level; easy going. They skirted Cinema Mtn. on its west, and descended to camp on the divide separating Vekops Creek and the southwest branch of Missusjay Creek, just west of Cinema Mtn. (CAJ 78(1995):21)

Be sure to read Steven Sheffield's description of the Stikine wilderness on the first page of his article. (One photo, and p. 14 photo)

There is a flat glacier just west of Cinema Mountain that is suitable for an airdrop. The pass at its head is important. To reach Valhalla Mountain (1994), go over the pass (loose gully) at the head of the flat glacier and ascend the upper glacier (bergschrund) to the higher col southeast of Valhalla Mountain. This upper col gives access to the glacier east of Valhalla Mountain and also Un. 2390m (but not access to the southwest ridge) and Un. ca. 2380m.

Do not try to gain the glacier east of Valhalla Mountain by climbing over the ridge north of the flat glacier west of Cinema Mountain. The north side is frightfully steep.

Four climbers in 2000 used the same approach, skirting on the east side of Cinema Mountain, to the head of the valley below Cuteye Mountain (Missusjay Creek), north of where previous parties had been. Their area is probably on the edge of the granitic intrusion and has considerable bad rock (a contact zone).

UNNAMED 1580m

Map 104G/12 Chutine River. Altitude 5200 feet. It is a sub-peak, located northwest of Cinema Mountain. Grid 297-857. Probably by southeast slopes. Katy Holm, early August 2000.

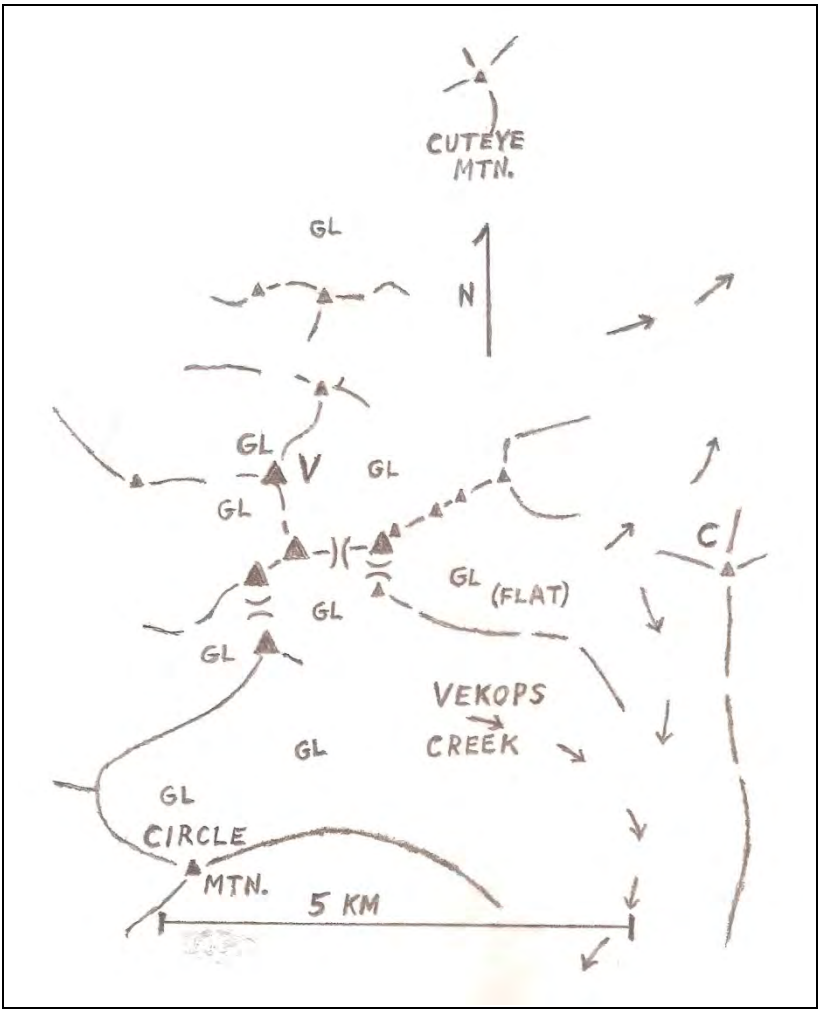
UNNAMED 2100m

Altitude 6900 feet. Located just west of Cuteye Mtn.

UNNAMED 1810m

Map 104G/12 Chutine River. Altitude 5950 feet. Grid 293-880. It is located just south-southeast of Cuteye Mtn.

These two peaks are of rubble. Anne-Marie Conway, Mandy Kellner, early August 2000. (CAJ 84(2001):102)



The Sawback Range. V = Valhalla Mountain, C = Cinema Mountain, and GL = glacier. The five large triangles represent the five highest peaks climbed by the 1994 group, who also climbed the three lower peaks just east of Valhalla Mountain, and northwest of camp, which was just west of Cinema Mtn. The easternmost of the five peaks (Un. 2300m) was not the highest on its ridge.

The route of approach ascends from the Stikine River just east of Vekops Creek, and goes up the hillside southeast of the south ridge of Cinema Mountain.

The symbol) (means a pass.

Valhalla Mountain from the northeast (aerial). The highest point is just left of center. The pass to the east glacier is to the left (see diagram above). Photo: John Scurlock (2009).

Valhalla Mountain is east of Iceweb Peak (see The Alaskan Panhandle and North British Columbia guidebook) across Pendant Creek.

Valhalla Mountain is south of the Chutine River and well south of Tahltan Peak, which is just north of the northern leg of the Barrington River, which starts just north of Chutine Peak.

Barrington River flows east-northeast at first, then takes a great bend to the south and flows into the Chutine River which goes to the Stikine River.

Chutine Peak, northeast of the Chutine River bend, is far northwest of Valhalla Mountain.

UNNAMED 1950m

Map 104G/12 Chutine River. Altitude 6400 feet, a spire. Located southwest of Cuteye Mountain under peak 7100 feet. Grid 275-883.

1. Northwest Ridge. The northwest ridge has a beautiful two-star Class 5.8 pitch to the top, rubble at the bottom. Katy Holm, Judith Spanken, early August 2000. (CAJ 84(2001):102)

UNNAMED 2091m

Grid 287-852. A tower, surveyed at 6860 feet. It is located northwest of Cinema Mountain and north of the flat glacier. Chris McNeill and Terry Rollerson, 1972. (summit cairn record, 1994)

UNNAMED

This is one of three small towers near camp. Terry Rollerson, 1972. (summit cairn record 1994, name scratched onto a stainless steel spoon). This is one of the three towers north of the flat glacier, including Un. 2091m, which were climbed in 1994.

VALHALLA MOUNTAIN 2440m

Map 104G/12 Chutine River. The dike in the south summit is probably a lamprophyre dike (very dark rock), intruded into the granite at the close of the granitic intrusion (ERW). The south summit is only five feet higher. Two summits of 2180m and 2240m lie north of it.

For access, see the approach given above (**Sawback Range**).

NORTH SUMMIT ca. 2438m

1. East Couloir. Ascend the steep snow of the couloir on the east (sunlit) side to the notch between the summits. Climb the clean rock to the north summit. Glacier. John Clarke, David Sarkany, Steven Sheffield, August 1, 1994.

SOUTH SUMMIT (highest)

1. Dike. From the notch (see north summit), there is slow, careful climbing on a mixture of ice and dark, unstable rock, with Friends jammed behind loose blocks. Glacier. John Clarke, David Sarkany, Steven Sheffield, August 1, 1994. (CAJ 78(1995):21 one photo)

The party rappelled the steep upper snow slope (sloppy snow).

UNNAMED 2300m

Altitude 7550 feet. East of col southeast of Valhalla Mtn. Grid 274-845.

1. West Ridge. The lower west ridge led to a short, exposed gully and Class 3-4 solid rock. A short, steep crack leads to the middle (lower) summit; higher summit was not ascended. Glacier. John Clarke, David Sarkany, Steven Sheffield, July 25, 1994. (CAJ 78(1995):21 one photo)

UNNAMED ca. 2380m

Map 104G/12 Chutine River. Grid 264-844. Located near a higher 2390m (7850 feet) peak west-southwest of the objective. This peak is contoured incorrectly, only slightly lower than Un. 2390m.

1. West Ridge. Reach the highest col (south of Valhalla Mountain, bergschrund). One excellent pitch on the west ridge consumed all of Sheffield's protection. The crux is a short, but steep, dihedral (layback) to the summit block. A beautiful climb on clean rock.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.8,s,*). John Clarke, Steven Sheffield, July 1994. (photo p. 19 of CAJ ref.)

UNNAMED 2390m

Map 104G/12 Chutine River. Grid 259-842. Altitude 7850 feet. It is a double summit. This is the peak west-southwest of Un. ca. 2380m (by west ridge).

1. Southwest Ridge. The party followed wolf tracks to the col, and headed right to gain a notch in the southwest ridge (lichens). This col appears to be directly south of Un. 2390m. One short pitch of enjoyable climbing goes to the top. Glacier. John Clarke, David Sarkany, Steven Sheffield, July 30, 1994. (CAJ 78(1995):21 one photo)

UNNAMED 2200m

Map 104G/12 Chutine River. Grid 260-835. Altitude 7200 feet, directly south of Un. 2390m. Glacier. Ascended the same day as Un. 2390m by John Clarke, David Sarkany, and Steven Sheffield, July 30, 1994.

SPECTRUM GROUP

MAPS- 104G/3 Sphaler Creek, 104G/6 Scud Glacier, 104G/7 Mess Lake, 104G/2 More Creek, 104G/5 Scud River, 104G/11 Yehiniko Lake

The Stikine River bounds the Spectrum Group on the north and the west, and Iskut River is the southern boundary. To the east, the height of the land decreases. It is much farther inland than the Stikine Icefield.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1967- Vernon Ainardi, Steven Hodge, Steven Sickles, Jim Wilson. (SEATTLE 1969:101 photos, map)
1972- Fred Beckey, David Beckstead, John Rupley. (CAJ 56(1973):91; AAJ 1973:309).
1974- Eric Adelberger, Alan Durfee, Kurt Snover, Ted Young. (CAJ 58(1975):103 photo)
1980- Robert Disbrow, Eric Savic with Roger Griffiths. (CAJ 64(1981):104, map, photo)
1982- John Knight, Paul Stoliker. (CAJ 66(1983):55 map)
1994- Markus Kellerhals, Steven Sheffield, Peter Stone, Betsy and Brian Waddington, David Williams. (CAJ 78(1995):18 photos; BCM 1996:77 photos, map)
2004- Michael Bennett, John Grant, Volker Schneider. (PC: MB)
2005- Jack Bryceland, large BCMC party. (BCM 2006:123 photos)
2007- Michael Bennett, Robert Nodelyk, Chris Willett. (PC: MB)

Climbing, and Skiing References

A ski traverse of this region (Stikine River-Iskut River), north to south, was done in 1994. (CAJ 78(1995):18 photos; BCM 1996:77 photos, map)

Another traverse, with a BCMC group lead by Jack Bryceland, started at Little Ball Lake at the head of Ball Creek (map 104G/7 Mess Lake). Late July-early August 2005. (BCM 2006:123 photos)

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The Stikine area became noted during the Cassiar gold rush, which climaxed in 1874. River steamers such as the 'Flying Dutchman', captained by the venerable William Moore, plied the Stikine River to Telegraph Creek. (Fred Beckey, CAJ 56(1973):91)

To get to Tatogga Lake (floatplanes) take Highway 1 to Cache Creek, then Highway 97 to Prince George. From Prince George, Highway 16 to New Hazelton, and Highway 37 north to Tatogga Lake. For Telegraph Creek (jet boats), go north to Dease Lake and then southwest.

Access

Access to the high peaks by backpacking is beset by sloughs, river crossings, dense brush, cliffs, glaciers, grizzlies and also bad weather. Access now is often by air, landing at the Hecla Mine (now Copper Fox; at Schaft and Hickman Creeks) for Mt. Hickman, or Yehiniko Lake. One may use a floatplane also on Arctic Lake. Parties came from Yehiniko Lake in 1967, 2010 and other years to reach the Endeavor Mountain area.

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The 1994 Ski Traverse

From Arrival Creek, a few km down the Stikine River from Telegraph Creek and southwest of Yehiniko Creek, follow a trapper trail (overgrown ?) to Yehiniko Lake. From Yehiniko Lake, the route follows a tributary valley southwest from the middle of the lake, going through the pass west of White Rabbit Peak (six km southeast of the Mountain of Shadow) to Scud Glacier. The river flowing to the south end of the lake (to White Rabbit Peak) is more difficult. The 1994 group found a way to approach Mt. Hickman, and reached the Iskut River. See the following.

UNNAMED 2030m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier, altitude 6650 feet. Ski down Scud Glacier (from Yehiniko Lake) to grid 600-600, and ascend east up the tributary valley. The peak is north of the pass at 625-606. From the pass, ski generally south on the glaciers to reach a point three km west of Mount Hickman. May 1994.

UNNAMED 2390m

Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek. Altitude 7850 feet.

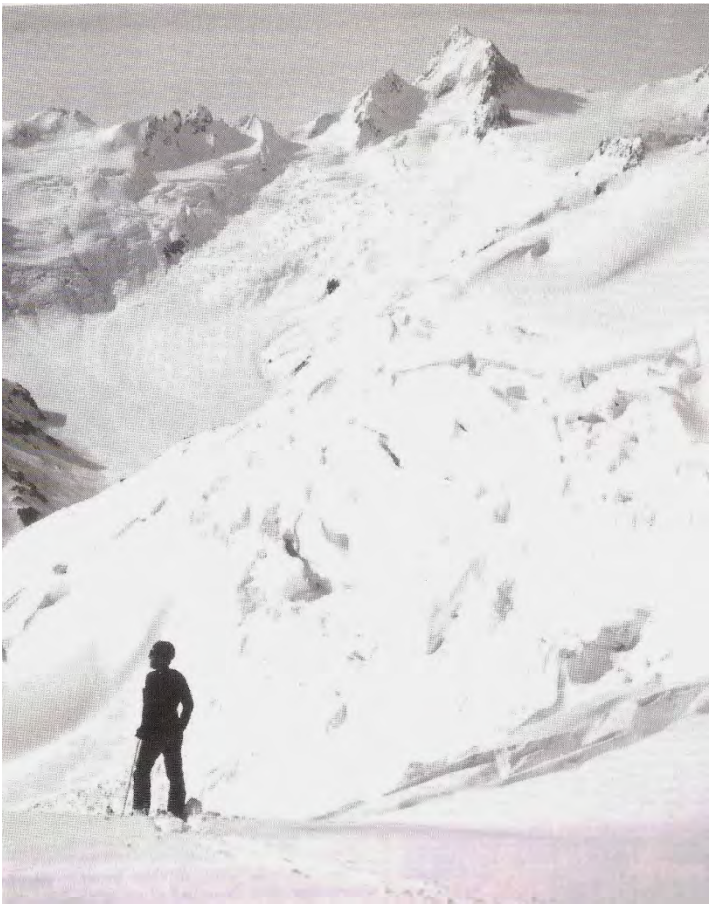
UNNAMED 2420m

Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek. Altitude 7950 feet.

Both of the summits are 3.5 km west of Mt. Hickman. The party, in bad weather, also climbed most of the peaks around the southern and eastern rim of the icefield of Un. 2390m and Un. 2420m. May 1994. These two were first climbed by the Roger Griffiths party of 1980 (see below Mount Hickman for the coordinates). Neither is more difficult than Class 4 by its easiest route.

UNNAMED 2510m

Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek, grid 697-357. Height 8250 feet, 10.4 km directly south of Mount Hickman. Climb a steep snow face on the west side. Avalanche danger. Glacier. May 18, 1994. (CAJ 78(1995):18)



Unnamed 2600+m from the north. Photo: Brian Waddington.

UNNAMED 2350m

Altitude 7700 feet. Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek, south border, south of the 7494 foot survey point. Grid 613-196, located 26 kilometers south-southwest of Mount Hickman. **These three summits were climbed during the traverse.** All three are south of Sphaler Pass.

UNNAMED 2160m

Altitude 7100 feet.

UNNAMED 2410m

Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek. Altitude 7900 feet. Located 1.3 km northwest of Unnamed 2600+m,

Glacier. Marcus Kellerhals, Steven Sheffield, Brian Waddington and David Williams climbed a route probably on the north side, May 14, 1994. (CAJ 78(1995):18 photo)

UNNAMED 2360m

Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek, grid 643-360. Height 7750 feet. Unclimbed.

UNNAMED 2640m (Un. 2600+m)

Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek, Grid 658-317 (at the U in MOUNTAINS on the map). This is a relatively high, difficult summit, attempted in 1994.

There is a line of three smaller summits to its east that identify the location. (BCM 1996:78 photo)

UNNAMED 2410m

Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek. Altitude 7900 feet. Grid 585-280. Unclimbed.

UNNAMED 2135m

Altitude 7004 feet. Map 104G/3, southeast corner. Grid 727-199, located 26 kilometers south of Mount Hickman and east of all but one of the traverse summits. A peak of 2360m (7750 feet) is 3.5 kilometers to the north, and one of 2420m just northeast of that. Skied in 1994.

UNNAMED 2230m

Map 104B/14, altitude 7300 feet. A neighbor of Un. 2135m (7004 feet), just southeast of Un. 2135m. Skied in 1994.

The ski traverse ascended four peaks between 7000 feet and 7800 feet northeast of Porcupine Glacier (north of Pheno Mtn.), and one other snow peak southeast of Pheno Mountain in May 1994.

Sphaler Pass (glacial) is nine kilometers south of Mount Hickman and northeast of Un. 2510m (above).

Porcupine Glacier lies south-southwest of Mount Hickman, just east of the Stikine River, on map 104B/14 northwest corner.

PHENO MOUNTAIN 2355m

Map 104B/14. The May 1994 traverse party admired Pheno and Big Mountains from the snow dome. (PC: Betsy Waddington)

UNNAMED 2200m

Map 104B/14. This snow dome is east of Big Mountain, and southeast of Pheno Mountain. The Topographical Survey ascended this snow dome, date and route unknown. A long trip of 21 km. May 19, 1994.

BIG MOUNTAIN 2670m

Map 104B/13. Big Mountain is northeast of the confluence of the Iskut River and the Stikine River. There are no recorded ascents for Pheno or Big Mountains.

HOODOO MOUNTAIN 1850m

Map 104B/14. Hoodoo Mountain is a big, flat topped, extinct volcano just north of the Iskut River, skied from the north by members of the Stikine-Iskut traverse, May 20, 1994. (BCM 1996:77)

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MOUNT EDZIZA 2793m

Map 104G/10. Mount Edziza is in Mount Edziza Provincial Park, inland, east-northeast of Mount Ratz. It is an inactive volcano with a glacier in the main crater. The glacier has breached the crater rim on the east side. (BCM 2010:120 photos)

One can reach the park from Highway 37 to the east. South of Kinaskan Lake, a road branches west and then northwest on the Willow Creek FSR. Stay right to reach the camp.

Mount Edziza is an abundant source of volcanic glass, obsidian.

It is a good area for backpacking traverses and hiking. There are campsites at Buckley and Mowdade Lakes.

The 1992 group flew from Telegraph Creek to Buckley Lake, and hiked south to the central west base of Mount Edziza. The climb was completed from the broad volcanic plateau due west of the summit. They ascended between the glaciers to the crater rim, traversed the glaciated summit crater, two km across to the eastern rock pinnacles. Glacier. David Graber, Rocco Osborn, Ian Spooner, July 1992. (AAJ 1994:156). To exit, they made a canoe trip down the Stikine River to Wrangell, Alaska.

If you are on the way to Mount Edziza by way of Chakima Creek, and leaving Mowdade Lake, take the trail to the right that is on dry land. (CLOUDBURST (FMCBC): spring/summer 2011:11)

The first ascent of Mount Edziza is unknown, and perhaps by the native people, seeking obsidian for arrows and tools. The southwest summit is the highest. Glacier.

Mount Edziza, Tadeda, Kitsu and Yeda Peaks are northeast of the rest of the Group (Mt. Hickman, etc.). The latter are closer to the N - S leg of the Stikine River.

TADEDA PEAK 2194m

Map 104G/10. Tadeda Peak is named only on the 1:250,000 scale map. Tadeda Peak is north of Bourgeaux Creek and 19 km directly south of Mount Edziza. It is south of the Chakima Creek Trail. There is a slightly higher summit just to the east.

Climbed by the west ridge, a fine little volcanic rock scramble with a false summit. Large BCMC party, August 2005. (BCM 2006:123 photos)

This BCMC group started by a floatplane landing (a Beaver) on Little Ball Lake (near the head of Ball River; map 104G/7 Mess Lake). This is in the colorful Spectrum Range.

They then backpacked north, traversing Kitsu Peak, over the Kitsu Plateau, ending at Mowdade Lake (pickup). Little Ball Lake is 27 km from Mowdade Lake, as the crow flies, and just southeast of Yeda Peak The traverse is in Mount Edziza Provincial Park.

KITSU PEAK 2430m

Map 104G/7 Mess Lake (not named on map). Grid 986-656. Surveyed and climbed by the Survey, altitude 7972 feet.

Kitsu Peak is south-southwest of Tadeda Peak, south of the Raspberry Pass Trail. It is the highest in the local area.

Cross the glacier in the northeast bowl of Yeda to gain the ridges running north to Kitsu Peak. The ascent was a south to north traverse, reaching the north glacier (a walk off). Volcanic rock, loose. Glacier. Large BCMC party, July 31, 2005. (see also CAJ 102(2019):100)

Unnamed 2150m (just northwest of Hankin Peak ?) and Unnamed 2030m were also ascended in 2018. (CAJ 102(2019):100; CME, see Mount Edziza)

YEDA PEAK 2270m

Map 104G/7 Mess Lake (not named on map). Altitude 7450 feet. Coordinates 992-608. Yeda Peak is directly south of Kitsu Peak.

A large BCMC party climbed the crumbly (volcanic) south ridge. July 28, 2005.

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UNNAMED 2210m

Map 104G/7 Mess Lake. Height 7250 feet, coordinates 996-479.

MOUNT LA CASSE 2120m

Map 104G/7 Mess Lake. Height 6950 feet at west border of map.

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UNNAMED 2390m

Map 104G/2 More Creek. Height 7850 feet, just north of Hankin Peak.

HANKIN PEAK 2662m

Map 104G/2 More Creek. Hankin Peak is a beautiful mountain, height 8734 feet, near the northeast corner of the map.

It is south of Yeda Peak, a little south of the latitude of Mount Hickman, and 24 kilometers west of Highway 5. However, it is on the other side of the Iskut River. The best approach should be by floatplane to Arctic Lake.

Dormouse Peak at the left, from the southeast. The summit on the right is the long, serrated peak north-northeast of Dormouse Peak, Unnamed 2665m. The photo was taken during an attempt on the southwest ridge of White Rabbit Peak.

Route 1 on the Dormouse goes up the left-hand (south) ridge. The west buttress is hidden behind the south ridge.

Photo: Mike Bennett.

Scud Glacier, right and center, with the Quattrin-Scud pass in the foreground, taken from the south ridge of Dormouse Peak, looking south. Endeavour and Ambition Mountains are out of sight, to the right. Photo: Michael Bennett.

The high peak in the distance, left of the glacier, is Mount Hickman.

UNNAMED 2270m

Map 104G/2 More Creek. Height 7450 feet, coordinates 037-366.

UNNAMED 2390m

Map 104G/2 More Creek. Located in the extreme northwest corner. Height 7850 feet.

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MOUNTAIN OF SHADOW 2550m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier near northwestern corner. Coordinates 538-743, altitude 8350 feet. Three km east of Mt. Mordor. Three of these peaks take their names from J.R.R. Tolkien's trilogy 'The Lord of the Rings'.

1. Southwest Face. The Mountain of Shadow is a long serrated peak of many summits and deep gullies. The route goes up the southwest face via a system of Class 3 gullies and ridges. Glacier (III,4,s). Vernon Ainardi, Jim Wilson, August 15, 1967. Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

UNNAMED 2610m

Located 0.7 km south of the Mountain of Shadow. Height 8550 feet.

UNNAMED 2665m

Height 8750 feet. This a long serrated peak. north-northeast of Dormouse Peak at 549-725, with spurs descending southeast toward Quattrin Glacier that gives access from the middle of Yehiniko Lake.

DORMOUSE PEAK 2545m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier. Altitude 8350 feet. It is located at 545-712, west across the glacier from White Rabbit Peak. It is the peak northwest of the pass, the closest to Scud Glacier (PC: MB).There is a view of the Devil's Thumb, Mount Burkett (just north of the Devil's Thumb) and Burkett Needle.

Farr and Herrington flew from Tatogga Lake to Yehiniko Lake.

1. South Ridge. Approach up Quattrin Creek from the center of the west side of Yehiniko Lake. (The party of White Rabbit Peak used Yehiniko Creek at the south end of the lake.) Before reaching the col to Scud Glacier at the head of the glacier, ascend a small tributary glacier to the west to the col, a notch, at the base of the south ridge, which has good granite. Above, there is a knife edge and a short rappel into a notch (fixed rope). Glacier. (III,5.4,A0,s). Michael Bennett, Bob Nodelyk, Chris Willett, August 13, 2007. (PC: MB)

They built a cairn and descended by the south ridge.

2. West Buttress (Dalestrom). Approach going north on Scud Glacier, and climb the glacier under the west buttress, largely bare ice, going left near the top of the ice. Ascend steep rock (mostly solid granite) for four pitches to the aesthetic ridge crest (the entire ridge was not done, but was gained high up from the south), and continue to the top, about Class 5.8, 750m. There was a cairn.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.9,s,*). Nathan Farr, Blake Herrington, August 2010. (CAJ 94(2011):85 photo; AAJ 2011:128 photo; PC: BH)

They descended the south ridge to its base and made a single rappel to the south, back to the glacier and then returned to the shores of Yehiniko Lake. (PC: Michael Bennett; the photos of the descent routes show the same features, the south ridge.)

There is a serious overestimate of the height of this peak in CAJ.

White Rabbit Peak, from the west, from a camp. Photo: Mike Bennett.

WHITE RABBIT PEAK 2640m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier, coordinates 584-707. It is six km southeast of the Mountain of Shadow, on the southeast side of the glacier that is used to approach Scud Glacier from Yehiniko Lake (via Quattrin Cr.).

There was an attempt on the southwest ridge; very loose rock.

1. East Ridge. The group approached up the river that flows north to the south end of Yehiniko Lake (bushwhacking and waist-deep river crossings). Gain a glacier, and a saddle that overlooks Scud Glacier. Descend a little on the west side (on the glacier that might be used to ascend from Scud Gl.) and then ascend a south-facing snow slope to the east ridge. Easy pitches of ice and rock go to the top. Ice, Glacier. Michael Bennett, John Grant, Volker Schneider, 2004. (PC: MB)

BEAUMONT PEAK 2330m

Altitude 7650 feet, coordinates 582-671. Beaumont Peak is 3.3 kilometers directly south of White Rabbit and south of the pass between the two that leads to Scud Glacier.

Approach as for White Rabbit Peak. Instead of going through the pass to gain the south slopes of White Rabbit (to Scud Glacier), continue south for one kilometer to a glacial pass. Turn west up a tributary glacier and approach the peak from the southeast. It is a snow slog with lots of crevasses (pickets only) and no technical rock.

Glacier. Mike Bennett, John Grant, Volker Schneider, 2004. (PC: MB, marked map)

MOUNTAIN OF FIRE 1970m

Altitude 6450 feet, coordinates 618-650. This peak is south-southeast of White Rabbit and is southeast of the pass to Scud Glacier. The name refers to the sunsets.

From the glacial pass of Beaumont Peak, descend the icefall to the southeast, and then ascend the glacier to the east. Climb the glacier of the northeast face, and it is also a snow slog with lots of crevasses (pickets only) and no technical rock.

Glacier. Mike Bennett, John Grant, Volker Schneider, 2004. (PC: MB, marked map)

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Above, the mountains are on the east side of upper Scud Glacier. Below, they are on the west side. They are presented north to south.

MOUNT MORDOR 2700m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier in the northwestern corner. Coordinates 506-745, altitude 8850 feet. It is a large, ominous-looking mountain north of Mount Barad Dur.

1. East Side. The east side of Mount Mordor is Class 3 to 4 on good rock, with one Class 5 pitch. Glacier (III,5.3,s). Vernon Ainardi, Steven Sickles, August 16, 1967. The difficulty is a guess. (SEATTLE 1969:105 photos, of Dokdaon, Barad Dur and Mordor)

UNNAMED 2610m

Altitude 8550 feet. Unnamed 2610m is between Mount Mordor and Mount Barad Dur. (BCM 1996:81 photo; SEATTLE 1969:103 map, photo). In the photo of the Seattle reference, it projects above the east ridge of Mount Barad Dur.

MOUNT BARAD DUR (DARK TOWER) 2550m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier on the western border. Coordinates 509-719, altitude 8350 feet. Mount Barad Dur is north of Dokdaon Mountain, and southwest of the 'Strata' Glacier (north) -Scud Glacier (south) col. (BCM 1996:77 photo p.81)

1. Southeast Glacier (?). The route is not stated. There is interesting climbing through an icefall, followed by Class 4 climbing on solid rock. Glacier (III,4,s). Steven Hodge, Jim Wilson, August 16, 1967.

DOKDAON MOUNTAIN 2655m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier on the western border. Dokdaon Mountain is a steep peak north of Ambition Mountain and Endeavour Mountain. Just north of the summit there is a large unclimbed finger (Class 5). (BCM 1996:77 photo p.81)

EAST SUMMIT (highest)

1. Southeast Ridge, South Face. Camp was at the base of the southeast ridge. Looking north up Scud Glacier, go up and left on snow and glacier under the southeast ridge (an easy icefall) and pass under the large glacial patch on the southeast face, to the middle of the south face, and then up snow and the good rock, Class 2 to 3. There is considerable ascent on snow, and often loose rock upon the good, and the best rock is near the top (2007). There are about 980 meters of climbing. The east summit is higher and easier. Glacier (III,4,s). August 14, 1967. It was repeated in 2007. Rated Class 4 because of the glacier.

2. To descend, take a direct line, just west of the ascent line, down the slope to the glacier near the col between the Nipple and Dokdaon. The Nipple is a small peak just south of Dokdaon. Michael Bennett, Bob Nodelyk, Chris Willett, August 13, 2007. (PC: MB, CW)

WEST SUMMIT

August 14, 1967.

As one ascends north on Scud Glacier, the rock on the west side improves in quality. On Ambition Mountain, the granite appears good on the lower part of the mountain, but the upper rocks are in the igneous contact zone and above, and are of very poor quality. North of it, the contact zone was higher and has been largely worn away leaving good granite, including the Mountain of Shadow. At present, the extent of exposure of the good granite in this area is unknown.

ENDEAVOUR MOUNTAIN 2875m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier on western border. Altitude 9432 feet. The parties flew by floatplane to Yehiniko Lake. From Yehiniko Lake, the route follows a tributary valley southwest, going through the pass west of White Rabbit Peak (six km southeast of the Mountain of Shadow, 2010) to reach the Scud Glacier.

EAST SUMMIT

1. South Face Couloir. Camp was at the base of the east-southeast ridge. The 1967 group climbed the east summit by a steep snow couloir on the south face. A storm prevented them from continuing to the west summit. Glacier (III,4,s). August 8, 1967.

WEST SUMMIT (highest)

1. Southeast Ridge. From camp at the base of the east-southeast ridge of Endeavour Mountain, ascend a snow couloir and traverse under the east-southeast ridge onto a glacial plateau, avoiding the icefall. Then climb the southeast ridge, Class 2 to 3. Glacier (III,4,s). August 12, 1967. Rated Class 4 because of the glacier.

2. South Ridge (Arete Sans Chaussures). Ascend 600m up the icefall. From the col above the icefall, turn north. It is a climb of 650m on solid, moderate rock, and 1200m in all.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.6,A3,s). Nathan Farr, Blake Herrington, August 2010. (CAJ 94(2011):85; AAJ 2011:128 photo).

The descent route of Route 2 was the southeast ridge. There were many rappels and much climbing down.

Endeavour Mountain from the northeast, from the col between White Rabbit and Dormouse Peaks. Photo: Mike Bennett.

AMBITION MOUNTAIN 2950m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier, on its western margin. (BCM 1996:77 photo and map, p.77). It is located north of the Scud River on the west side of the Spectrum Group.

The north ridge of Ambition Mountain was 'Kitty Litter' (extremely poor quality rock), and the party backed off. (CAJ 94(2011):84). See Endeavour Mountain and Mount Barad Dur.

It is the second highest summit of the Group.

1. East-Southeast Ridge, South Ridge. Camp was at the base of the east-southeast ridge. The 1967 group climbed a snow and ice couloir, using one ice screw, to a glacial plateau, and traversed to just below the south ridge. The south ridge starts with beautiful slabs, but degenerates into very exposed, rotten rock with much belaying. The summit is a pinnacle of rotten rock.

A bivouac occurred that could have been avoided by an earlier start. Glacier (IV,4,s). Early August 1967. (SEATTLE 1969:100 and 105 photos)

MOUNT HOOLE 2605m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier, coordinates 683-633, east of Ambition Mountain across Scud Glacier. It is a blunt tower crowned with a point.

UNNAMED 2610m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier. Grid 646-482. Unclimbed.

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Regional Traverse: Arctic Lake to Buckley Lake (S to N)

This is a popular route with less than one km of glacier travel, unless one climbs Mount Edziza.

The Stikine River Provincial Park and the Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Provincial Park are located east of the Mount Edziza area.

The former has two hiking trails and the spectacular incised canyon of the Stikine River, which is not navigable. The latter has many mountains over 2000 meters and many hiking trails. There are six cabins for rent and tentsites for rent at Coldfish Lake (cookhouse and shower). Also backcountry camping. The highest summit in the Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Provincial Park is Mount Will (2520m, 8265 feet). Use the Klappan River Road. Approach by Highway 37.

Regional Traverse: Arctic Lake to Yehiniko Lake

Michael Bennett, John Grant, Volker Schneider, 2003. (PC: MB)

This traverse passes just west of Mount Hickman, and has technical route finding and lots of glacier travel. It is significantly more difficult than the Yehiniko Lake to the Stikine River traverse.

Arctic Lake is sometimes frozen over.

The first problem is to descend the cliffs to Mess Creek, which appears easiest to the northwest of Arctic Lake. However, the braiding of Mess Creek, probably the easiest ford, is south of this point. With difficult fords, fording is best done in the early morning.

In the 2002 traverse attempt, the party descended directly down the slopes, serious bushwhacking, to Mess Creek The ford was easy. They then followed Mess Creek south and ascended the glacier that is the source of the creek (Mess Glacier).

On the return, the bushwhacking ascent to Arctic Lake was easier than the ascent.

To complete the traverse, from the pass three km west of Mount Hickman, follow the glacier north, and then a short tributary north to the pass which leads west to Scud Glacier (the reverse of the 1994 ski traverse), and use the traverse below in reverse to Yehiniko Lake.

Regional Traverse: Yehiniko Lake, Scud River to the Stikine River.

Michael Bennett, Robert Nodelyk, Chris Willett, 2007.

The approach on foot to Scud Glacier starts with a floatplane flight from Tatogga Lake to the delta of Quattrin Creek, which extends out into the west-central side of Yehiniko Lake (old airstrip).

The trip of 2007, about 75 km, was an epic. After a difficult approach up Quattrin Creek (bears) from the center of the west side of Yehiniko Lake, with many stream crossings (although not as difficult as up Yehiniko Creek at the south end of the lake in 2004), the group then climbed in the area and exited on foot down Scud Glacier and Scud River, past Galore Creek (map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek, where there is a gold, silver and copper mine). They continued down the Scud River nearly to the Stikine, where they turned north for a short distance across a neck of land, a shortcut, to the Stikine River and were picked up by a jet boat and taken to the town of Telegraph Creek.

Scud Glacier has melted back considerably, about two kilometers. They forded many tributary streams, bushwhacked, and became stuck in quicksand. Grizzly bear tracks and tracks of other animals were abundant. A wolf made his appearance. (PC: Michael Bennett, Chris Willett)

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UNNAMED 2344m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier. Climbed by the Topographical Survey and surveyed at 7691 feet. In north-central part of map.

UNNAMED 2550m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier, altitude 8350 feet, about 15 km north-northwest of Mount Hickman. Coordinates 665-607. It is a steep ridge running nearly east to west, and a major glacier curves north and east from it. There is another worthy-looking peak just northeast of it.

The 1982 group flew from Terrace to the Hecla Mine (now Copper Fox) airstrip on the east side of the confluence of Schaft and Hickman Creeks (map 104G/6 Scud Glacier, east border, well north-northeast of Mount Hickman), and approached going south up an old road (overgrown ?) up the east side of Hickman Creek for about 8 kilometers. Hickman Creek may be crossed at its source. Hecla Mine to Hickman Glacier, 5 hours. Basecamp was at 1580m (5200 feet) on grassy slopes two kilometers southeast of Caretaker Peak. All summits except Prospectors Peak were done from this camp.

In 1972, Fred Beckey and friends used a helicopter from the airstrip to reach Mount Hickman.

In 1974, the group had an airdrop and hiked in to a basecamp north of Mount Hickman. There was much unfavorable weather.

CAJ 66(1983):55 states that the 1974 party used Schaft Creek to approach, which bends west from the confluence with Hickman Creek. This involves three km of bushwhacking and several crossings of Schaft Creek to the easy glacier northwest of Caretaker Peak. This is probably the best route.

CARETAKER PEAK (FALSE HICKMAN) 2780m

The false Hickman, map error, northeast of Mount Hickman, marked on map at 726-488 (map 104G/6 Scud Glacier).

1. North Ridge. Go up steep snow on the north ridge, and then duck in and out among rocky projections along the summit crest, avoiding gigantic cornices. Glacier. Eric Adelberger, Alan Durfee, Kurt Snover, Ted Young, July 1974. CAJ 58(1975):103). They also climbed two minor nearby peaks. Their basecamp appears to be northeast of the real Mount Hickman (photo).

2. Southeast Ridge. From camp (1982, see above) follow broken ground north and the shattered rock, Class 3, of the southeast ridge. July 30, 1982.

MOUNT BONZO 2550m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier, southeast corner, grid 725-479. Altitude 8350 feet.

1. Southeast Ridge. Cross the glacier above camp (1982, above), then follow the west edge north to 1830m (6000 feet). Follow snow ramps up and left for 300m. Traverse up and right over easy terrain to the southeast ridge proper. Follow the southeast ridge, Class 3 with a few delicate moves of Class 5.3, mostly on excellent rock. Descent by same route.

Glacier (III,5.3,s). July 28, 1982. (CAJ 66(1983):55 map)

MOUNT BOZO 2510m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier, southeast corner, grid 721-473, southwest of Mount Bonzo on south edge of map. Altitude 8250 feet.

1. North Ridge. From the summit of Bonzo, descend its southeast ridge to 2500m (8200 feet). Traverse west over a snowfield (glacier) to a ridge which leads southwest. Follow this ridge over a minor summit to the north ridge. Climb moderate ice to gendarmes which are bypassed on loose rock (Class 3), then scramble to top. Descent by same route, down the southeast ridge of Bonzo.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). July 28, 1982.

PINNACLES PEAK 1 2790m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier, southeast corner, grid 708-470, on south edge of map, just west of Bozo. Altitude 9150 feet. A beautiful snow-capped peak.

1. East Ridge. Follow the approach route for Mt. Hickman (Rt. 2, which see) until Pinnacles Glacier is reached, then head north to the Pinnacles-Bozo col. Follow the east ridge over horrible rock (Class 4) to a shoulder. Climb excellent rock (Class 5.3) to the top.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.3,s). John Knight, August 1, 1982. The difficulty is a guess.

UNNAMED 2240m

Map 104G/6 Scud Glacier. Altitude 7350 feet. Coordinates 516-505, in the southwest corner.

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UNNAMED 2610m

Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek, grid 649-469 on northern border. West of Un. 2770m and Mount Hickman. Height 8550 feet. The 1980 party climbed it, see below.

Another worthy peak is one half kilometer west of it.

UNNAMED 2770m

One km west-northwest of Mount Hickman, probably at 681-464 (map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek). Altitude 9150 feet.

1. Northeast Face. The northeast face is a steep and enjoyable snow climb. Glacier. Eric Adelberger, Alan Durfee, Kurt Snover, Ted Young, July 1974. CAJ 58(1975):103)

MOUNT HICKMAN (SCUD) 2990m

Mount Hickman is located near the center of the enormous area of great icefields, large glaciers and pointed peaks drained by the Scud River, Mess Creek and the Iskut River. It is east of the north-south leg of the Stikine River. Mount Hickman is incorrectly located in the southeast corner of map 104G/6 (CAJ 58(1975):103). **The true position is on the north edge of map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek** at 692-461 (southwest of the mistaken Mount Hickman). (AAJ 1973:309; CAJ 66(1983):55). The map error is in CAJ 58(1975):103.

The granite spine of Mount Hickman trends mainly east-west, with an octopus of ridges radiating from the massif. The serrate summit crest spans nearly 0.8 km, frost shattered and gashed into towers. The highest point of Mount Hickman is a tiny pinnacle about 5m higher than the east summit and separated from it by two leads of very difficult rock.

Fred Beckey's article about the history of this region and the evil spirit said to lurk there is well worth reading, as are Beckey's and John Muir's quotes at the end of the article. (AAJ 1973:309)

The 1974 group (Adelberger, Durfee, Snover, Young) attempted the west summit (but had bad conditions, cornices) and thus were in position to climb Un. 2770m (above) by its northeast face.

EAST SUMMIT

1. South Face, West Ridge. Camp was on the ice divide just west of the summit, and only about 500m below it in height. Then go down through a crevassed area. Ascend the south face, cross the bergschrund and enter the steep couloir (blue ice; possible falling ice and rock, then three pitches of easy Class 5 rock, and two leads more of ice, then more rock). After several hours, reach the razor crest of the summit towers. Here (summit notch), two pitches eastward were very disturbing, with loose rock and unreliable pitons even for belays. (A safe rappel mitigated the descent.)

From the summit, a loose-looking, knifed tower more than 100m to the west, about equal height, was inaccessible. Descent was partly by many rappels.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.3,s). Fred Beckey, David Beckstead, John Rupley, July 19, 1972. (CAJ 56(1973):91; AAJ 1973:309). The difficulty is a guess.

Technically speaking, this summit is still unclimbed because the highest point was not attained.

Exit was over glaciers (hazardous 600 meter icefall) and on snowshoes through a pass to the valley of Hickman Creek and Schaft Creek.

2. Southeast Ridge. Follow the snow ramps of Mount Bonzo, southeast ridge, for about 100m, then traverse left onto a scree ledge above cliffs. This ledge leads to a scree slope which is traversed left to the glacier on the south side of Mount Bonzo. Go down and west over this glacier to the north edge of Hickman Glacier (used to avoid the extremely crevassed portion of Hickman Glacier above camp, 1982).

Ascend Hickman Glacier to Pinnacles Glacier. **(The Pinnacles, good rock, are west-southwest of Pinnacles Peak 1. Pinnacle Glacier is relatively crevasse-free and would make a good camp for climbs on the Pinnacles' south faces.)** Follow Pinnacle Glacier to a point slightly west of a minor summit on the southeast ridge.

Climb two pitches of 55 degree ice to gain the southeast ridge, which is followed over a rock wall (one pitch of Class 5.5), an ice wall (two pitches, 50 degrees) and some very loose rock to the summit.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.5,s). John Knight, Paul Stoliker. July 29, 1982. (CAJ 66(1983):55 map)

WEST SUMMIT

In 1974 there was an attempt. (CAJ 58(1975):103). They then turned their attention to the second highest peak in the area, the one falsely labeled as Hickman.

The Mount Hickman area was part of the 1994 traverse (see beginning of the group also).

PROSPECTORS PEAK 2390m

Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek. Its altitude is 7850 feet, grid 726-450, and is 3.5 km east-southeast of Mount Hickman, on the south side of Hickman Glacier. A beautiful snow-capped peak. A different campsite than for the other peaks was used for this peak in 1982.

1. East Ridge. Ascend grass slopes and broken ground of the ridge on the south side of Hickman Glacier. Bypass two small pinnacles on the south , then climb a gully and a short step (Class 4) to regain the east ridge. Follow the east ridge over rock, glacier and a beautiful snow crest to the top. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). August 2, 1982. (CAJ 66(1983):55 map)

In 1980, Roger Griffiths and two clients, Robert Disbrow and Eric Savic, flew in from Iskut. They ascended seven peaks, listed below, all FAs and none above Class 4, very nice mountaineering. (CAJ 64(1981):104 map, photo)

UNNAMED 2610m

Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek. Unnamed 2610m is one and one half kilometers south of Mount Hickman; 8575 feet.

1. Southeast Slopes. From basecamp at 6800 feet (2070m), reached by helicopter, at approx. 665-460 (map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek), pass east through two cols, the second south of Mount Hickman, circle the objective and ascend from the southeast. Glacier. Robert Disbrow, Eric Savic with Roger Griffiths, 1980.

The line of six peaks ascended by the above party (Un. 2610m) is three and one half kilometers west of Mount Hickman (CAJ map scale incorrect), running irregularly N - S, on map 104G/3. The first two columns are those of Roger Griffiths. The second two columns are those of the map, including the position.

UNNAMED 2610m (8575 feet)	(8550)	649-469
UNNAMED 2400m (7875 feet)	(7850)	656-458
UNNAMED 2430m (7980 feet)	(7950)	657-452
UNNAMED 2510m (8220 feet)	(8250)	656-447
West of Un. 2500m (8200 feet)		
UNNAMED 2500m (8200 feet)	missing on map	
UNNAMED 2520m (8260 feet)	(8150)	659-445

UNNAMED 2360m

Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek, grid 627-435. Height 7750 feet.

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PHACOPS MOUNTAIN 2171m

Map 104G/5 Scud River, near north border, west of Mount Barad Dur. Altitude 7123 feet, above the east side of the Stikine River. Evidently, there are fossils here. Phacops is a species of trilobite and this rock must be Paleozoic in age.

BUTTERFLY MOUNTAIN 2043m

Map 104G/5 Scud River, just east-southeast of Phacops Mountain. Altitude 6703 feet.

OKSA MOUNTAIN 1783m

Map 104G/5 Scud River, and located above the east side of the Stikine River, west of Endeavour Mountain. Climbed by the Topographical Survey and surveyed at 5849 feet.

Oksa Mountain and Oksa Peak are two nearby summits.

UNNAMED 1918m

Map 104G/5 Scud River, above the east side of the Stikine River and south of Scud River. Climbed by the Topographical Survey and surveyed at 6293 feet.

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NASS GROUP

MAPS- 103P/1, 103P/2 Lava Lake, 103P/3 Tseax River, 103P/7, 103P/8, 103I/7 Lakelse Lake, 103I/10 Terrace, 103I/11 Exstew River, 103I/12 Khutzeymateen River, 103I/13 Kincolith, 103I/14 Oscar Peak, 103I/15 Kitsumkalum Lake, 103I/16 Dorreen

The northwestern boundary of the Nass Group is the Nass River, and the southeastern is the Skeena River. In the northeast, it changes into hills, and then the Sicintine Group lies farther east, east of the Skeena River. The southwestern region ends at the Pacific Ocean.

The region between the Skeena River and east of the Kitsumkalum-Tseax Trench (a geological term) which runs north of Terrace to the Nass River (The Nass River and Cranberry River are the northern boundary, while Kispiox River forms the eastern margin.), is known as the Nass Range. The dominant alpine formation appears to be high, barren ridges with few striking summits to mark the horizon.

In the eastern Nass Range, prospecting and trapping trails once followed all the main creeks and there was a trail which followed ridges back from Ritchie Station to claims above the head of Lorne Creek. Recent reports on these trails are not encouraging (1965; see Mount Knauss).

The Canadian National Railway comes down the northwest side of the Skeena River. Highway 16 is on the east side and then on the NW side.

The Nass River Road (see Kitsumkalum-West Section), joining the West Kalum FSR in the north, is on the east side of the Kitsumkalum-Tseax Trench and goes along the east side of Kitsumkalum Lake to Maroon Creek, to the town of Rosswood, and to Sand, Gainor and Lava Lakes. This road then continues north along the Tseax River to the lava beds and the Nass River (maps 103P/3 Tseax River, 103P/2 Lava Lake, 103I/15 Kitsumkalum Lake and 103I/10 Terrace). The road's forks (east and west; restricted) go along the south side of the Nass River.

A road (condition ?) exists up Maroon Creek.

The West Kalum FSR, starting from west of Terrace, west of the river, goes around the west side of Kitsumkalum Lake.

The summits east of the Kitsumkalum Lake and River (maps 103I/10 and 103I/15; see below) were climbed as early as the l920s by Joseph Felber. None are difficult and all may be climbed by the ridges leading up from the Kitsumkalum River. They also may be climbed by first attaining the open, easy, main divide of the Nass Range. A fairly good trail up Washach (Wesach) Creek, east of the north end of Kitsumkalum Lake, provides one of the best ways of doing this (5 hours to cabin above treeline, 1965).

Highway 37 runs north from Kitwanga (on the Skeena River), and then goes along the Cranberry River to Cranberry Junction, near to Mount Weber. There is a gravel road up the Kitwanga River to Kitwanga Lake, and the old Grease Trail may still be followed down Cranberry River to meet Nass River Road at Kiteen River (1965).

The western Nass Range is an area of reasonable access and **pleasant alpine tramping**. The following are lines of approach.

The recent **lava flow** that the Nass River Road intersects, just north of Lava Lake, is a very rough route if followed back to its crater. There is a trail just north of the flow. The trail keeps to the north until near the crater, then descends and keeps to timber, 4-5 hours each way. (1969; GUIDE2)

From 61 km (mile 38) on the main Nass River Road, 1520m (5000 feet) 'Baldy Mountain' may be seen north of Sand Lake. A trail leads up this from the south. (1969; GUIDE2)

Some Climbing and Exploration

1925- Paul Brodin, Oscar Olander, miners. (GUIDE)
1927- Joseph Felber, a prospector. (GUIDE)
1954- David Ridsdale, Harry Winston. (GUIDE)
1958- Jim Baldwin, C. Mair. (GUIDE; INT)
1965- Alec Baer, Ragnar Bruaset, Rich. Culbert, Tony Ellis, Wm. Hutchison, James Roddick, James Simpson, Glenn and Robert Woodsworth (GSC). (BCM 44(5) p.2, 1966, SURVEY SUMMER; also GUIDE2). Helicopter transport.
Regional Traverse- John Baldwin, John Clarke. (CAJ 75(1992):56)
Regional Traverse- Brothers Adrian Williams and David E. Williams, 1992. (PC: DW; CAJ 76(1993):72)
Regional Traverse- John Clarke, Steven Sheffield, 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):66 photos)
Regional Traverse- Greg Statter, David E. Williams. (CAJ 82(1999):106)
Two ski traverses to Shames Mtn. (CAJ 82(1999):111)
Ski traverse, Prince Rupert east to Terrace. (CAJ 88(2005):113)

MOUNT WEBER 2020m

Map 103P/10. See above. South of Cranberry Junction.

MOUNT PRIESTLEY 2365m

Map 103P/2. The peaks east of Tseax River (including Mt. Priestley, highest in this Group) are very easy to climb once reached. Mt. Priestley is northeast of Alder Peak and Vetter Peak. It is east-northeast of the lava beds that are on the east bank of the Nass River, and has a large northern glacier. The fastest approach is likely up the lava flow from the north end of Lava Lake (see above).

Route 1. The FA was probably by Joseph Felber.

Route 2. North Glacier, East Ridge. Start on an old Forest Service road just south of Nass Camp on the road northwest of Mount Priestley, and then bushwhack to another, unexpected FSR. Mosquitos. At 1.9 km pass next to Ksi Creek. Go east through forest to the alpine. Gain a bald shoulder, and from the bald shoulder ascend a scree slope to the north to gain a high ridge. Pass between Priestley N4 and NW3. The high ridge leads to a small glacier that leads to a rocky notch, where there is a view (the party's last). They climbed down to the glacier to camp.

Navigate around hidden crevasses and under a big cornice to gain the east ridge, which was climbed in the storm with no view. An easy climb.

The rocky notch was an icy mixed climb on the return.

Ice, Glacier (III,s). Drew Copeland, Jordan Craven, John Gill, June 20, 2017. (CAJ 101(2018):98 photo; INT)

MOUNT KNAUSS 1910m

Map 103I/16 Dorreen, in southwest corner. It is east of Maroon Mtn.

Approach to **Mount Knauss** would be from Dorreen (railroad) Station up a mining road on Knauss Cr., on its NE side from the Skeena River, to 640m (2100 feet; still exists?) and then by trail (overgrown?) to an old mine at 910m (3000 feet) on the flank of Mt. Knauss' north ridge. (1965)

MAROON MOUNTAIN 2080m

Map 103I/15. Maroon Mtn. is east of the north end of Kitsumkalum Lake and north of Maroon Creek. Take the Nass River Road leading to Rosswood (east side), then the road (condition ?) up Maroon Creek. About two km (1.25 miles) up the hillside, an old mining trail starts where the road abruptly turns east, and leads to alpine country west of Maroon Mountain in about five hours. (1969; GUIDE2)

From 0.4 km (0.25 miles) south of Kitsumkalum Lake (on Nass River Road, E side of river) a trappers trail goes up Goat Creek a few km, and summits may be gained by slides farther up the creek. Goat Creek is just east of the south end of Kitsumkalum Lake. (1969; GUIDE2)

GLACIER PEAK 1840m

Map 103I/10 Terrace. It is located southeast of the south end of Kitsumkalum Lake. Glacier Peak may be reached from 19 km (mile 12) on the **Nass River Road.** A forestry trail starts here (cabin 2-3 hours up). Follow the height of land on over.

The summits between Glacier Creek and Lean-to Creek (to the south of Glacier Creek) may be reached from the road, staying in timber on the flank of the divide near the crest (south of Glacier Peak). (1969; GUIDE2)

MOUNT VANARSDOLL 1485m

Map 103I/10 Terrace. Located between the forks of Deep Creek, north of Terrace. From Terrace, take Spring Creek road to Cameron Lake. Follow the road to the right around the lake and take the branch to the foot of the mountain. There is fairly easy traveling to timberline between the forks of Deep Creek, and **Lean-to Mtn.** (climbed by surveyors) may also be reached in this way. This is an easily accessible area and boasts fine meadows.

The 1620m (5300 feet; two summits) mountains farther north above the north fork of Lean-to Creek may be reached along the ridge dividing the forks. (1969; GUIDE2)

KITSUMKALUM WEST – (NASS GROUP)
EXOTIC TERRAIN (near Vetter Peak)

MAPS- 103P/3 Tseax River, 103I/10 Terrace, 103I/11 Exstew River, 103I/12 Khutzeymateen River, 103I/13 Kincolith, 103I/14 Oscar Peak, 103I/15 Kitsumkalum Lake, and 103I/6 Salvus

This region lies between the Skeena and Nass Rivers, and west of the Kitsumkalum-Tseax Trench (a geological term) which runs north of Terrace. The mountains are rugged. The valleys are typically deep and bushy. The rock in the west part of the section especially is dominantly granitic, tending towards slab walls (glaciation).

A three km logging road runs up the first valley north of Leverson Lake at the head of Work Channel (at the extreme west end of the Nass Group. Work Channel is west of Mount Campagnolo.). This gives access to **Split Mountain** and other granitic summits north of Leverson Lake, but approach to the head of Work Channel requires a long boat trip or short plane hop from Prince Rupert. (GUIDE, 1965)

East to West on Highway 16, west of Terrace

A trail has been blazed (1965) up the creek draining Exstew Lake (850m, 2800 feet), about 2.4 km west of Exstew (railroad) Station (about 4 hours up to the lake with easy alpine country beyond). Exstew Lake is eight kilometers west of the bridge over the Exstew River.

Pollywog Peak. Between km 46.7-50 (mile 29-31) west of Terrace.

Exchamsiks River.

From behind Kwinitsa (railroad) Station there is a route marked to 1220m (4000 feet; 5 hours up). Descend 300 meters and continue to the alpine plateau beyond with **several pleasant** (1750m) peaks. The Kwinitsa Station is 1.5 kilometers east of Kwinitsa Creek. (1965)

A trail has been cut from Telegraph Point (1965; about 13 km, 8 miles, east of Khyex River) to alpine meadows at 300m (1000 feet !). Climb to Telegraph Point Peak (now **Mt. McLean**, 1137m, 3730 feet) where open country leads back to higher summits beyond. A television relay station is above Telegraph Point with a line slashed thereto. (GUIDE)

East to West on Highway 16, west of Terrace (boating)

A small boat may be taken about 19 km up the Exstew River.

It is possible to get about 13 km up the Exchamsiks River by a small boat, but a short portage is required near the three kilometer point.

A small boat may be taken 24 km up the Khyex River. The **summits here are low but rugged**, with typical polished granite faces. There is a trail blazed to alpine country (with minor rock peaks) from the highway just west of Khyex River. (GUIDE, 1965)

West Kitsumkalum River road tables, south to north (approximate)
West Kalum Forest Service Road (FSR)

Little Cedar River, entrance at river (S side) 53 km

Little Cedar River, south side entrance 48 km

Kitsumkalum River, north side entrance 42 km

Mayo Creek flows into the Kitsumkalum River west of the FSR. There is (was) a bridge over Mayo Creek west of the FSR to reach the Mayo Creek and the Kitsumkalum River trails.

Mayo Creek, north side entrance and
Kitsumkalum River, south side entrance 37 km

Nelson River, north side entrance 29 km

Star Creek, north side entrance and
Nelson River, south side entrance (at Treston Lake) 23 km

Star Creek 22 km

Star Creek, south side and north side (bridge beyond over creek) entrances 20 km

Alice Creek 19 km

Go left at the **Erlandson Creek FSR** to reach the Sleeping Beauty Mountain area.

Zymagotitz River, south side and north side entrances

At six kilometers, go south on a short road for one km and pick up a trail to both sides of the Zymagotitz River. There is (was) a bridge over a tributary to the Zymagotitz River. Molybdenum Creek (next) must be forded. The north trail (map) extends only to the southwest of Sleeping Beauty Mountain. The south trail (bridge) is shorter.

Highway 16 start 0.0 km

Some side roads and trails may be overgrown.
Some bridges may no longer exist.

The Nass River Road (Nisga'a Highway) runs north from Terrace to the Nass River. The road forks at Nass River, with the west branch beyond Ishkheenickh River. This road complex is controlled by Twin River Timber, Ltd. of Terrace. (Permission for travel granted in evenings and on weekends with restrictions on use of side roads (2012)).

In the area west of the Nass River Road, from Terrace to Sand Lake, a network of logging roads leads back to the Forest Management License Boundary (which is shown on most maps).

A **helicopter survey** occupied many **summits on the west side of the Kitsumkalum-Tseax Trench.** Some had been previously climbed by prospectors and goat hunters. Branch roads 3, 4, and 7 lead into the Zymagotitz River area (map 103I/10), locally called the Zymacord River. It is a full day's pack on the north side of this river to the first forks, and another day to open country at the head of the two north forks, either by going up the first north fork, or the bench between the two. The Star Creek approach to this area is preferable. The region northwest of the Zymagotitz may be reached directly from the forks or up Exstew River.

It is possible to reach open country at the head of Star Creek in one day's pack from the roads; use the north side. It is a 1.5 day pack up Mayo (Little Beaver) Creek, also employing the north side. The Nelson River (map 103I/10) is passable, but unpleasant, due to quicksand and canyons. It is easier to get to its head via Star Creek (map 103I/10) or Mayo Creek (map 103I/15).

The upper Kitsumkalum River flows from the west into the north end of Kitsumkalum Lake. It is possible to take a shallow boat 35 km up from the lake (32 km above Nass River Road crossing). The best foot approach is via the open ridges north of the river. This approach may be used to reach the first forks, or the peaks north of the west fork. The west fork itself is poor traveling but the south fork is not bad, keeping to the south side. The south fork has two branches, both leading to areas of heavily glaciated peaks. (GUIDE)

Part of the western Nass Group now is in Khutzeymateen Park.

Note on river travel

Maximum distances given for boats on rivers are usually assuming high water, proper equipment, and experienced handling. Boat trips are made dangerous by log jams, unpredictable water conditions, etc. Currents are often strong and at least a 10 horsepower motor on a shallow boat is a basic requirement. High water is usually in June and. July, and in October-November with flash floods at each heavy rainfall.

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XHLAWIT (VETTER PEAK) 2136m
Map 103P/3 Tseax River. Surveyed at 7008 feet.

1. Southwest Ridge. The southwest ridge is awful, platted scree. The first summit is not the highest, necessitating a tenuous traverse east below the ridge crest around numerous gendarmes. The last moves (3 meters) were on a solid low Class 5 slab, with a series of straddling moves to ascend the final low-angled ridge. The exposure was unnerving. Greg Statter, David E. Williams, August 1, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):106)

UNNAMED 2060m
Map 103P/3 Tseax River. Altitude 6750 feet. Situated 3.6 km north of Alder Peak. It is composed of slate-like stacks, ready to topple. Greg Statter, David E. Williams, August 1, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):106)
North of it, towards Vetter Peak, the landscape is very unusual. Dikes consisting of white granite have intruded the dark volcanics to the extent that mini "Great Walls of China" stretch off into the distance without a break. This extends to the base of Vetter Peak. It is also lake country.

ALDER PEAK 2235m
Map 103P/3 Tseax River. Surveyed at 7333 feet. Alder Peak has three summits. The southwest summit (climbed) is the highest.

1. West Ridge. Broad. Near the top, there is an exposed scramble on the west ridge to the highest point. Greg Statter, David E. Williams, July 31, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):106)
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MOUNT ALLARD 1505m
Map 103I/15, far north of Terrace. Located northwest of the mouth of the Nelson River, which ends at the southwest side of Kitsumkalum Lake. This may be reached by taking Branch 34 of the Nass River Road and ascending from the end by a ridge bounding a burn. Follow the open divide back, crossing a steep draw. This is a rather long day trip, and a scetchy trail up the southeast ridge of Mount Allard makes the ascent shorter if it can be found. (1969; GUIDE2)
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MOUNT TRESTON 2120m

Map 103I/10 Terrace. Located just north-northwest of Alice Peak. Altitude 6950 feet. It is visible from the Nisga'a Highway.

1. South Ridge, Traverse. Somewhat rotten. Traverse the long south ridge of Alice Peak, descending the north ridge and contiuing to Treston by the south ridge, an easy scramble. There was no cairn.

Descent was by Treston's long, curving north-northeast ridge, with a steep, tricky section (Cless 3-4).

FRA by Glenn Woodworth, August 16, 1984. (PC: GW)

ALICE PEAK 2046m

See Mount Treston.

MOUNT KENNEY 2096m

SLEEPING BEAUTY MOUNTAIN 1854m

Map 103I/10 Terrace. Sleeping Beauty Mountain is made of good granodiorite (PC: Glenn Woodsworth), but Alice Peak and Mount Treston, to the northwest, are of rotten rock. They are not difficult.

The area is now in Sleeping Beauty Mountain Provincial Park. From Highway 16, Terrace, take the West Kalum FSR (west side of river) for about 9 km, and then turn left on the Erlandson FSR (signs) for about 5 km to reach the northeast ridge of Sleeping Beauty.

Park at the information shelter and walk the last 1.5 km of access road where there is a well marked good trail (no mountain bikers).

The trail head is at the end of a long ridge system, 6-7 hours. One can camp. Class 2. (INT)

Circle to the S to reach mountains farther back. (1969; GUIDE2). Alice Peak has been climbed via the south fork of Alice Creek. (GUIDE)

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CORNICE RIDGE 1680m

Altitude 5450 feet. Located just northwest of Mount Remo.

1. West Ridge. The west ridge is a long climb. The first ascent is unknown.

2. East Face (Metta). Park at the Shames Mountain Ski Resort. The east face is only 3.5 km distant, but the approach is defended by steep bushwhacking. Start the circuitous approach (8 km) by hiking the ski hill and reach the broad summit known as The Dome. Turn south, descend 100m to a wide saddle and ascend a smaller summit (East Ridge, 1500m).

Continue to move south and descend 130m to a steep saddle between East Ridge and the summit of Cornice Ridge. At the base of the saddle, turn east and descend 200m to the base of the east face.

Note a prominent ridge coming out of the walls on the south side. Go up on Class 4 rock to Class 5 (probably granite) to a talus slope with some snow; then fifth class terrain (marked photo). Then fourth class to a steep wall.

The first was 10m of steep choss to a prominent ledge. Stem up an easy corner and the terrain began to overhang, but a beautiful hand crack was to the left. Go around an exposed corner (hand jams) to a slab with a jug hand rail. Then fourth class to the top.

(III,5.7,s). Gary McQuaid, solo, August 8, 2019. (CAJ 103(2020):84 photo, PC:GM)

3. North Ridge. The descent route of Route 2. Go over East Ridge and the Dome.

MOUNT REMO 1934m

Map 103I/7 Lakelse Lake, northern border, just north of the Skeena River. Mount Remo (1934m, 6344 feet, surveyed and climbed by surveyors), is situated between the Skeena, Zymagotitz (Zymacord) and Shames Rivers, and may be reached by following a ridge from the highway about 8 km west of the Zymagotitz crossing. It is an easy trip, about 10 hours return. FA likely by Joseph Felber. (AE Mar 1954)

The route directly from Amsbury is likely the fastest, although when water is low it is possible to go to above timberline up Delta Creek in 4 to 5 hours and continue from there. Delta Creek crosses Highway 16 about 3 km east of Shames River (also a road on Shames River). (GUIDE2)

UNNAMED 1704m

Map 103I/7 Lakelse Lake, northwestern corner, overlooking the Skeena River. Surveyed at 5589 feet and climbed by surveyors.

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There is a trail up the west side of Ksedin Creek from the Nass River (map 103P/3 Tseax River,1990 and 103I/14 Oscar Peak, 1980). This leads toward Oscar Peak and Mount Voshell, etc., a long trip (overgrown ?). One may need permission to use the road on the Nass River.

UNNAMED 1980m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak, northern border. Height 6500 feet, 3 km south of Alder Peak. Coordinates 866-936.

1. West Ridge. Traverse below the southern flank of the peak on a well-defined bench. Scramble over blocky ground up the west ridge to the first and higher of the two summits. The final short pitch (to low Class 5) was enjoyable slabs. Greg Statter, David E. Williams, July 30, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):106)

MOUNT POUPARD 2310m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak. Surveyed at 7579 feet. Mount Poupard looks intimidating. Mount Poupard may be reached from roads up the Kitsumkalum River, or by ascending the ridge from between Gainor and Sand Lakes. See Oscar Peak. The latter approach is a 3-4 hour hike to timberline, keeping left at difficulties. (GUIDE2)

1. FA by Joseph Felber in 1927. (GUIDE; CAJ 82(1999):107)

2. South Ridge. From the col with Un. 2010m, climb the south ridge, straightforward, then up a snow gully to the right. The final notch was Class 3. Tony Ellis, Glenn Woodsworth (GSC), July 18, 1965.

On the return to camp, the two bypassed Un. 2010m by traversing the glacier on its north side.

3. Upper East Face. Approached from the Unnamed (King's Head). Cross over from the south ridge below the southeast face and onto the southeast ridge. The upper east face is climbed with a little difficulty, wonderful blocky granite and flakes, some low Class 5. There was a cairn on the summit built in 1965. There was no cairn previous to 1965. Greg Statter, David E. Williams, July 28, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):106; INT)

Oscar Peak from the north-northeast, from Lava Lake.
Photo: Glenn Woodsworth.

UNNAMED 2010m

Altitude 6600 feet. Located 1.6 km south of Mount Poupard.

1. The ridge (east of camp) is rotten, with gendarmes and a 20m pinnacle at the top. Tony Ellis, Glenn Woodsworth, July 18, 1965.

2. North Slopes. The descent route of Route 1. Descend the north slopes on steep snow and rock to the south ridge of Mount Poupard.

UNNAMED (KING'S HEAD) 2010m

Height 6600 feet, and three km south of Mount Poupard. The top resembles a crown.

1. West Ridge. The west ridge is hard Class 4. Greg Statter, David E. Williams, July 28, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):106)

2. North Ridge. The descent route of Route 1, to Mount Poupard.

OSCAR PEAK 2335m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak. Oscar Peak is located 4.5 km east-southeast of Mount Poupard. It is a rock and ice peak, the second highest point in the Nass Group.

To reach Mount Poupard and Oscar Peak, climb through open timber on a ridge about half-way around Sand Lake (see Mt. Poupard). It is not difficult from the south. The first ascent of Oscar Peak was by Paul Broden and Oscar Olander in 1925. (GUIDE)

UNNAMED 1830m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak. Altitude 6050 feet. Coordinates 897-819. From the col at the head of the central fork of Ksedin Creek, to the northeast was an attractive 6050 foot rock peak. Ascend the southwest ridge, encountering only 30m of very rotten Class 3 rock. Two and one half hours up. Tony Ellis, Glenn Woodsworth, July 20, 1965.

MOUNT CONROY 2065m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak. Mt. Conroy is far southeast of Mt. Warne, and northwest of Mayo Creek. The east ridge (helicopter transport to it) presents no difficulty; there are fossils. Jim Simpson, Glenn Woodsworth (GSC), July 26, 1965. (BCM 44(5) p.2, 1966, SURVEY SUMMER)

UNNAMED 2130m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak, near south border. Grid 883-693. Altitude 7000 feet, southwest of Mount Conroy. It, Un. 2030m and Mount Conroy are within the great bend of the Kitsumkalum River. Unnamed 2130m is in the icefield.

UNNAMED 2030m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak, near south border. Altitude 6650 feet, four kilometers south of Mount Conroy.

1. West Ridge, South Ridge. The long west ridge is a good climb and quite hard in a few spots. At 1830m (6000 feet) Simpson and Woodsworth traversed south and finished by the south ridge. Jim Simpson, Glenn Woodsworth (GSC), July 27, 1965. Helicopter.
2. East Ridge. The descent route of Route 1, easy, to a beautiful heather camp. A long climb. (GUIDE2)

PLUTON PEAK 2170m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak. Altitude 7119 feet. Pluton Peak lies two km to the east-southeast of Mount Voshell, an easy climb by the southeast ridge. The party descended toward Mount Voshell partly on the west ridge. Tony Ellis, Glenn Woodsworth, July 22, 1965.

MOUNT VOSHELL 2270m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak. It is a two day pack from Little Cedar River (from the east), but the last leg was done by helicopter to the snow saddle, camp, between Mt. Voshell and the Dents de Cheval.

1. East Ridge. Partly descend Pluton Peak and traverse on rock and snow to the notch at the base of Voshell's east ridge. The east ridge, easy at first, becomes steep, narrow and gendarmed. False summit follows false summit to the last, major false summit. The top is ten minutes from there. Tony Ellis and Glenn Woodsworth, July 22, 1965.

They descended the east ridge, a bit messy, and glissaded down a great couloir to reach the main glacier (source of the west fork of the Kitsumkalum River) about 1.6 km below camp. A long climb.

2. East Ridge, Great Couloir. The descent route of Rt. 1 to the main glacier at about 1.6 km below camp. It might be used for the ascent.

UNNAMED 1690m

Height 5550 feet, shaped like a dome, southwest of Mount Voshell. Grid 732-810. Traversed, backpacking, up the west side and down the north, by Greg Statter and David E. Williams, July 24, 1998, en route to the glacier south of Mount Voshell.

DENTS de CHEVAL (HORSE'S TEETH) 2230m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak. The peak shown as Mount Warne is actually a low and minor summit in a knot of five peaks. Ellis and Woodsworth named the major summits in this area the 'Dents de Cheval' because of the large crystals found here, known as Dents de Cheval in mineralogy. Of the three summits, the eastern is the highest, 7300 feet, the objective.

East to west, northwest of Mount Warne, on the rim of the glacier.

Dent 2230m (7300 feet). Located 1.8 km north-northwest of Mt. Warne. Coordinates 784-803.
Dent 2160m (7100 feet)
Dent 2190m (7200 feet)

1. North Glacier, West Ridge (eastern, highest). Ascend the north glacier from the glacier south of Mount Voshell, climb the bergschrund and go up to the notch west of the peak. The west ridge is quite rotten and narrow, Class 3 to 4 in places, a short climb. Ice, Glacier (I,4,s). Tony Ellis, Glenn Woodsworth, July 21, 1965. Helicopter. transport.

2. South Slopes. The descent route of Route 1. Easy. Circle back to the notch (glacier).

3. Northeast Ridge. The northeast ridge, the ramp above the ice cliffs, is the descent route of Greg Statter and David E. Williams, July 25, 1998, to the glacial col to the northeast, southeast of Mount Voshell.

MOUNT WARNE 2205m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak. Height 7234 feet. It is north of the west fork of the Kitsumkalum River.

From the glacial col southeast of Mount Voshell, ascend the glacier to a point southeast of the highest Dent du Cheval, and cross the glacier to the top. Greg Statter, David E. Williams, July 25, 1998.

MOUNT HUDEMA 2126m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak. The col to the east may be reached in one and a half day's unpleasant packing from the glacier south of Mount Voshell, and it is another full day around snow west of Mount Zbura to the glacier between Mount Leighton and the Pagan Peaks to the south. (GUIDE2)

The modern altitude value is the TRIM value.

NORTH SUMMIT 2121m

1. Ascended by a Topographic Survey party, surveyed at 6960 feet (map, 2121m), date unknown. Cairn found in 1998. Probably by Route 2.

2. East Glacier, North Ridge. From the col east of Mount Hudema, do an ascending traverse up and north, circling on the glacier to approach on easy rock from the north. Glacier. Richard Culbert, Robert Woodsworth (GSC), 1965. (GUIDE2). The route of 1998 was also from the east col.

SOUTH SUMMIT 2126m

1. Probably by the north ridge, from the north summit. The south summit was stated to be higher in 1998 and they ascended both summits in 1998. There was no cairn on the south summit. Greg Statter, David E. Williams, July 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):106)

They descended from the col between the summits (glacier), to the northwest to a pass.

UNNAMED 1900m

UNNAMED 1920m

These peaks (6250 and 6300 feet; the lower summit is more northerly) are near Mount Zbura (east of Mount Hudema). Coordinates 747-732 (1900m). There is one summit south of them of 1920m. The party approached from Mount Zbura. Greg Statter, David E. Williams, July 21, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):106)

MOUNT ZBURA 2165m

Map 103I/14 Oscar Peak. Height 7103 feet. Located south of the northwest fork of Kisumkalum River. There are two summits.

1. North Glacier. Zbura's main (western) summit is a rotten but not difficult climb from the north glacier. Richard Culbert, Robert Woodsworth (GSC), 1965.

The lower, eastern summit is steeper and was climbed by the same party from the glacier using an obvious Class 3 gully. (GUIDE2)

2. Glenn Woodsworth and friends, 1981. Summit cairn record.

3 A fine scramble. Route not stated. Greg Statter, David E. Williams, July 21, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):106)

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In July 1992, the approach of Clarke and Sheffield was up the logging road or trail on the north side of Mayo Creek (near the end, take the south fork, Mayo Creek proper), and hiking down the divide east of Bohler Creek. (Bohler Creek is on maps 103I/11 and 103I/14, and Mayo Creek is on maps 103I/11, 103I/14 and 103I/15.) The Mayo Creek route (overgrown ?) goes from the road north of Terrace west of Kitsumkalum Lake. See the Introduction to the Group.

MOUNT HADDEN 2184m

Map 103I/11 Exstew River, well east of the Pagan Peaks. Altitude 7165 feet. Route not stated. John Clarke, Steven Sheffield, July 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):66 photos)

UNNAMED 2053m

Map 103I/11 Exstew River, near north border. Surveyed at 6735 feet and climbed by surveyors.

PAGAN PEAKS 2160m

Northeast Summit	2125m	(6970 feet)	(742-624)
Central Summit	2160m	(7085 feet)	(722-607)
South-Southwest Summit	2160m	(7085 feet)	(719-599)

Map 103I/11 Exstew River in the northwestern corner of the map. They are on a northeast-southwest trending ridge just southeast of Mount Leighton. All summits may be reached from the glacier between them and Mount Leighton. All are Class 3, Glacier.

For the northeast summit, climb through the steep headwall of the cirque to the north and circle behind to the east ridge.

The central and south-southwestern summits stand together and are reached by following ridges after climbing through the headwall of the main glacier. Richard Culbert, Robert Woodsworth, July 20, 1965. (GUIDE2, error; PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

MORTON PEAK 2132m

Map 103I/11 Exstew River. Altitude 6995 feet. Located north of the bend of the Exstew River. A sharp peak. John Clarke, Steven Sheffield, July 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):66 photos)

The helicopter starting point for Greg Statter and David Williams in 1998 was on a knoll 6.5 km southwest of Morton Peak.

The Ishkheenickh River flows north and bisects the northern part of the western Nass Group. People on foot during the summer going east-west, in the south, must pass south of the latitude of Morton Peak. Morton Peak is east of its head. There are roads and a bridge in the north; map 103I/13.

UNNAMED 2040m

Map 103I/11 Exstew River. Altitude 6700 feet. Located southwest of Morton Peak at 752-563. above Exstew River.

1. North Face. Glacier. J. Baldwin, J. Clarke, 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):56)

2. Route not stated. John Clarke and Steven Sheffield in July 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):66 photos). Climbed by Williams brothers in 1992.

Regional Traverse; the Exstew River Circuit, 1992 (with climbing), Adrian and David E. Williams.

UNNAMED 2130m

Map 103I/11 Exstew River. Altitude 7000 feet. Located three and one half km north of the lake at the head of Exstew River, at 733-555. John Clarke, Steven Sheffield, July 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):66)

UNNAMED 2240m

Map 103I/11 Exstew River. Altitude 7350 feet, grid 703-557. Located NNW of the lake at the head of Exstew River, and 1.2 km SE of Kateen Peak. Clarke and Sheffield ascended the southeast ridge and descended the south ridge, following the Exstew rim, July 1992.

Adrian and David E. Williams also climbed the peak the same day via the southeast ridge. The two parties crossed paths while climbing the peak. (PC: DW; CAJ 76(1993):66 photos)

In 1991, the Exstew River peaks were approached from the Shames River ski area. A ridge leads west to the first snowfield on the main divide above the Exstew River. The party went up the east side of the river, backpacking over Mount Morris. (CAJ 75(1992):56)

UNNAMED 1840m

Map 103I/11 Exstew River, 766-563. Altitude 6050 feet, north above the bend in the Exstew River. This summit has marvelous views of the Exstew River. John Baldwin, John Clarke, late July 1991.

UNNAMED 1875m

Height 6150 feet. Grid 839-546 between Un. 1973m (6473 feet, north of Mt. William Brown) and the top of the curve of Exstew River. Traversed by Adrian and David E. Williams in 1992. Glacier.

MOUNT WILLIAM BROWN 2020m

Map 103I/11 Exstew River. Altitude 6627 feet. Adrian and David E. Williams, 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):72)

The two brothers flew in to the lake at the head of the Exstew River Valley. They gained the ridge crest at the western end of the valley glacier and backpacked clockwise along the N and NE ridge crest of the Exstew River drainage, finishing at the deserted Shames ski area. They met Clarke and Sheffield just below Un. 2240m near the lake. (PC: DW)

UNNAMED 1965m

Height 6450 feet. Grid 927-492, southeast of Mount William Brown. Ascended by Adrian and David E. Williams, 1992, during the traverse.

Other peaks ascended by Adrian and David E. Williams were:
5800 feet (669-484) SW of lake, start, going east, 6000 feet (687-5!5),
6300 feet (798-557). The next peaks are south of Mt. Wm. Brown.
5600 feet (903-433), 6400 feet (956-394) east of Torque,
6100 feet (972-398) east of Torque

UNNAMED (CONROD) 2110m

Map 103I/11 Exstew River, 892-465. Altitude 6920 feet. Located east of Exstew River downstream below the bend.

1. North Glacier. Under the north face, contour underneath the bergschrund to blocky rock, and ascend. John Baldwin, John Clarke, late July 1991.

MOUNT MORRIS 1994m

Map 103I/11 Exstew River. FRA by Peter van der Heyden by the easy south ridge, descending the easy but loose northwest ridge, 1984. (CME)

John Baldwin and John Clarke backpacked over Mount Morris in late July 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):56). Climbed by Williams brothers in 1992.

UNNAMED (TORQUE) 2165m

Altitude 7100 feet, 2.5 km SW of Mt. Morris. Ascended by Adrian and David E. Williams, 1992 during their regional traverse. (PC: DW)

UNNAMED 2160m

Map 103I/6 Salvus. One of the first peaks ascended by John Baldwin and John Clarke, July 1991, on their approach to the upper Exstew River.

MOUNT FINLEY 2187m

Altitude 7175 feet.

UNNAMED (EXSTEW) 2210m
Map 103I/11 Exstew River. Altitude 7050 feet. The new survey says 7251 feet. Located 1.2 km west-southwest of Mount Finley. John Clarke, Steven Sheffield, July 1992.

UNNAMED 1950m
Map 103I/11 Exstew River. Altitude 6400 feet. A dome (air drop) located 2.8 km southwest of Mount Finley, at 719-473. John Clarke, Steven Sheffield, 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):66 photos)

UNNAMED 1989m
Map 103I/11 Exstew River. Altitude 6526 feet. Located 5.5 km east of Morin Peak, at 804-430. John Clarke, Steven Sheffield, August 9, 1992.

MORIN PEAK 2021m
Map 103I/11 Exstew River, near the south border. Altitude 6631 feet. Traverse over Unnamed 1950m. The route on Morin Peak appears exposed. See the photo. John Clarke, Steven Sheffield, 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):66)

UNNAMED 1950m
Map 103I/11 Exstew River. Altitude 6400 feet. Located 1.3 km southwest of Morin Peak, at 742-414. By south ridge; traverse to Morin Peak. John Clarke, Steven Sheffield, 1992.

UNNAMED 1750m
Map 103I/11 Exstew River. Altitude 5750 feet. A steep bump northeast of Keays Peak. John Clarke, Steven Sheffield, 1992.
****

MOUNT MONKLEY 1970m
Map 103I/13 Kincolith. Mount Monkley is west of the road that leads south up the Ishkheenickh River (overgrown ?) from the Nass River roads (overgrown ?). The western summit is higher.
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Lluvia Mountain from the south-southwest. Note the recumbent fold in the center, outlined by black rock. Photo: Glenn Woodsworth.

A sill-like (A sill is formed by flowing rock injected parallel into the bedding of sedimentary rocks.) pluton (intrusion) intrudes the recumbent fold (so folded that it is lying on its side). This means that the pluton was intruded after the formation of the recumbent fold, and is younger. The fold was produced by high temperature, ductile (plastic) flow by forces causing the deformation of the original rocks, whose mineralogy (types of minerals present; the mineral sillimanite is present, which is formed at high temperatures) was changed by the heat, and pressure due to burial.

LLUVIA MOUNTAN 1815m

Map 103I/12 Khutzeymateen. Altitude 5955 feet, two km north of Niebla Mountain. Lluvia is Spanish for rain. Access was by helicopter. There is a recumbent fold in the rocks below the mountain. Base camp was a few km west of Lluvia Mountain.

Sillimanite is found in the rocks of the recumbent fold, and is a mineral stable at high temperature. The rocks of the region have been buried, at high temperature, and then plastically sheared by movements, with little cracking, within the earth to form the folds.

See also the minerals epidote and cordierite (Epidote Crag and Cordierite Crag), below.

The rocks west of the geologic trenches in the Nass and Atna Groups are of particular interest for geologists, for their structure, lithology and mineralogy. Peaks may have been climbed by them, but unrecorded.

This area has the most rain of any part of the Coast Range.

Lluvia Mountain is a scramble up the west ridge. Mary Lou Hill and Patricia Whiting, August 8, 1980. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

The Ishkheenickh River road, which branches south from the Nass Valley road (on the south bank of the Nass River; restricted), is in the western part of the group next to the Nass River in the north (a west branch next to the Nass River also exists).

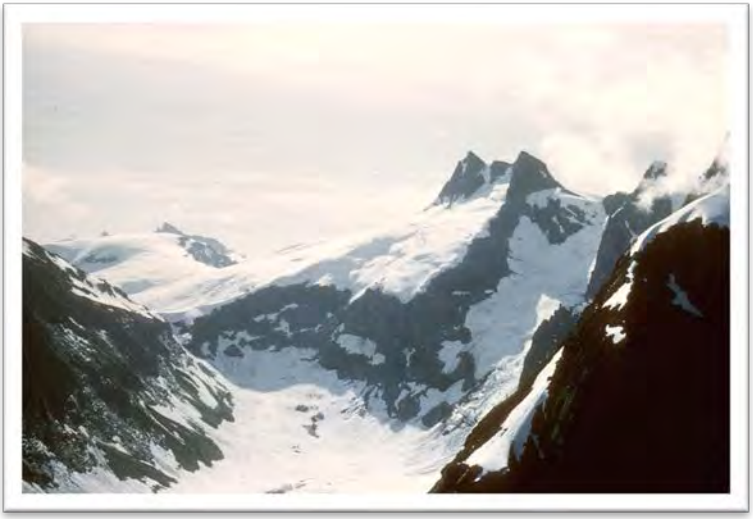
The Nass Valley road extends west (and also east) from the end of the Nisga'a Highway (Nass River road) which goes north from Terrace, passing on the east side of Kitsumkalum Lake (see Introduction to the group, Kitsumkalum West).

The end of the south branch of the Ishkheenickh River road is close to Mounts Monkley and Hudema.

REDCAP MOUNTAIN 1960m

Map 103I/12 Khutzeymateen. The aptly named Redcap Mountain is 6.4 kilometers southwest of Amoth Lake and east of Epidote Crag and is in Khutzeymateen Provincial Park. Coordinates 561-630. It is south of the road that leads south up the Ishkheenickh River (overgrown ?).

The climb is not difficult by the southern slopes and south ridge. Ragnar Bruaset and William Hutchinson (GSC), late July 1965. (GUIDE2)



Cordierite Crag from the northwest. Photo: Tony Ellis, 1965.

NIEBLA MOUNTAIN 1860m

Map 103I/12 Khutzeymateen. Altitude 6100 feet, east of Epidote Crag and west of Redcap Mountain. Niebla is Spanish for fog. There was much bad weather on this trip. See Lluvia Mountain.

1. North-northwest Glacier. From camp, traverse up steep grass beneath the fold hinge of Lluvia Mtn. to the north-northwest glacier.

Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). Tom Heah, Mary Lou Hill, Patricia Whiting and Glenn Woodsworth, Aug. 20, 1980. Class 4 because of glacier. (PC: GW)

EPIDOTE CRAG 1740m

Map 103I/12 Khutzeymateen, in north, south of the Kwinamass River and 9.6 km north of the Kateen River – Khutzeymateen River confluence. Grid 457-643. The west ridge is a steep scramble. Traversed, not very difficult, by Alec Baer and Ragnar Bruaset (GSC). Late July 1965. (GUIDE2)

MOUNT HODGKINSON 1840m

The name of Mount Hodgkinson appears to be misplaced on map 103I/12 Khutzeymateen. The summit (6050 feet, at the position that appears correct) is at grid 647-518. This is 2.9 km north-northwest of Cordierite Crag.

CORDIERITE CRAG 1970m

Map 103I/12 Khutzeymateen. Grid 652-490. Cordierite Crag is located south-southeast of Mount Hodgkinson (see) at the eastern border of the map, and east of upper Exchamsiks River, southeast of the glacier at the head of the river. A very striking summit.

1. East Ridge. From the east glacier, the east ridge is a very good rock climb, Class 3-4. Glacier. Tony Ellis, Rich. Culbert (GSC), late July 1965. (GUIDE2)

2. West Ridge. The descent route of Route 1, easier.

Mount Campagnolo from the southeast. Photo: Glenn Woodsworth. (1965)

CARM PEAK (CARM CRAG) 1900m

Map 103I/12 Khutzeymateen, located between the forks of Carm Creek at grid 552-502. The Class 2-3 east ridge and the south face were used. The west side would be easier. Alec Baer and Ragnar Bruaset (GSC), late July 1965. (GUIDE2)

Much of the area north and west of here is in Khutzeymateen Park.

MOUNT CAMPAGNOLO 1940m

Map 103I/12 Khutzeymateen, north of the head of Khyex River, at the southern border. Altitude 6350 feet. north of the head of Khyex River. It lies far west, close to the inlets, and may be reached in two days from Khutzeymateen Inlet via the ridges west of upper Larch Creek.

The two lower (western) summits of Mount Campagnolo were climbed by Wm. Hutchinson and James Simpson (GSC), late July 1965. The highest summit appeared more difficult.

Of the higher (eastern) summit, the west ridge and the glacier on its north flank have little difficulty. Tony Ellis, Richard Price, Wolfgang Wiese, Glenn Woodsworth, 1968. (GUIDE2)

UNNAMED 1810m

Map 103I/6 Salvus. Altitude 5950 feet. The main summit between the Exstew River and Exstew Lake was climbed in 1954 by David Ridsdale and Harry Winston by the ridge up from Exstew (railroad) Station. (GUIDE)

POLLYWOG PEAK (POLYWOG) 1730m

Map 103I/6. Pollywog Peak stands above the highway between kilometer 46.7 and 50 (mile 29 and 31) west of Terrace. The peak itself is not difficult to reach, and the 1070 meter (3500 feet) face of slab granite above the highway was climbed in 1958 by Jim Baldwin and C. Mair, requiring 10.5 hours with direct aid on the upper portion. (GUIDE)

Andy Lecuyer and Gary McQuaid climbed this on August 10, 2018, by the east face, starting up Polywog Creek bed on the east side for one half hour. There is little natural protection on the upper wall (bolts) and there is a wide choice of routes on the lower face (slabs), with much easy going. In 2018, the party was not funneled into one line on the upper face. (IV,5.8). (CAJ 102(2019):86 photo; PC: GM)

It is likely that Baldwin and Mair used a different route, to the left.

The descent route was difficult to find, hiking down the south ridge for 30 minutes and rappelling through undergrowth and a cliff.

UNNAMED 1630m

Map 103I/6. This is a sharp summit (5350 feet) just north of the banana-shaped lake on the Exchamsiks-Kasiks divide. The lake is 980m (3200 feet) and ice free only in hot summers. The best non-air approach seems to consist of fording the slough behind Salvus (railroad) Station at low water (Aug.-Sept.) and ascending directly to the high ridges. (GUIDE). There is also a 1750m summit just south of the lake.

CALCPOD PEAK 1417m

Map 103I/6.

CUMULATE PEAK 1545m

Map 103I/5. Calcpod Peak is just west of a lake southwest of the Kasiks River, and Cumulate Peak is 6 km west of Calcpod Peak. Both are just north of the Skeena River and Highway 16.

These easy summits have been ascended by the geologist Lincoln Hollister and his students (see Atna Group). (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

UNNAMED (KIT PEAK) 1460m

Map 103I/5. Altitude 4780 feet. Located 7.4 km northeast of Thulme Peak.

THULME PEAK 1420m

Map 103I/5. Altitude 4660 feet. Seven km north of Split Mountain.

SPLIT MOUNTAIN 1160m

Map 103I/12 Khutzeymateen, west border. Altitude 3800 feet. Split Mountain is west of Terrace, B.C., north of the Skeena River, southwest of Mount Campagnolo, 22 km east of Prince Rupert, west of Leverson Lake and northeast above the head of Work Channel. There is a view from Lachmach Lake.

There is an unofficially named Split Mountain south of the Skeena River in the Atna Group.

LACHMACH PEAK 1348m

Map 103I/5. Located east-southeast of Split Mountain.

SICINTINE GROUP and the SUSTUT PEAK (OMINECA-CASSIAR) AREA

MAPS- 93M/14 Shelagyote Peak, 93M/13 Shedin Creek,
94D/3 and 94D/4; Mt. Thomlinson, northern area, see below.
93M/3 Moricetown, 93M/7 and 93L/15 in the far south.

This group lies east of the Skeena River, and in the south it is east of the Bulkley River. The northern part is to the east of the Nass Group.

The Atna and Sicintine Ranges are 80 km north of Hazelton. The Atna Range **(Atna Peak is not in this range, but far to the south)** is west of Sicintine Lake, and the Sicintine Range is east of it. They are north of the east-west leg of the Babine River. The Sicintine Range contains much more granite than the Atna Range, but is far less rugged. None of the higher peaks in the area are granite and the metamorphic rocks tend to be somewhat loose. The Osprey Peaks are probably the best climbs.

Do not confuse the Atna Range with the Atna Group and Atna Peak.

The Sicintine River flows northwest from Sicintine Lake, and the Shelagyote River flows south, south of the lake. Shedin Creek, coming from the north at Kisgegas, is west of the Atna Range.

Near Mount Thomlinson, most of the climbing is on sound granite, and the access is easy.

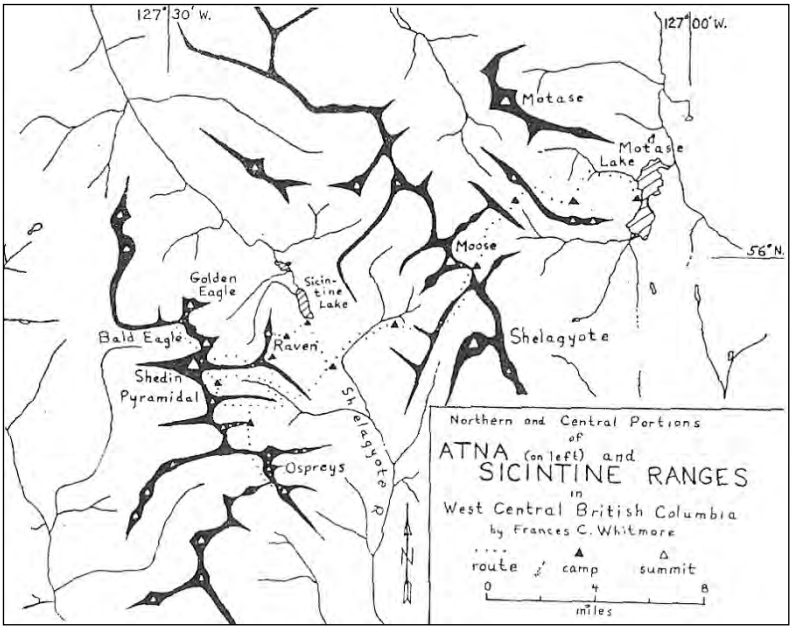
In 1965, the Whitmore group flew to the south end of Sicintine Lake (prospectors' camp), backpacking up to a camp below Raven Ridge to begin. They flew out from Motase Lake. The route to Motase Lake from the west is beset with bushwhacking, and is complicated.

Alplands, scenic and easy to travel, are a relative rarity in these two ranges, and cross country travel is usually along valley bottoms or up on the glaciers, avoiding the middle ground (slide alder).

A good gravel road runs from Hazelton up the east side of Skeena River and then the south side of Babine River almost to the 'big slide' north of Mount Thomlinson. (GUIDE, 1965; overgrown ?)

A good gravel road goes from Hazelton up the Kispiox River.

A bridge has been placed across Babine River at Kisgegas, east of Shedin Creek, and a cat-road driven into Atna Pass. **Atna Pass (to the Shelagyote River) is east of the Kisgegas Indian Reserve, and south of Kisgegas Peak in the Atna Range, north of the Babine River.** Roads now follow the Skeena River north from the Babine River junction to the west of the Sicintine Group (GUIDE2). The old trail can still be followed beyond to the Sicintine Range (1965), but a ford on the Shelagyote River may be difficult. Old trails up the Shelagyote River and Shedin Creek are likely gone but Shedin Creek at least has been described as fairly open traveling. Best access is by floatplane.



Sustut Peak from the south, with Charlie Roots. The ascent was from the other side, with descent down the right-hand ridges.
Photo: Glenn Woodsworth, 1975.

The Suskwa FSR, starting southeast of the town of New Hazelton, goes up the Suskwa River, northwest of Blunt Mountain, to Natlan Creek and then up it. A trail described as in fair condition (1965) goes east from Natlan Creek on over Suskwa Pass.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1946- R. L. Christie, J. G. Fyles, E. F. Roots. Sustut Peak area, east of the Coast Range. (CAJ 30(1947):100, Omineca Mtns.)
1965(a)- Frances and Geo. Whitmore. (CAJ 49(1966):94 map; p. 148 list)
1965(b)- David Bradford, Frances and Geo. Whitmore. (CAJ 49(1966):90 map; p. 148 list)
1970- Marek Jarecki (CAJ 54(1971):93, Cassiar Mtns.)

MOTASE PEAK 2415m

Motase Peak is about 25 km west of Bear Lake, and south of the lower Sustut River.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN 2330m

Map 93M/14 Shelagyote Peak, northern border. Grid 105-068. Altitude 7650 feet. Moose Mountain, an attractive granite peak, is east-northeast of the south end of Sicintine Lake, reached from backpacking from Shedin Peak and up the valley of the Shelagyote River (bogs and thickets, and a ford of the river, difficult).

From a snow camp on the east side of the main Sicintine divide (NE of the east ridge), scramble from the ridge east of Moose Mtn. to the top of a subsidiary peak, and go up the east ridge. DB, GW, Aug. 25, 1965(b).

To reach Motase Lake, cross the glacier and go over two more ridges (difficult, avoiding cliff bands, willow thickets, two and a half days).

SHELAGYOTE PEAK 2470m

Map 93M/14 Shelagyote Peak.

The peaks listed below the line are in the Atna Range to the west. Map 93M/14 Shelagyote Peak,

GOLDEN EAGLE MOUNTAIN 2390m

Northwestern corner of map 93M/14. Altitude 7850 feet. Camp was at the site for Pyramidal Peak. It is 3.6 km north of Shedin Peak at grid 950-037. Climbed by the southwest ridge. DB, GW, August 17, 1965(b)

BALD EAGLE MOUNTAIN 2360m

An impressive summit two km northeast of Shedin Peak. Altitude 7750 feet, grid 962-016. Ascended by the northwest ridge the day after Golden Eagle, easy, fairly enjoyable scrambling. The rock is not of the best. August 18, 1965(b).

RAVEN RIDGE

Raven Ridge has a small peak (ca. 1830m, 6000 feet) and is east of Bald Eagle Mtn., above Sicintine Lake. Climbed from the east on August 6, 1965 by David Bradford, and Frances and George Whitmore. It was occupied first by a helicopter party. (CAJ 49(1966):148)

SHEDIN PEAK 2590m

Map 93M/14 Shelagyote Peak, west border. Located on the main ridge, south of Bald Eagle Mountain, and southwest of Sicintine Lake. It is the highest summit in the area.

1. East Ridge, Northeast Glacier, Northeast Ridge. Backpacking, descend from Raven Ridge to a campsite on a broad undulating plateau of heather and fir (lakes) southeast of Shedin. From the notch in the east ridge, descend steep snow to the northeast glacier of Shedin. The northeast ridge was climbed (steep rubble, slow) with breath-taking views down the north face.

Descent was by the loose rock of the southeast slopes, fast, then a descent down the glacier. A very long day. Glacier. August 9, 1965(b).

2. Southeast Slopes. The descent route of Route 1.

PYRAMIDAL PEAK 2260m

A little peak three km south-southeast of Shedin Peak. Grid 967-976. The map shows 7400 feet.

From a camp on the southeast side of Shedin Peak, the three of 1965 climbed the east ridge and descended the north ridge, all on rotten metamorphic rock, traversing back across the glacier to pick up their packs. August 16, 1965(b)

UNNAMED 2270m

A minor granite summit on the main Atna divide, four kilometers south-southeast of Shedin Peak between the heads of two icefields, and south of Pyramidal Peak. Altitude 7450 feet. Grid 970-962. Climbed by the low angle east ridge, August 13, 1965(b).

OSPREY PEAKS (CLINE) 2295m

Map 93M/14 Shelagyote Peak. The Osprey Peaks are located on an eastern ridge (running N - S) southeast of Pyramidal Peak. The granite on the Osprey Peaks was the most enjoyable of the 1965 trip.

From the Shedin Peak campsite, cross the valley to the south, and a new camp was made on a small niche of heather between two glaciers. (A minor granite peak to the west was climbed from here.)

Traversing across glaciers to the south in a long trip to the west side of the Osprey Peaks, they climbed over two ridges to the saddle between the middle and south summitss and ascended the south summit. They then traversed north over the middle summit to the north summit (highest). Descent was from the saddle between the middle and north summits. August 14, 1965(b).

KISGEGAS PEAK 2350m

Map 93M/14 Shelagyote Peak, in southwest corner. It is 16 km south of Shedin Peak, north of Goathead Creek with a glacier on the north side. It is the northwest buttress of Atna Pass, which is on map 93M/11.

BAIT PEAK 2285m

Map 93M/10. Altitude 7000 feet. Coordinates are 492-733. It is east-northeast of Mount Thomlinson in the Bait Range, and far north of Netalzul Mountain.

1. North-Northwest Ridge. From the col at about 2000 meters (6560 feet) north-northwest of the mountain, cross the glacier on the northeast side until one can cross a bergschrund. Climb steep snow and ice (max. 55 degrees) and reach the north-northwest ridge above the glacier on the northeast side. Climb the easy ridge to the top.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Glenn Woodsworth, July 31, 1973. (PC: GW)

Rated Class 4 because of the glacier.

All the descent was by the north-northwest ridge and the steep rock step was Class 3. The rock was not really good.

Sustut Peak, map 94D/10, official name (2480m, 8140 feet, the highest in this area) and associated summits lie on the northwest end of a group lying northeast of the Sicintine Group, between the Rocky Mountains and the Coast Range, and are composed of massive, blocky volcanic rock which has steep towers, imposing battlements and, surprisingly, good climbing. However, there are enormous amounts of talus.

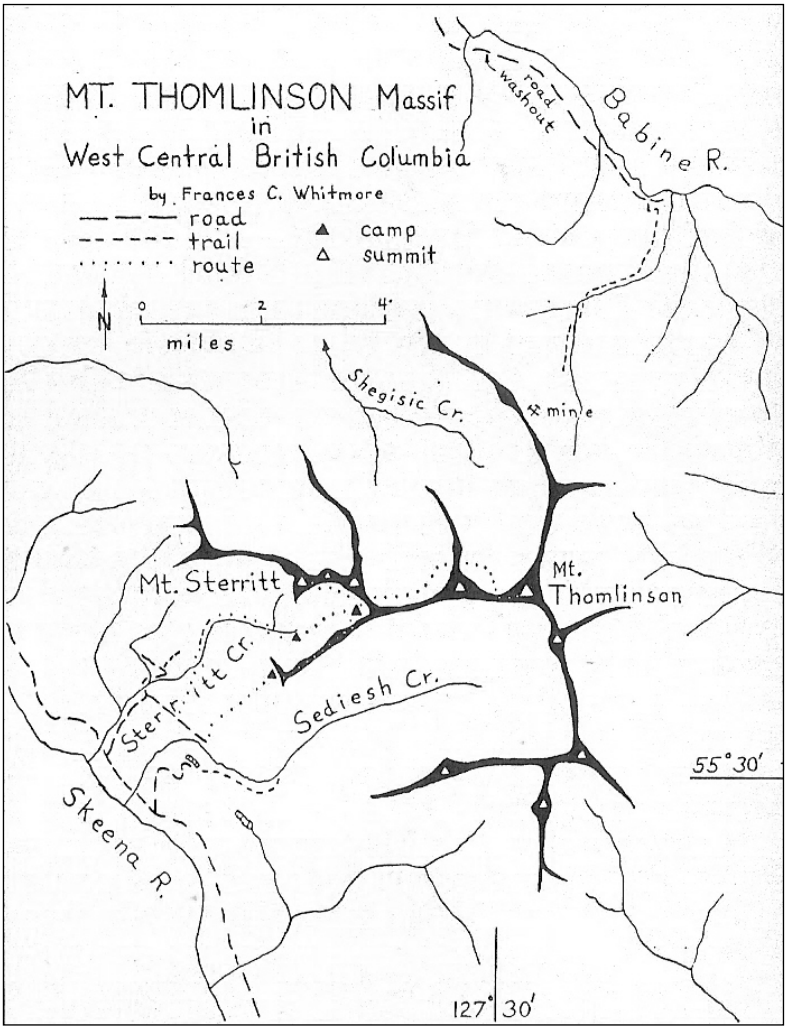
The FRA of Sustut Peak was by Charlie Roots & Glenn Woodsworth, who ascended the north glacier, finding no cairn on top, and descending the south ridge to the south summit (survey cairn on north ridge of south summit), July 12, 1975. (PC: GW)

To the southeast of the Sustut Peak area, the rock is reported to be of fresh and very firm granite, with extremely coarse joining such that holds tend to be very far apart, with consequently very difficult friction and crack climbing. There are delicately fretted aretes with pencil-like monolithic gendarmes. The scenery is glorious, with some small glaciers. (CAJ 30(1947):100 photos, map). Maps 94D/1 and 94D/7-10.

Near the Yukon border, west of Cassiar, are groups of peaks in the Cassiar Moly Valley with rock faces up to 600m high. Another area is the Mt. Pendleton Group, just south of the old mining camp of Centreville. Its near vertical north face is about three kilometers long and 600m to 900m high. (CAJ 54(1971):93)

Boiler Peak, map 94D/2 (2235m) is south of Sustut Peak and just south of the upper Omineca River. It is easy by the southeast ridge. Ascended by Glenn Woodsworth, June 29, 1975. (PC: GW)

There were cairns on a few summits in this area, left by Fred Roots, John Wheeler and assistant geologists in the early 1940s, and others were left in 1975 by Woodsworth and friends. (PC: GW)


MT. THOMLINSON Massif
in
West Central British Columbia
by Frances C. Whitmore
road
trail
route
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summit
N
0
2
4
miles
road washout
Babine R.
Shegisic Cr.
mine
Mt. Sterritt
Mt. Thomlinson
Sterritt Cr.
Sediesh Cr.
Skeena R.
55° 30'
127° 30'

MAPS- 93M/11 Gunanoot Lake, 93M/12, and 93M/5, 93M/6, southern area

The Mount Thomlinson group, about 30 km north of Hazelton, with attractive mountain scenery, is located between the Babine and Skeena Rivers, in the southern part of the Sicintine Group, nearer to the town of Hazelton. It may be seen from Hazelton and is not impressive from this angle. The peaks which are clearly seen from South Hazelton are those at the head of Steritt Creek (not Thomlinson) and a secondary summit which lies three quarters of a mile (1.2 km) west of the main peak. Mount Thomlinson proper can be seen from the highway only along a short stretch of road 6 to 9 miles (9.7 km to 14.5 km) west of (town) South Hazelton. A possible approach is via the abandoned village of Kisgegas (beginning of Group). This is on the north side of Mount Thomlinson near the lower, western end of the Babine River (2016).

To reach Mount Thomlinson (1965), leave the main Skeena River road at Sterritt Creek on the south side of the stream. At the second fork, there was a turn south (right) away from the creek (this was a mistake). This is a minor road to a logged area at about 610m (2000 feet) north of Sterritt Creek, just above Sediesh Creek. Campsites are scarce.

See Point 1820m for the mistaken route to the Mount Thomlison camp.

Coming down the north side of Steritt Creek from the camps, the party lost the trail and crossed the creek.

It appeared in 1965 that a blazed trail from the main road ran up the north side of Steritt Creek, keeping 200 meters away from the creek in the middle and lower portions. By this route, one might reach the camp on the glacier (for Mount Thomlinson) in one day.

An old trail runs up Shegistic Creek to above treeline. (1965)

Just south of Sediesh Creek a logging road goes up from the main road. It leads to a bench at about 610m (2000 feet). In 1965, it ended about 100 meters west of a small lake at the north end of the bench. A trail is said to lead around the south end of the lake and up onto the crest of the obvious spur which runs along the bend of Sediesh Creek. It follows the spur up and around the bend, then drops down the slope to the creek. The trail ends at this point, but 3 to 4 miles (4.8 to 6.4 km) of travel up the creek bed are apparently open, with no trail necessary (gravel flats). The Sediesh Creek route may provide the easiest access. By this approach, most of the peaks could be climbed without being forced to cross glaciers.

MOUNT THOMLINSON 2450m

Map 93M/11, west border. Surveyed. Most of the climbing is on sound granite on the Thomlinson massif.

1. Northwest Glacier, Southwest Ridge. From the camp for Mount Thomlinson, on the glacier above the sheltered camp (see Pt. 1820m), cross a low saddle east of camp, then across the head of a large glacier and over another saddle onto the northwest glacier. Reach the southwest ridge, an easy snow climb to the summit rocks. Rated Class 4 because of the glacier. There was no cairn.

Glacier (II,4,s). FW, GW, July 25, 1965(a). (CAJ 49(1966):94 map; p.148)

UNNAMED ca. 2190m

A small but steep granite pyramid, entirely of rock (entirely of snow on map), altitude ca. 7200 feet, immediately to the northeast of Mount Sterritt. The party descended the northeast ridge of Mount Sterritt, and climbed the east ridge on loose granite blocks, unpleasant in places. FW, GW, July 24, 1965(a).

MOUNT STERRITT 2300m

Altitude 7550 feet. Located 5.6 km west of Mount Thomlinson. From the camp for Mount Thomlinson, go across the head of a small glacier and climb the northeast ridge, a pleasant scramble on granite blocks. FW, GW, July 24, 1965(a). (CAJ 49(1966):94 map and p. 148)

POINT 1820m

Map 93M/12. Point 5965 feet on the 1:50,000 map is located south of upper Steritt Creek and north of Sediesh Creek. After the wrong right (south, the mistake) turn away from Steritt Creek, head directly up the slope and backpack up the ridge to Pt. 5965 feet (good camp just north of the point). The ridge could not be followed to the glacier, so the party of two descended north on loose granite to a sheltered camp in a flat basin with water, in upper Steritt Creek. FW, GW, July 22, 1965(a).

Below the line, the Sicintine Group is east of the Bulkley River, rather than east of the Skeena River, and west of Babine Lake. Babine Lake is one of the biggest interior lakes.

BLUNT MOUNTAIN 2300m

Map 93M/3 Moricetown. It is 25 km east of New Hazelton. Take the Blunt Creek FSR and the Blunt Trail (brushy) goes north.

The Seaton Ridge Trail leads to the east side of Mount Seaton.

From near Smithers, a road goes up Driftwood Creek canyon and ends at the beginning of the Silver King Basin Trail (to an old mine, the Silver King). The Reiseter Lake Trail branches off from this to the west. The Silver King Basin Trail crosses Hyland Pass (from the mine) between **Mounts Cronin and Hyland** (northeast of Smithers) in alpine country to meet the Cronin Creek Trail, the Cronin Creek road and the Babine Lake road. The trail traversing north from Cronin Creek is muddy in spring, but is quite passable at least as far as Debenture Creek.

The McCabe Trail branches east from the Silver King Basin Trail.

One can approach via the Babine Lake road (long, south of Smithers) to before Chapman Lake on the Cronin Creek road to reach the east side of Mount Cronin and the Cronin Creek Trail (Silver King Basin Trail).

The Reiseter Lake Trail crosses a pass, runs above the east side of the valley, and forks. The upper fork leads to treeline above lower Reiseter (Two Bridge) Lake. The lower trail leads to the lake itself. An upper lake at treeline may be reached by following game trails along the north side of the lower lake and creek beyond, or from Debenture Creek. The upper lake is under the glaciated north face of the **Cronin group** and is one full day's pack.

Eleven kilometers (7 miles) southeast of New Hazelton (well north of Moricetown) on Highway 16, the Suskwa FSR climbs above the Suskwa River (northwest of Blunt Mtn.) and goes up Natlan Creek (2016). The trail continuing up the north side of the Suskwa River, starting from Natlan Creek, over Suskwa Pass (north of Netalzul Mountain**),** is in fair condition (1965).

NETALZUL MOUNTAIN 2340m

Located 46 km east of Hazelton. Map 93M/7. The Fulton River road (long) branching north from the Babine Lake road, reaches close to Netalzul Mountain (overgrown ?).

Mount Cronin from the southwest. Photo: Kathie Wagar.

MOUNT CRONIN 2395m

Map 93L/15. The summits around Mount Cronin are not difficult to climb. See the first paragraph, above, for the trail.

Mount Cronin is in Babine Mountains Provincial Park. From Smithers, go east on Highway 16. Just after crossing the Bulkley River turn left on Old Babine Lake Road. Follow to the junction to the Telkwa High Road. Turn left onto the Telkwa High Road and drive until Driftwood Road on the right (school on corner). Take Driftwood Road (low clearance, four – wheel drive) which becomes the trail to the Silver King Basin (cabin).

Beyond the cabin, tale the trail up toward Hyland Pass, leave it and then go over the false summit (seen to the right from the valley) to the top (Class 3, snow).

To descend, go from the col between Cronin and the false summit directly to the valley partly on snow (ice ax). About eleven hours, car to car. (PC: Kathie Wagar)

THE GALLEON 2390m

Map 93L/15. Located directly west of Mount Cronin.

South Face. Approach as for Mount Cronin. Five hundred meters back along the road from the Joe L'Orsa cabin there is a dry creek with a fairly beaten path leading to Silver King Lake above. This is on the left (NW) as one proceeds along the road up toward the cabin.

At the lake, turn north, and the first gully to the right of the ridge is probably best (often snow, ice ax recommended). Class 2 – 3.
(PC: Kathie Wagar)

MOUNT HYLAND 2280m

Map 93L/15. Located directly south of Mount Cronin and south of Hyland Pass.

The Silver King Basin Trail and the Cronin Creek Trail (really the same line) pass just north of Mount Hyland at Hyland Pass, between Mount Cronin and Mount Hyland.

Mount Hyland from the northwest. Photo: Kathie Wagar.

THE BULKLEY RANGES

This group contains all country lying between the arc of the Skeena River to the west, and its tributary the Bulkley River on the east which flows into the Skeena River, at Hazelton, from the south. The southern boundary follows the Zymoetz (Copper) and Clore Rivers to the Interior Plateau. Few peaks reach the 2600 meter mark.

Highway 16 follows Skeena and Bulkley Rivers around the margins.

The Zymoetz (Copper) River crosses Highway 16 just northeast of Thornhill on the Skeena River. A road goes up the south side (See Atna Group also.) and extends to Blackberry Creek in the Serb Subsection (1991). (The Clore is difficult to ford. The Kitnayakwa is difficult to ford near its mouth.) The Zymoetz road (gas pipeline on north side) connects with the road southwest from Telkwa on Highway 16 (east side of Bulkley Ranges) by a cart track (underground gas pipeline, maps 93L/11, 93L/12) up Limonite Creek and over Telkwa Pass. (Milk Creek is a troublesome ford at high water.) There is a road (1992) part way up (south) the **Clore River** with cabins (condition ?) at the mouth and Moraine Creek. A cart track branches southwest up the north side of Thomas Creek (1989).

The **Zymoetz River** is extremely difficult to ford.

The long McDonell Lake FSR runs from the south side of the town of Smithers (going directly south at first, then around Hudson Bay Mtn.) to the west past Seymour, Aldrich, and Dennis Lakes to Passby Creek. Then it goes west and leads to the northeast corner of McDonell Lake and to the west of McDonell Lake (maps 93L/13 and 93L/14; 1989). Fording of the Zymoetz River at either end of the lake is possible, but not easy, for parties wishing to reach the south side of the valley. From above the northwest corner of McDonell Lake, a good horse trail (1965) starts at the top of a meadow (beginning poorly marked) and traverses west, across Sandstone and Coal Creeks (eastern part shown on map 93L/13). It continues, deteriorating, to Red Canyon Creek, which is very difficult to cross (1965). **The road was the starting point for backpacking to Paleo Peak and Coal Crag. Much of this is now (2017) the McDonell Lake FSR.**

The McDonell Lake FSR, starting from Smithers, is north of the Telkwa River Road, starting from the town of Telkwa. The Zymoetz River starts adjacent to the end of the McDonell Lake FSR, near Smithers, flows west and then south near the end of the Telkwa River Road, and then turns west to the Skeena River, bisecting the area.

A guidebook to this region is 'Trails to Timberline: in West Central British Columbia', by Einor Blix, Gordon Soules, 1989.

A Guide to the Bulkley Ranges:

Rocher de Boule Subsection- Hagwilget, Red Rose Peak, Tiltusha Peak, Brian Boru Peak. N area, Highway 16.
Hudson Bay Subsection- E central area, Highway 16.
Goathorn Subsection, Telkwa Range- SE area.
Seven Sisters- NW area, Highway 16.
Zymoetz (Copper) Skeena Subsection- Bornite Mtn., Treasure Mtn. SW area, Highway 16.
Coal Creek Subsection- Paleo Peak, Coal Crag. N central, not reachable by highway.
Serb Subsection- Central, not reachable by highway.
Howson Range- S central, not reachable by highway.

Rocher de Boule Subsection

MAPS- 93M/4 Skeena Crossing, 93M/3 Moricetown, 93L/13 McDonell Lake, 93L/14 Smithers

This comprises a group of high and accessible summits lying between the Bulkley and Kitseguecla Rivers, and north of Trout Creek. It is located in the northern part of the east side of the Skeena River - Bulkley River arc. The entire area has been heavily prospected, but information has been obtained for only a few of the individual peaks.

Highway 16 follows subsection's east, north and west boundaries.

A road leaves the highway at Doughty Station (on the railway line) and goes up the north side of Trout Creek to Kitseguecla Lake. A trail once continued down Kitseguecla River.

A good road leaves Highway 16 at Skeena Crossing and goes up the east side of Kitseguecla River to opposite Deep Canyon Creek, where it crosses the river and switchbacks up the hillside to the west. It continues on the east side and then on the south side of Kitseguecla River (1993).

A cart track not far from Skeena Crossing goes east up the north side of Juniper Creek (1993). This leads to an abandoned mine at about 1280m (4200 feet). Trails continue north up the open hillside to barren ridges above Highway 16, and east up Red Rose Creek (1993). The trail on Brian Boru Creek went on the east side of the valley, switching to the west. It appears to be overgrown.

The trail up Chicago Creek, just south of South Hazelton, overgrown.

From near New Hazelton, a short, poor road leads to a good trail up the east side of Station ('Mission') Creek to beyond timber-line (toward Hagwilget Peak; 2005).

A road went up Mudflat Creek (on the northeast; 1993) to est. 760m (2500 feet), and a good trail continued up the north side to beyond the lake. There is easy going southwest onto the divide.

There was a trail up Porphyry Creek (east of Red Rose Peak) to open country. (GUIDE, 1965; overgrown ?)

HAGWILGET PEAK (ROCHER de BOULE) 2040m

Map 93M/4 Skeena Crossing. Hagwilget stands directly behind the town of New Hazelton. It does not have a peak of much differential relief, being largely the end of a truncated ridge. The approach is easy from the end of the Station Creek Trail (2005), Chicago Creek (overgrown ?), or the head of Juniper Creek (next page). The sharp pinnacle (the Bear's Tooth or Tolman's Tooth) which may be seen from near New Hazelton is also the jutting end of an easy ridge.

Hagwilget Peak is northeast of the Seven Sisters, north of Red Rose Peak, and the north ridge can be seen from near South Hazelton. The summit (cairn and flag) is not the highest on the ridge.

1. Trails to top. FA unknown.

2. North Ridge (Hagwilget Arete). This an aesthetic line above the outskirts of Hazelton. It has two major steps separated by easier climbing. Most of the initial difficulties were skirted on the left (see below), and then scrambling leads to the second and dominant vertical section. The granite is reasonably good and two leads of Class 5 (mainly just right of the skyline) goes to easier ground. Class 3 and 4 climbing follow and there is a hidden notch and one more enjoyable Class 5 pitch.

Another 300m or so of easier rock goes to the top. Descent was to the east. Richard Culbert, Barry Hagen, Frank Sarnquist, August 1970. (CAJ 54(1971):93 photo)

The route (a cliff) on the lower north ridge has some bolts, and was done by a guide (Christoph Dietzfelbinger) and a companion.

The lower part is on good granite (as is the upper steep step) and has a tension traverse (well-placed bolts) on the second pitch. The third pitch leads out left to the spine of the ridge (alders), and scrambling goes to the upper part.

The upper half is a mixture of face and cracks with good belays, good climbing. After about six pitches, scramble to the summit. (III,5.8,A0,*). The difficulty is a guess. (CAJ 89(2006):129)

From the top, it is difficult to find the trail when in fog.

Hagwilget Peak, north ridge. Photo: Bryan Last.

RED ROSE PEAK 2310m

Red Rose, Tiltusha and Brian Boru Peaks are east of Highway 16 south of South Hazelton. FA probably by prospectors.

TILTUSHA PEAK 2380m

Map 93M/4 Skeena Crossing. Located 2.6 km south of Red Rose Peak, east of Red Rose Creek. It is easily picked out by two blocky sub-peaks on a west ridge. There is a spur road to the Red Rose Mine (west of Red Rose Peak) on the north side of Red Rose Creek (an east tributary of Juniper Creek) about three km north of Brian Boru Creek. The map shows Tiltusha Peak and Red Rose Peak to be two separate mountains.

1. South Ridge. From south of Red Rose Creek, cross the pass immediately west of Tiltusha Peak (and southeast of mine), and then traverse around to the south ridge, which is a Class 3 ascent. FA likely by prospectors.

BRIAN BORU PEAK 2510m

Map 93M/4 Skeena Crossing. Altitude 8250 feet. This highest summit in the Rocher de Boule Group stands between Brian Boru Creek (on west) and Corya Creek (on east). Brian Boru Creek branches southeast from Juniper Creek. Juniper Creek is a northern tributary of the Kitseguecla River, which flows into the Skeena River at the town of Kitseguecla. Logging roads proceed up Juniper Creek on the north side (1993). **It is impressive when seen from Smithers.**

There is much loose rock on this mountain.

Brian Boru was an Irish king, 941 - 1014 A.D.

1. West Face Gully. Take the Class 3 gully up the west face from the head of Brian Boru Creek, reached by the trail up the creek, or go via the pass west of Tiltusha Peak (GUIDE; from the north; no record of this).

THE HICCUP 1780m

Map 93L/13 McDonell Lake, northeast corner. Coordinates 938-929. The Hiccup (5850 feet) is also visible from Highway 16 near Doughty and constitutes a sharp rock tusk on the east end of Rocky Ridge (same ridge as The Nipples). From Trout Creek Road in the vicinity of Taltzen Lake, cross a wooded ridge north and ascend one of several scree gullies to the crest of Rocky Ridge. The final tusk is a short Class 4 climb on the north side. FA Richard Culbert, 1959. (GUIDE)

There is a surveyed point, climbed by Survey, of 1633m (5357 feet) to the east (map 93L/14).

THE NIPPLES 2180m

Map 93L/13 McDonell Lake, north border. Altitude 7150 feet. Between head of John Brown Creek and the Kitseguecla River.

1. Southwest Ridge. The Nipples appear as a steep rock peak when viewed from Highway 16 near Doughty (railroad) Station, and are best approached from Doughty up Trout Creek to Kitseguecla Lake. The road starts south of Moricetown and about 24 km north of Smithers by road measure. Going north, take the left fork of Highway 16 north of where the highway crosses Trout Creek (bridge).

Traverse to the northwest through open woods to ascend the southwest ridge of the main summit. This is a long climb but most difficulties may be avoided. A lengthy day's return from the lake. Richard Culbert, 1959. (GUIDE)

THE SEVEN SISTERS

MAPS- 103I/16 Dorreen, and 103P/1 for Outpost Peaks approach.

The Seven Sisters Range is a chain of high, glaciated and rugged summits which rises southeast above Highway 16 near Cedarvale. It is located in the northern part of the Skeena River - Bulkley River arc on the west side above the Skeena River. Weeskinisht (Sister # 2) is about the same height as Howson Peak, to the south, the two highest of the area.

This area is now in Seven Sisters Provincial Park.

Sister number three is the second highest.

The westernmost summits of the Seven Sisters rise directly from the Skeena River (ca. 150m). The altitude from the river is not far short of that of Mount Robson from its base.

The 'names' of the summits # 1 and # 3-7 are really numbers in two Indian languages. Weeskinisht means 'top of the mountain'.

Very little of the glaciers on the Seven Sisters is shown on the map.

Fossils abound in this area.

Access

Two trails leave Highway 16. The Oliver Creek Trail (southern of the two) starts from the river level. The Coyote Creek Trail, from the west-northwest of the Seven Sisters from the highway, gives good access. One can camp at a small lake.

The altitude differential for the Oliver Creek Trail is very large, far to the south, and the Coyote Creek Trail is better.

There are old mining cabins at treeline (1400m, 4600 feet). An abandoned mine is on the map at 458-896. This is in the forest west-southwest of Weeskinisht Pk. (CAJ 45(1962):83; 46(1963):60; AAJ 1941)

The 1941 group camped at a small lake above tree line.

The Whiskey Creek Trail (northeast of Cedarvale) is on the northern side of the group and ends below a glacier. The Whiskey Creek crossing (no bridge) is extremely dangerous in high water conditions. (INT)

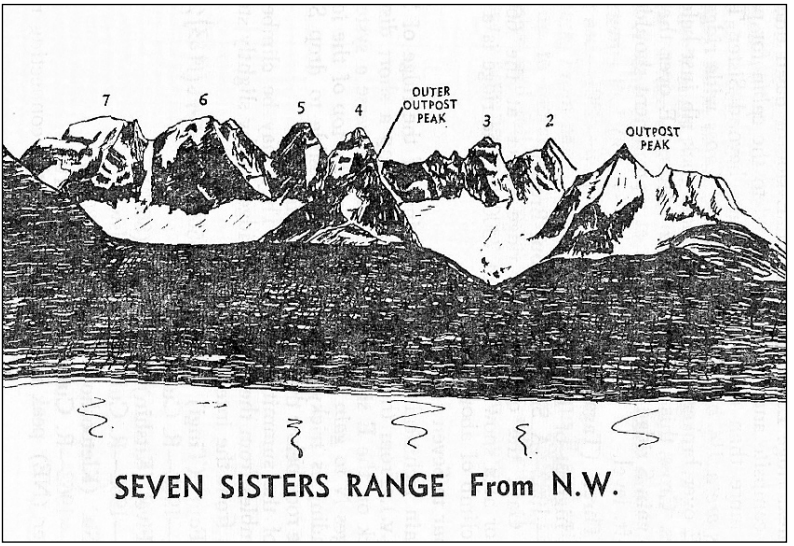
Some Climbing and Exploration

1941- Geo. Baker, Jack Cade, Mr. and Mrs. Neal M. Carter. (CAJ 28(1941):88-100, map, photos)

1958- C. Mair. (GUIDE)

1961- Pat O'Connor, Walter Heberle. CAJ 45(1962):83 photo)

1962- Ashlyn Armour-Brown, Richard Culbert, Arnold Shives, Glenn Woodsworth. (GUIDE; CAJ 46(1963):59 and p. 107)



Mike Wisnicki

Seven Sisters from the south-southeast. Photo: G. Woodsworth, 1984.

SISTER ONE (**TLOOKI**) 2570m

Map 103I/16 Dorreen. Immediately west of the highest summit, which is Sister Two.

1. West Ridge. From the mining cabin, ascend a short trail to the mine and then traverse north over a heather basin to cross the 1630m (5350 feet) col just east of a minor summit (Parachute Peak). Descend to the valley beyond, crossing below the glacier snout on moraine, and continue to the west ridge. This ridge is a long Class 3-4 climb. A lengthy day's return trip from the cabin. The west ridge of Sister One might also be reached by bushwhacking directly from the cabin approach trail. C. Mair, 1958.

SISTER TWO (**WEESKINISHT**) 2745m

Map 103I/16 Dorreen. The highest summit of the Seven Sisters Group, and second peak from the west on the main divide. Surveyed.

1. Southwest Ridge, South Ridge. From the cabin, ascend trail to the old mine and continue up east over meadows to a ridge. Follow the ridge system which goes first northeast, then east, and northeast once again. The ridge becomes a Class 3 knife edge (loose rock) and then swings north in a sharp snow crest.

Before reaching a formidable overhang, a narrow ledge on the right leads to an ice gully. Ascend it to the base of the overhang, and to the ridge. Beyond, at one point, descend 10m to the ledge, which continues.

The rock portion of the knife ridge may be avoided (above) by ascending a snow gully from the first glacier on approach to Sister Three (which see). This route depends on snow conditions but is usually more difficult than following ridges.

The final summit is an easy scramble from the south. Return trip about 10 hours. August 11, 1941. (CAJ 28(1941):88; 46(1963):59)

2. West-northwest Ridge. From the cabin, reach a small level area at the base of the main (WNW) ridge. Climb toward the knife-edged ridge crossing the top of the glacier and on to the main summit.

The ridge snow conditions were bad (melting), and the party descended 180 meters to harder snow. Go across the head of the glacier and reach the summit. Glacier (III,4,s). June 1961.

The party later approached from the northeast side, but found that the mountain could not be climbed from here without pitons. Rock formations were spectacular.

SISTERS THREE to SEVEN

From the cabin, ascend a short trail to the old mine, and then climb meadows east to the ridge (traversing under Peak # 2 and crossing two glaciers to reach a low point in the ridge of # 3. CAJ 46(1963):59). Follow the ridge north until it is feasible to drop down east into a scree basin. (There is a ledge leading down to the glacier to the east. CAJ 46(1963):59) Traverse across the basin and climb a narrow snow gully to the next ridge east. Small lakes on the east side of the basin offer the last good campsite and may be preferred to the cabin for parties climbing more than one of the summits beyond Sister Three. The lakes are a 1.5 hour pack from the cabin. See Sister # 7, Route 1.

Cross a wide ridge and traverse east over a broken glacier to hit the next rock rib just before it terminates. Cross this and continue to traverse east over the next glacier to gain the south ridge of Sister Three at a prominent shoulder on the 2010m (6600 feet) level. (GUIDE)

In late August, the bergschrunds and crevasses are free of snow and make some of the climbing more difficult. (VOCJ 1972:65)

SISTER THREE (**TAGAI**) 2662m

Map 103I/16 Dorreen. Second highest of The Sisters, third from the west. Altitude 8734 feet, surveyed.

1. South Ridge. Gain the south ridge either at the 2010m (6600 feet) shoulder or at a snow saddle about 2230m (7300 feet). The ridge is a Class 3-4 rock climb of about 3 hours. There is a 180m rock wall on the south ridge, the upper part being two Class 4 leads on slabs. The upper ridge is long and exposed. Ashlyn Armour-Brown, Arnold Shives, August 22, 1962. They returned to the cabin in the coming dark, in a storm.

SISTERS FOUR to SEVEN

The main technical difficulty is getting off the ridge of Sister Three (which see). From the 2010m (6600 feet) shoulder, drop a short distance down rock on the east side of the ridge and then traverse a system of scree ledges north to gain the main glacier at the top of the icefall. Route finding is tricky. It may also be possible to drop south and get off the rock below the worst of the icefall.

None of the summits are difficult. They may be climbed by easy scrambles from the glacier up south ridges, or by slightly steeper scrambles from the intervening cols. (GUIDE)

SISTER FOUR (**TINGI**) 2580m

Coordinates 513-917. From the 5 - 6 col (see Sister 5), they retraced their steps across the glacier to the south ridge, easy. Glenn rested. Glacier. Richard Culbert, August 22, 1962.

There is no high summit between numbers 3 and 4.

SISTER FIVE (**KITSHIN**) 2600m

Coordinates 518-915. Go across the ice (crevasses) to the 5-6 col. From the col, # 5 is not difficult. Glacier. Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth, August 22, 1962.

SISTER SIX (**KLETOOSHO**) 2620m

Coordinates 526-914. From the 5-6 col, Sister 6 does not present much difficulty. Glacier. Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth, August 22, 1962.

An outer (NE) peak may be gained by the connecting ridge. Class 3, but with a Class 4 overhang. Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth, August 22, 1962.

SISTER SEVEN (**TUATOOSHO**) 2570m

Map 103I/16 Dorreen. Coordinates 536-907, surveyed. Located 1.3 km east-southeast of # 6. The glacial cap seems to extend to the summit.

1. Southwest Ridge. Take the road (trail) to the south ridge of Sister Two, and use an old trapper's trail contouring northeast into the valley beyond. Cross the south ridge of Sister Three and go down to cross the head of the next valley. Ascend the southwest ridge, Class 2-3. This trip required 22 hours. D. Livingstone, K. Schaffer, 1968. (GUIDE2)

OUTPOST PEAKS

These two rock summits (below, the Outpost Peaks) are immediately north of the Seven Sisters. Drive north from Cedarvale on Highway 16 to the first bridge. Ascend a skid road immediately beyond. The road eventually reduces to a trail (1965) which crosses a creek from between the objectives and goes up the north side. At about a 3.5 hours' pack from the road, the trail returns to the creek and ends. Walk up open flood plain to camp where the creek leaves the canyon. (GUIDE)

ORION PEAK (OUTPOST PEAK) 2250m

Map 103I/16 Dorreen. Coordinates 496-942. Orion Peak is north of Sister # 2. See Outpost Peaks, above, for the approach.

An attempt on the south face of Orion Peak in 2020 was called off because of rain. Class 5.7, slabs, some loose rock. (CAJ 104(2021):82)

1. North Ridge. From camp, climb west through bush and bluffs to the main north ridge. Scramble up the ridge to the final snow bowl on the north face and then cross to ascend rock on the west side of the bowl. A long Class 3 climb. Eight hours return from camp. Richard Culbert, late August 1962. (GUIDE)

ARTEMIS PEAK (OUTER OUTPOST PEAK) 1890m

Map 103I/16 Dorreen. Artemis Peak is north of Sister # 5, and east-northeast of Orion Peak. See the Outpost Peaks, above, for the approach.

Artemis Peak is an impressive pointed pyramid.

1. South Ridge. From camp, avoid the creek canyon to the east and follow the creek bed up to the moraine above. Ascend to the 1580m (5200 feet) col behind Artemis Peak and follow the south ridge to the peak. Not difficult. Traverse on the west face where necessary. Five hours return from camp. Richard Culbert, late August 1962. (GUIDE)

Zymoetz (Copper) Skeena Subsection

This subsection contains those summits between the Skeena River and the north to south leg of the Zymoetz River, and is situated south of the Seven Sisters Group. The southern border is the lower east to west leg of the Zymoetz River.

The Kleanza Creek FSR goes up Kleanza Creek on the north side, starting from Highway 16 northeast of Terrace. The highway passes through Kleanza Creek Provincial Park, which has a good campground; map 103I/9 Usk; 2015.

Kleanza Mountain (1380m) is south of the park.

The Okay Range (south of Kleanza (Gold) Creek) has little of alpine interest beyond meadows.

The Chimdemash Creek Trail (north of Kleanza Cr.) appears to have grown over (map 103I/9 Usk), as well as the trail down Treasure Creek to the Zymoetz River (1991; maps 103I/9 Usk and 93L/12 Milk Creek). Another branch trail (in questionable condition, 1965) climbs the north fork of Chimdemash Creek and then to a 1680m (5500 feet) ridge above St. Croix Creek, the creek to the north. This is likely the best approach to **peaks on the Legate-Chimdemash divide.** (GUIDE, 1965)

From the **Bornite Range,** open ridges may be followed east to the head of Chimdemash Creek.

The Legate Creek Trail has disappeared (1975).

To reach Bornite Mountain, take Highway 16 for 19 km northeast of Terrace to Kleanza Creek Provincial Park. Do not turn onto the campsite; take the Bornite Mtn. road just past the Park (post, Bornite Mtn.). Drive 4.5 km up the road. One may park.

Turn left onto the signed Bornite Trail access road, very narrow and steep (four wheel drive, high clearance). The road ends after seven km and a 600m climb at a small parking lot. A trail sign is on the left. A 4.6 km hike. The trail goes to a sub-alpine ridge, and the final part is not marked (old mining sites; INT).

MOUNT QUINLAN 2095m

Map 103I/16 Dorreen. Located south of the Seven Sisters and east of the highway, east of Dorreen. It was ascended via the steep and rotten west-southwest ridge by Karen Kleinspehn, David and Glenn Woodsworth in 1981. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

Mt. Sir Robert from the Little Oliver valley (west). Photo: Bryan Last.

MOUNT SIR ROBERT 2385m

Map 103I/16 Dorreen (south border). Mount Sir Robert (Borden; surveyed) is surrounded by some confusion in nomenclature. The 7825 foot (2385m) summit that received this name on 100 foot contour maps stands east of the forks in Little Oliver Creek. It does not look difficult to climb although no ascents have been recorded. A higher summit surveyed at 7897 feet (2407m) lies just east of it. (GUIDE)

LEGATE PEAK (MOUNT SIR ROBERT) 2467m

Map 103I/16 Dorreen (south border). This 8094 foot (2467m, surveyed) peak to the southeast of Mt. Sir Robert is unnamed. Grid 580-687.

1. South Ridge. From the east bank of the Skeena River, about 9 km south of Dorreen, ascend east through forest to the broad ridge, following it first southeast, then around, losing 450m in one place, on easy rock, then glacier, and scrambling the south ridge to the top. Rope not used. (IV,3,s). Henry Hall with Hans Fuhrer, Aug. 10, 1939. (AAJ 1940:142)

The peaks north of Mount Sir Robert have access problems. Those immediately east of Oliver Creek have been approached by a good trail on the plateau northwest of Oliver Creek (1965). To reach this trail, drive north on Highway 16 from Oliver Creek, est. 11 km (7 miles). The trail starts after a straight stretch of highway and ascends a ridge to the 640m (2100 feet) plateau. Leave the trail here and cross the plateau east to descend into the canyon of Oliver Creek, which may be crossed to the objective country beyond. Bush makes this approach unpleasant except in spring, at which time a difficult ford may be expected. (GUIDE)

MOUNT O'BRIEN 2255m

Map 103I/9 Usk. Surveyed.

CHIMDEMASH PEAK 2065m

Map 103I/9 Usk. Surveyed at 6776 feet on map. Coordinates 539-549, south of Mt. O'Brien and northeast of the head of Chimdemash Creek. Approach from the logging roads at the head of Kleanza Creek. Go over the Chimdemash-Kleanza Pass which is southwest of Chimdemash Peak, and below Bornite Mountain (see Introduction to this Subsection).

The map shows a glacier covering the south part of the mountain. However, melting may have removed the glacier, leaving a south ridge.

1. South Ridge, Traverse. The south ridge is a scramble. The broad northwest (west) snow ridge was descended with some Class 4, and some tricky route finding. Glenn Woodsworth, 1977. (PC: GW)

TREASURE MOUNTAIN 1920m

Map 103I/9 Usk, north of the Zymoetz River. Surveyed. There was a microwave station on the summit (1969). Take the Zymoetz (Copper) River road (about 30 km, 1969) to the east, starting from Highway 16 north of the town of Thornhill. Cross the Zymoetz River on a cable car (1969) and hike the trail north near Salmon Run Creek. (GUIDE2)

Just after the trail, a branch road goes up the Clore River to the south.

One may reach this area by the Bornite Mountain Road (Kleanza Creek FSR) on Kleanza Creek from the west. Treasure Mountain is close to the high summits of the Serb Subsection, but one must ford the Zymoetz River, which is difficult and dangerous.

Hudson Bay Subsection Map 93L/14 Smithers

The Hudson Bay subsection is a high group of summits immediately northwest of Smithers.

About 15.3 km up the **McDonell Lake FSR** from Smithers, a road climbs to the north. Keep to the left fork and follow up switchbacks to reach private cabins and ski slopes at treeline (1520m, 5000 feet) to the east of the head of Miller Creek (to the Crater Lake Trail).

The **McDonell Lake FSR** follows the south edge of the subsection. Just before Aldrich Lake (17.7 km from Smithers; see the introductory paragraphs to the Bulkley Ranges, above) a spur road traverses up to the right. This leads to the Duthie Mine and is closed to car traffic.

Beyond Aldrich Lake, the Duthie West Trail starts from the McDonell Lake FSR by a side road, toward Hudson Bay Mountain.

Beyond Aldrich Lake a trail leads from the McDonell Lake FSR by a side road and is good to the Silvern Lakes (3 hour pack). Silvern Lakes may also be reached by an old trail up Toboggan Creek.

Northwest of Smithers, off Highway 16, the Eliot Creek Trail (Evelyn Mountain Trail) leads to the Passby Creek Trail (N), and the Passby Lakes Trail (S). One must climb over mountains to the west from the end of the Eliot Creek Trail to reach Passby Creek. The Passby Trails have little mountaineering. The direct start is to drive the Kitseguecla Lake Road (campsite), starting northwest of Smithers, and take the 608 road to the trailhead. One passes close to the Hiccup (east) and the Nipples (west), above.

There is a trail leading to the snout of Hudson Bay Glacier. The **road up Glacier Gulch** (Twin Falls) from the west side of Kathlyn Lake (off Highway 16, northwest of Smithers) leads to this trail and an abandoned mine. A branch road extends north and west to near Toboggan Glacier, and then over a pass to above Silvern Lake.

There are also trails on the northeast side of Hudson Bay Mountain.

UNNAMED 1946m

Map 93L/14 Smithers, northwest of Un. 2003m below. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, date and route unknown. Surveyed at 6384 feet.

The two summits between Un. 1946m and 2003m are easy to climb.

-

UNNAMED 2003m

Map 93L/14 Smithers. North of Hudson Bay Mountain and north of Schufer Lake in an area of mining claims. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, date and route unknown. Surveyed at 6570 feet.

HUDSON BAY MOUNTAIN 2590m

The highest summits of the Hudson Bay Group consist of a chain of four peaks above Kathlyn Glacier (Hudson Bay Glacier, facing east) and Toboggan Glacier (facing north). Only three of these are described, as the northernmost peak is very minor.

The highest point rises 2050m above Smithers.

A road goes up the south side of the mountain almost to treeline.

NORTH SUMMIT 2590m

Highest peak in the Hudson Bay Group.

From the Silvern Lakes Trail at a prominent ridge (circa 1370m, 4500 feet) follow the ridge up to where it levels off, and then drop right into the valley. From treeline, ascend east over snow, scree, and easy bluffs up the headwall of the valley and to the main ridge north of the north summit. Traverse south over the minor northernmost summit and scramble along intervening ridge. Five hours up from the trail.

Richard Culbert, Chris Dahlie, Hamish Mutch, Ted Stevens, September 1962. (GUIDE; CAJ 46(1963):59)

This summit is seldom visited. (KMC Newsletter, Sept/Oct 2005)

One may ascend the Glacier Gulch Trail on the east side and then Kathlyn Glacier (Hudson Bay Glacier) to the steep upper part of Kathlyn Glacier and the snow-ice couloir (bergschrund) leading to the notch between the summits. Then, take your pick of which summits to climb, such as traversing south over the south summit. One may traverse and descend west to the Silvern Lakes Trail and be picked up by automobile at the trailhead. This is a long climb with a large gain in altitude, and it may be best to put a camp high on the east side. The first ascent is unknown. Ice, Glacier (IV,5.0,s). (PC**:** Kathie Wagar)

CENTRAL SUMMIT (BULKLEY PEAK) 2550m

The ridge connecting central summit with the south summit is a Class 2 - 3 traverse. The central summit may also be reached by a long Class 3 - 4 rock climb from just above The Moes (which see, done on descent). The rock is of poor quality. FRA Richard Culbert, Chris Dahlie, Arnold Shives, Glenn Woodsworth, August 5, 1962. (GUIDE; CAJ 46(1963):59)

Richard Culbert and Glenn Woodsworth found another and interesting route on the central summit by climbing down it, to the Moes, but were not able to climb the north summit. (above; CAJ 46(1963):59)

SOUTHEAST SUMMIT 2550m

From the head of the road to open country east of Miller Creek (the Crater Lake Trail), traverse northwest over meadow and scree to the southeast ridge. Walk the ridge to the summit. Three hours up from treeline. This is a popular hike. (GUIDE)

The Duthie West Trail extends almost all the way to the top of the southeast summit. There is no water, so bring plenty.

The native people may have climbed it long ago.

During the winter, the Twin Falls (via Glacier Gulch) become ice climbs. However, they are prone to avalanches; several climbers have been killed here by avalanches.

Ice climbs exist on the northeast side of Hudson Bay Mountain.

THE MOES 2070m

Two prominent rock towers on the southwest ridge of the central Hudson Bay Peak. Mo stands for the element molybdenum.

The towers may be reached in about a 3 hour hike from either the Silvern Lake Trail or upper Miller Creek. Leave the Silvern trail before Glacial Creek and ascend to treeline, but then traverse left into upper Glacial Creek and hike up scree to the valley south of The Moes.

The same point may be reached by traversing open country from west of Miller Creek and dropping down from the col at 2130m (7000 feet) in the ridge to the south. Keep low until past Sloan Creek.

Approach objectives from the southwest. The Little Mo is a Class 4 lead on the northeast side. For Big Mo, traverse across the south face to ascend the southwest ridge. One lead is Class 4. Ashlyn Armour-Brown, Richard Culbert, 1962. (CAJ 46(1963):50)

Coal Creek Subsection Map 93L/13 McDonell Lake

A small and isolated group of peaks about 48 km west of Smithers, north of the Zymoetz River and west of Kitsuns Creek.

Approach is by the **road on the upper Zymoetz River**, but a two day pack is required from the end of the long road, past **Passby Creek**, and much bush to gain the major pass southeast of the main massif. (GUIDE; see the last paragraph in the Bulkley Ranges, above.)

On this road, one drives from Smithers around the southern slopes of Hudson Bay Mountain, and then beyond **McDonell Lake**. There was five km of trail followed by 10 km of bush to reach Coal Creek (1965). Then a day of bush, 14 hours to the Coal Creek mountains. (CAJ 46(1963):50)

COAL CRAG 2270m

A rock tower immediately east of Paleo Peak, the second highest summit of the Coal Creek Group. Height 2270m (7450 feet). Grid 705-822.

From the glacial col between Paleo Peak (**which see**) and Coal Crag, cross to the east and gain a snow basin beyond on the southeast side of Coal Crag. There is a 45m wall above. After a long Class 4 pitch and 10m of easier rock, they reached the summit.

Coal Crag may be climbed from the basin either by its rotten Class 3 west side (descent route) or by the firmer Class 4 southeast face (a 45m wall). Richard Culbert, Arnold Shives, June 3, 1962.

PALEO PEAK 2330m

Map 93L/13 McDonell Lake. Paleo Peak is the highest of the Coal Creek Group. Grid 699-822. The area is richly endowed with fossils.

The glacial col is between Paleo Peak (west) and Coal Crag (east).

The south ridge route has been repeated (2006), bushwhacking up an old trail at 55 km on the McDonell Lake FSR. Turn right onto the Mulvain FSR at the junction above McDonell Lake. There is now a summit log. (PC: Kathie Wagar)

1. South Ridge. From camp in pass to the southeast, ascend through bush and meadows, and a small glacier on the southeast. Climb a snow slope to a small notch in the south ridge. After a half hour of Class 3 to 4 climbing, they reached the summit.

Four hours up from camp. Glacier. Ashlyn Armour-Brown, Richard Culbert, Arnold Shives, Glenn Woodsworth, June 3, 1962.
(CAJ 46(1963):50; GUIDE, directions 90 degrees in error)

Serb Subsection

Maps- 93L/11 Telkwa, 93L/12 Milk Creek, 93L/13 McDonell Lake

The knot of peaks between Telkwa River and Zymoetz River does not seem to have much mountaineering history, partly **because it is over-shadowed by the more rugged Howson Range immediately across Telkwa Pass to the south.** The peaks are, nevertheless, of alpine interest, and some summits have been attained by survey parties.

The most obvious approach is from the **Telkwa River Road**. (See the third paragraph to the Bulkley Ranges, above, or the Howson Range.) A horse trail has been cut from this road up the east side of Jonas Creek (1965) to open ridges above. Another, very bushy, difficult and long approach, goes from the east end of **McDonell Lake** to the northwest end of the same ridge system. This country is pleasant, but far from challenging.

Milk Creek is a direct route to the most rugged portions of the subsection. The glacial bench on the north side of **Milk Creek** is said to be easy going one day pack to the head of the creek from the **road on Telkwa River**. It appears that some of the bush in the lower creek could be avoided by cutting across a low intervening ridge from Cleat Creek.

An approach directly from **Telkwa Pass** area is obvious.

From the 7300 Road near McDonell Lake, the 7305 S Road goes south to the trailhead of the Cariboo North Trail. This trail goes west and then southwest, and joins the extension (not well marked) of the Cariboo South Trail in the uplands.

From the 7300 Road near McDonell Lake, the 7302 Road goes south, crosses the Zymoetz River, to the trailhead of the Cariboo South Trail and the trail heads south almost to Serb Creek on its west side. It then turns west into upland country, passing small lakes, and goes back north again (extension not well marked) and joins the Cariboo North Trail. This is not in mountaineering country.

The **Zymoetz (Copper) River** road (from the Skeena River to the west, 1991) extends to Blackberry Creek, Serb Subsection (map 93L/12 Milk Creek), and the east bank is reasonably good traveling beyond (GUIDE2). The pipeline runs along the Zymoetz River and Limonite Creek. From 5 km up **Limonite Creek**, an old trail branches north to traverse above the Zymoetz and accesses the southwest corner of the subsection (1965).

Blackberry Creek takes 1.5 days packing to the col at its head, and the creek 8 km to the north needs only a day. Many Bear Creek and likely Miligit Creek offer reasonable walking. Intervening ridges are not recommended for approach. (GUIDE2; map 93L/12 Milk Creek)

UNNAMED (BLIX) 1935m

Map 93L/12 Milk Creek, altitude 6345 feet. The party of 2017 drove the Copper River FSR, south of the Zymoetz River, branching from the McDonnell Lakes FSR, to the Cariboo Creek East road going south. They then took the Cariboo North Trail toward Mount Blix. The trail was in good condition.

Finding a campsite was difficult. The party had to descend southwest through krummholtz (a kind of bush) to find a campsite beside a creek.

They climbed Mount Blix from the northeast slopes which were easy, except for a fang which they climbed, and traversed it going south. The summit is on the west side. They camped at the smaller lake between Blix and Cariboo on the Central Plateau.

Tom Tiedje, Robin Tivy and Betsy Waddington, Aug. 7, 2017. (CME)

UNNAMED (CARIBOU) 1975m

Map 93L/12 Milk Creek, altitude 6483 feet. Climbed by the northeast slopes after Mount Blix. The 2017 party descended down the northeast slopes to camp, The next day they headed south to Barking Wolf Peak (1850m, 6070 feet; a wolf, in full sight, barked and howled at the party), two km southeast of Cariboo Peak.

Tom Tiedje, Robin Tivy and Betsy Waddington, Aug. 7, 2017. (CME)

The Cariboo South Trail, going east, was in bad shape. They then followed an old 'cat' track north to their parking site, not easy.

UNNAMED 1823m

Map 93L/11 Telkwa at the northwestern corner of the map, north of Telkwa River. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, date and route unknown. Surveyed at 5980 feet. There is a higher peak just to the west.

The Sinclair Plateau road (and trail) branches north from the Telkwa River road. The trail leads directly west on its highest part.

VENTURA PEAK 2270m

Map 93L/12 Milk Creek, altitude 7450 feet. Grid 739-580. It is located 1.6 km west of the col between Serb Creek and Blackberry Creek. It was climbed from this col and is a steep rock scramble. Glenn Woodsworth, 1966. (GUIDE2)

See Treasure Mountain (above) for possible access.

UNNAMED 2300m

Map 93L/12 Milk Creek, a quadruple summit in the angle between Zymoetz River and Blackberry Creek (N of Limonite Cr.).

UNNAMED (SERB) 2310m

Map 93L/12 Milk Creek, at 820-536. Located two km north of Milk Creek. .

Goathorn Subsection, the Telkwa Range

Maps- 93L/11 Telkwa, 93L/6 Thautil River, and 93L/12 Milk Creek, 93L/10

The area south of Telkwa River, at the head of **Goathorn, Tenas and Howson Creeks,** is not of a challenging nature, but does provide an alpine country of easy access. The Goathorn Subsection and the Telkwa Range are in the southeastern part of the Bulkley Ranges. The area is mostly forest.

From the town of Telkwa, south of Smithers, take the road southwest up Telkwa River for about 6.5 km, and turn left up the east side of Goathorn Creek on the Goathorn Creek Road (just before the two adjacent bridges over the Goathorn and Tenas Creeks) which leads to open country (bridge out). Follow this (drivable when dry) to the Webster Creek Road, to the bridge over **Cabinet Creek** and the Hankin Plateau Trail and the Webster Plateau Trailhead. This goes toward Unnamed (Forster).

UNNAMED (FORSTER) from the north.
Photo: Kathie Wagar.

The old road south up **Howson Creek** from the **Telkwa River** Road goes to near Mooseskin Johnny Lake (**map 93L/6 Thautil River, mostly forest**), but a bridge is washed out. There was a trail connecting Cabinet Creek with Mooseskin Johnny Lake, and a horse trail west via ridges to the head of **Starr Creek**. (1965)

The area covered by the Goathorn Subsection is referred to locally as the 'Howson Basin', and the peaks therein are confused with the Howson Range to the west.

UNNAMED 2292m

Map 93L/11 Telkwa at the southern edge of the map, south of an abandoned mine. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, date and route unknown. Surveyed at 7519 feet. It is northwest of Un. (Forster).

UNNAMED 1819m

Map 93L/11 Telkwa at the western edge of the map, south of Telkwa River. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, date and route unknown. Surveyed at 5969 feet.

UNNAMED (FORSTER) 2338m

Map 93L/6 Thautil River, north border. It is 14 km east of Mooseskin Johnny Lake and has a glacier on the east side. Surveyed at 7672 feet.

1. FA by surveyors, date and route unknown.

EAGLE PEAK 1950m

Map 93L/5 Burnie Lake. Starr Creek is to the south.

HOWSON RANGE

MAPS- 93L/5 Burnie Lake, 93L/12 Milk Creek

Access

The Howson Range lies east of the Clore River and Kitnayakwa River, in the south central part of the Bulkley Ranges. The north boundary is Telkwa (' Top') Pass and Limonite Creek. On the east is the uppermost Telkwa River and the Burnie River. The Howson Range is located in Burnie-Shea Provincial Park. No trails exist in the park except those constructed by the lodge personnel. (INT)

Only one summit is named on map 93L/5 Burnie Lake, and that is Howson Peak, which is badly misplaced.

The Burnie Lakes may be approached by floatplane or on foot in 2 - 3 days from **Telkwa River Road**, either via **Starr Creek** (see Goathorn subsection), or by going up Telkwa River itself. For the latter approach (not advised at high water) leave Telkwa Pass Trail before **Milk Creek**, cross swamps and go south up Telkwa River. Climb southwest up a forested ridge before a canyon coming in from the south, where the main valley bends east. Cross the pass so reached to Burnie Lake. (GUIDE)

Telkwa Pass is north-northeast of the Howson Range.

The **Telkwa River road** goes southwest from Highway 16 from Telkwa (32 km, extremely rough in spots; 2015). The road (1989) **extended through Telkwa Pass and down Limonite Creek,** paralleling an underground gas pipeline (maps 93L/11, 93L/12). This connects with the road up the Zymoetz (Copper) River, which arrives at Highway 16 on the Skeena River, northeast of Thornhill.

It is possible to ascend the ridge south of Limonite Creek. (GUIDE2)

A blazed route existed down the west side of Burnie River (1965) from the northern lake to opposite Herd Dome (probably overgrown). The Burnie River is difficult to ford if taken much below the lakes.

The central and southern parts of the Howson Range are best reached from Sandpiper Lake (1200m). The creek from Sandpiper Lake flows to near the north end of north Burnie Lake. There is a trail up this valley to open country, three hours pack from Burnie Lake to Sandpiper Lake.

The Kitnayakwa River is just west of the main ridge, and flows northwest into the Zymoetz River. Glaciation is not as intense on the west side of the range, nor are the approaches from the valley difficult.

In 1981, the climbing camp personnel walked out over Polemic and Verdict Passes (much glacier), over Fubar Glacier to **Telkwa Pass**, and then by an overgrown trail to the road, to **Milk Creek**.

One can pass the icefall of Fubar Gl. easily on the north side, gaining the glacier from **Verdict Pass**. Verdict Pass is at the head of Fubar Glacier.

Some Climbing and Exploration

Circa 1925- Joseph Felber, a prospector. (GUIDE)

1954- Alex Faberge', Rex and Mrs. Gibson, Polly Prescott, David Wessel. (AAJ 1957:157). Only one FA.

1956- Alex Faberge', Rex Gibson, Robert Schluter, John Strong. (GUIDE; CAJ 40(1957):48; AAJ 1957:157)

1958- Adolph Bitterlich, Wm. Lash, John Owen. (CAJ 42(1959):51; GUIDE)

1962- Ashlyn Armour-Brown, Richard Culbert, Arnold Shives, Glenn Woodsworth. (CAJ 46(1963):52 photos, map p.18, also p. 107; BCM 41(5) p.3, 1963; GUIDE)

1981- BCMC climbing camp. (CAJ 65(1982):104 photos; BCM 1982:56 photos)

From Outcast Peak in the north, the main ridge of the Howson Range runs NNW to SSE to beyond Cassio Peak, a distance of 14 km. It is flanked by glaciers all the way; the western glaciers are much smaller, and the western side is steep.

The east side of the range, the usual approach, is divided into north and south sections by the Sandpiper Lake depression. The 1981 climbing camp had a north and a south camp.

The Howson Range is composed of a rugged, black, volcanic rock, somewhat broken and loose. It is a fairly stable rock when compared with granite here, the granite being loose (the granite is in the northernmost section. PC: Glenn Woodsworth; GUIDE, p.4). **The 1981 group agreed that the best rock climbing is on Zeta and Polemic Peaks.** All peaks climbed in 1981 were day trips, and Howson Peak was an extremely long day from the north camp.

The weather in the Howson Range usually produces early afternoon clouds and mists which rise up from the west and engulf the peaks along the main divide. These clouds rarely descend to the glaciers on the east side of the divide. Hence, a few of the peaks (Dire Spire, Lonesome Crag, Polemic Peak, Specular Peak) are almost always visible and available, while other major peaks (Mount Othello, Gamma, Delta, Felber Peak, Howson Peak) are obscured by mid-day.

When flying in by floatplane, north Burnie Lake is the usual choice. The Burnie Lake Chalet is at the lake.

Northern Howson Range

From Sandpiper Lake this area may be reached in a day of back-packing by way of Polemic Pass (between Polemic Peak and Specular Peak) and Verdict Pass (2160m, 7100 feet; at the head of Fubar Glacier, above its northwest tongue). From the trail at treeline north of Top Lake, a good approach is southwest to an 1890m (6200 feet) col and northwest on a traverse below cliffs beyond. Sidehill across scree and heather to gain Fubar Glacier above the main icefall. (FUBAR is an old army term meaning "Fouled Up Beyond All Recognition".)

Northern Ridge

The two western summits 2410m and 2320m (7900 and 7600 feet) on the most northerly ridge of the Howson Range are easily reached from the southwest. The most easterly peak 2440m (8000 feet) is a Class 3 rock climb from the east, and a traverse of similar difficulty leads to the highest summit 2500m (8200 feet, really 8450). An easier route to this from the south-west likely exists. The minor 1980m (6500 feet) summit referred to in CAJ 1957 is on the ridge east of the 1890m (6200 feet) col.

The rock in this northern area is very rotten.

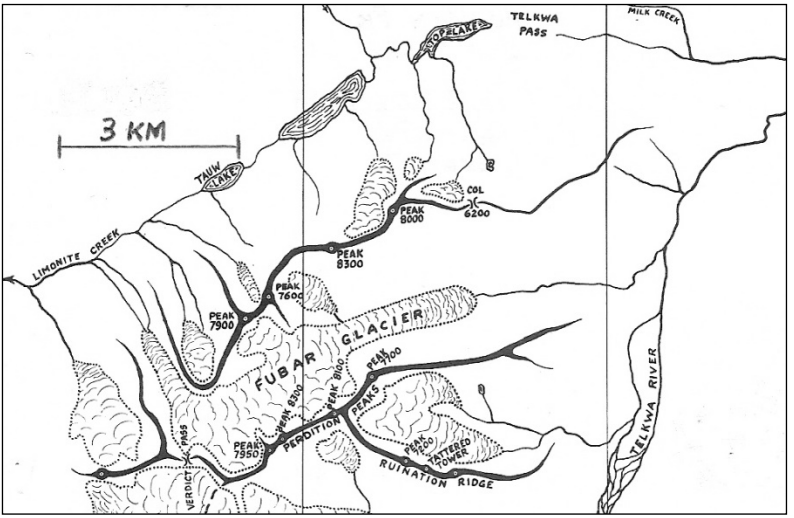
UNNAMED (Peak 8200 feet, 8300 feet, SIGMA PEAK) 2580m

Map 93L/12 Milk Creek. Altitude 8450 feet, (altitud3es in parenthesis, and map, approximate), two kilometers north of Perdition Peaks and north of Fubar Glacier. Culbert and Woodsworth climbed all summits here in 1962. They found a cairn on Un. 2580m (the highest on the ridge), probably the ascent of July 1954, eight miles (13 km) north of the main peak. (AAJ 1957:157). Climbed again in 1981 by the west ridge.

TAU PEAK 2420m

Map 93L/12 Milk Creek. Altitude 7950 feet. Immediately west of the top of Fubar Glacier.

It is an easy snow climb over the east face and upper south ridge. Glacier. Fred Douglas, Alice Purdy, early August 1981.



Northern Howson Range. Features along the backpacking route. Outcast Peak (which see, just west of the backpacking route north-northwest on the glaciers from Polemic Pass) is not shown. Map: Neal M. Carter and Glenn Woodsworth (1965).

LAMBDA PEAK 2390m

Map 93L/12 Milk Creek. Two km west of the top of Fubar Glacier and 5 km north-northwest of Outcast Peak. Altitude 7850 feet.

1. Southeast Face. The southeast face is mostly ice and snow with Class 2 and 3 rock towards the peak. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). Eileen Bohn, Erich Hinze, Geoff Mumford, Frank Savage, Jan St. Amand, Ed Zenger, early August 1981.

PERDITION PEAKS 2530m

Map 93L/12 Milk Creek. Four summits located immediately south of Fubar Glacier.

The highest of the peaks (2530m, 8300 feet) is second from the west, and may be reached by climbing over the most westerly peak (2420m, 7950 feet). The intervening gap provides most of the difficulties. Class 4, shattered rock. RC, GW, July 31, 1962. (CAJ 46(1963):52 photo)

Both the eastern summit (2350m, 7700 feet) and the next peak to the west (2470m, 8100 feet) may be climbed from snow above Fubar Glacier over Class 3 rotten rock to the easy west ridges. These ridges may also be reached from snow to the south (next paragraph).

Culbert and Woodsworth reached middle Perdition Peak from Tattered Tower by descending the route on the latter, and climbing a pocket glacier to the col between the highest and middle Perdition Peaks. The middle summit was a scramble. July 29, 1962. (BCM 41(5) p.3, 1963). Descent was by the crumbling north face to Fubar Glacier.

KAPPA PEAK 2380m

Altitude 7800 feet. Two km south of west Perdition Peak.

1. West Ridge. Class 2. Glacier. Rosanne Konrad, Paul Kubik, early August 1981.

IOTA PEAK 2160m

Altitude 7100 feet. Located 0.8 km west of Peak 7800 feet (Kappa). From the north side, Class two. Glacier. By a large party, 1981.

TATTERED TOWER 2150m

Map 93L/12 Milk Creek. A rotten rock peak on ridge southeast of Perdition Peaks. Woodsworth quotes the altitude at 7054 feet.

1. West Ridge. From the west ridge of either of the eastern Perdition Peaks (which see), descend snow, cross the glacier and climb to Ruination Ridge. Traverse this crest (1 hour) and work along the ridge with great, teetering gendarmes to the west shoulder (including a rubble summit, higher, just before a formidable 150m gap). Descend into the gap and climb out, steep, difficult and loose. Ascend directly, keeping to right at difficulties. Class 3-4. RC, GW, July 29, 1962. (also BCM 41(5)1963:3)

OUTCAST PEAK 2450m

The only prominent summit on the main divide north of Iceflow Creek, 8050 feet on map 93L/5. Grid 793-357.

1. Southeast Ridge. Cross glaciers from Polemic Pass and climb the southeast ridge. No technical difficulty. RC, GW, July 28, 1962. (reference to map in GUIDE, part of which is not shown here)

UNNAMED 1749m

Located just east of Sob Spire. Climbed by the Topographical Survey and surveyed at 5739m.

SOB SPIRE 2150m

Located among the Breccia Buttes at 847-357. Height 7050 feet.

Approach over scree and meadows from col between Burnie Lake and Telkwa River, or by skirting the most easterly Breccia Butte (2300m, 7550 feet) well to the south. One Class 4 lead surmounts difficulties, a short and good climb. Firm rock. RC, GW, July 27, 1962.

BRECCIA BUTTES

A group of flat topped summits on the ridge on both sides of Sob Spire.

PYRITE PEAK 2350m

Highest and most southwesterly of the Buttes. Grid 828-345.

1. South Face. The rotten south face and ridge is Class 3, as is the northeast ridge. RC, GW, July 27, 1962.

2. Northeast Ridge. See Route 1. RC, GW, July 27, 1962.

The next two summits to the northeast were first climbed by the same party. The first of these (2270m, 7450 feet) is not very difficult from the pocket glacier to the west. The traverse to the next butte (2290m, 7500 feet) is Class 4, but this summit is more easily reached from the glacier to the east via the southeast face, Class 3. RC, GW, July 27, 1962.

The next peak east (2300m, 7550 feet) is Class 3-4 on the southwest face from the same glacier. (RC, 1958)

UNNAMED 1640m

Map 93L/5 Burnie Lake. The highest summit (2320m, 7600 feet) on the ridge is at 798-329 two km north of Mount Utica (PC: TR). There is an unnamed pass just east of it leading to a glacier. The party climbed a lower stand-alone tower (5380 feet) in the bowl below.

Use the long Zymoetz (Copper) River FSR on the south side of the river, northeast of Thornhill on the Skeena River, and turn right onto the Kitnayakwa River road for about 8 km. Turn left on a spur road.

Park in a clear-cut that accesses the valley where the nameless tower is located. (It was a 2.5 hour hike to a campsite, previous attempt.) Hike north, contouring around ridge, to the main drainage. Hike up this until the tower is visible up and right (can't miss it). On the final approach, avoid the rockfall gully below the tower and ascend its climber's left side. The climb is 200 meters in height.

Route 1. Southwest Ridge, West Pillar (Pilsners and Pop Tarts).

Pitch 1. At the base of the tower, traverse right on a ledge above a gully bank until the ledge ends at a left-facing corner. Ascend the corner through bulges to a bolt, then a left-leaning crack. Follow the crack to a stance and find another bolt to the right. Traverse past this bolt to gain a ridge. Follow the ridge to a small ledge with a bolted anchor. 5.9, 50m

Pitch 2. Due to poor conditions (wet rock), we traversed far left and ascended a gully, then traversed back far right to gain plumb with the route. The natural line is to climb a little left up another crack system above the belay. This would negate the need to traverse far left and back right. The pitch ends at a small ledge with a bolted belay. 5.8, 50m

Pitch 3. Traverse rightwards off the belay to a shallow groove. Continue up to a large right- facing corner. Instead of climbing this corner, follow a ramp to the right to the ridge, and climb a shallow right-facing corner to a large ledge with a bolted belay. 5.8, 50m

Pitch 4. Climb above and slightly left of the belay up the steep face. Traverse left under a bulge past two bolts, then through another bulge to a large ledge with a bolted belay. 5.9, 30m

Pitch 5. Scramble up the right side of the ridge to a bolted anchor. Fourth class, 35m

Pitch 6. Walk the knife-edged ridge to a steep bulge (crux), and then continue climbing to a bolted anchor on the right side of the ridge. Class 5.10, 30m

Pitch 7. Follow the ridge to a large wedged block and gain a wide left-facing corner. Follow this to the airy summit perch. 5.7, 20m

Descent: rappel the route with double ropes from bolted anchors.

Standard double rack of cams and nuts.

(IV, 5.10). Gary McQuaid and Tim Russell, September 3, 2017. (CAJ 101(2018):106 two photos; PC: TR)

Central Howson Range

Any summit in this area may be done in a day's return from Sandpiper Lake. A higher camp on snow or the ridge to the west of the head of the icefall north of the lake is advised for parties planning several ascents. Circle Sandpiper Lake to the north and ascend behind a moraine to reach base of the ridge, 3-4 hours backpack to the campsite near the top of the ridge. (**The Toothpick**, a granite obelisk near this camp, was climbed. Hardware needed. AA, RC, July 21, 1962.) The South Col of Howson Peak may be reached directly from this location, and the West Col (1950m, 6400 feet) by traversing snow (glacier) beyond. From West Col the 1830m (6000 feet) pass between Mount Utica and the Barrel Sides Group is easily attained. This is also reached by crossing **Polemic Pass** (2010m, 6600 feet; between Polemic Peak and Specular Pk.), then bearing west through the northern and lower (2060m, 6750 feet) of two cols on the main divide north of Felber Peak. Descend 370m (1200 feet) before climbing to the Utica-Barrel Sides pass. (GUIDE)

As of 2017, the Kitnayakwa FSR goes up the Kitnayakwa River (just west of the main ridge of the Howson Range, and parallel to it), branching from the very long Zymoetz (Copper) River FSR which starts east of the towns Terrace and Thornhill on the Skeena River. A difficult unnamed and unlocated summit (end of this group) can be reached up the Kitnayakwa Forest Service Road and backpacking.

TABERNACLE TOWER 2150m

A 50m spire on a western rib north of the Barrel Sides Group. There is a possible error on map 93L/5 as to the ridge west of the divide. Consult the 1965 map below. Height about 7050 feet. The GUIDE states ca. 7300 feet. The peak on divide east of Tabernacle Tower is 2330m (7650 feet).

1. East Face. Cross the main divide at the 2120m (6950 feet, at 810-327) col north of Felber Peak (see 1965 map below) and northeast of Tabernacle Tower. Descend a few hundred feet and climb snow (glacier) to the notch just east of the tower.

There is a rock spike belay 15m up (Class 4). Then 12m in an overhanging crack-corner (etrier needed) to a bombproof stance. Another 12m of hard Class 5 and then one scrambles to the top, all on rotten rock. Ice, Glacier (III,5.7,A1,s). AA, AS, July 27, 1962. (GUIDE; BCM 41(5) p.3, 1963)

Two long rappels on descent. The difficulty is a guess.

EPIDOTE OUTRIDER 2320m

Located north of Polemic Peak, connected by a north-south ridge.

1. South Ridge. Epidote Outrider was reached by the party of Polemic Peak via the south ridge, connecting with Polemic Peak. One Class 3 pitch. RC, GW, July 19, 1962.

Return was directly down a snow gully system on the south face of Polemic Peak, a challenging route finding problem.

LONESOME CRAG 2380m

A rock tower terminating the divide east of Polemic Peak, and standing above north Burnie Lake.

1. West Ridge, Northwest Face. Ascend the couloir east of Polemic Peak and traverse two minor peaks (not very difficult) to the base. Ascend rock directly, using the northwest face near the summit. Class 3-4. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). RC, AS, July 20, 1962.

2. Upper North Ridge. From the beginning of the west ridge, traverse to the left on the little glacier, scramble up a gully on snow and rock, and climb the north ridge (Class 4). David Hughes, Geoff Mumford, early August 1981. Descent by west ridge.

Left to right, the east ridge of Zeta Peak, Specular Peak (small), Polemic Pass (pointed peaks beyond), Polemic Peak (high, left of center), and Lonesome Crag at right. Use the magnifier (Zoom) for details. Photo: Geoff Mumford.

POLEMIC PEAK 2579m

Located 2.7 km northeast of Howson Peak, at 837-323.

1. East Ridge. It is feasible to ascend steep snow gullies on the south face, but easier to use the main couloir east of objective to reach the east ridge, which is ascended on the north slope. Class 3. Glacier. RC, GW, July 19, 1962.

The return route in 1962 from Epidote Outrider was directly down a snow gully system on the south face of Polemic Peak, a challenging route finding problem.

2. West Ridge. From the Polemic-Specular col (Polemic Pass), gain the west ridge over easy Class 3 rock, and bypass the next steep section on the north side. Follow the ridge to the top, firm rock. Three long leads of Class 5, the rest is Class 3. Glacier (II,5.8,s). Phil Kubik, Paul and Marilyn Starr, 1981.

The west ridge direct was the ascent of the steep section, Class 5.8, one long lead. Above, it is the same as the west ridge. Glacier (II,5.8,s). Randy Enomoto, Paul Kubik, early August 1981.

3. South Face Buttress. This is the most prominent buttress on the south face, just west of the big snow couloir, Route 1 (descent route).

Climb the buttress to about 60m below the peak (5.7), traverse left into a gully and walk to the top (snowfall impeded progress on the buttress). Glacier (II,5.7,s). Matt and Roman Babicki, early August 1981.

4. Southwest Couloir. It is just to the east (right) of the west ridge, very narrow, and about 45 degrees. Class 3; rated 4 because of the glacier. The southwest couloir became the most popular climb in 1981. Glacier (II,4,s). Fred Douglas, Alice Purdy, 1981.

SPECULAR PEAK 2360m

The rock peak immediately west of Polemic Pass **(Polemic Pass is at grid 834-320).** It is named for the abundant specular hematite on the mountain. Height 7750 feet.

There are two glacial ice gullies on the north side.

1. West Ridge. From the glacier to the south, scramble to the west ridge. One Class 3 pitch. Glacier (II,4,s). RC, AS, GW, July 18, 1962.

ZETA PEAK 2450m

Map 93L/5 Burnie Lake. Zeta Peak is between Felber and Specular Peaks. It is Peak 2350m (7700 feet on sketch map below), Peak 8000 feet in BCM 1982:59.

1. Southwest Ridge. Peak 7700 feet (map below; Zeta Peak) is easy from the southwest. Glacier. RC, GW, 1962.

2. East Ridge. Several towers at the beginning of the ridge can be bypassed on the south side on the glacier. A glacial tongue leads to the gap above the towers. From there, climb the east ridge to the summit, Class 5.3.

The traverse of the mountain from east to west is very nice. Glacier (III,5.5,s). Eileen Bohn, John Halliday, Erich Hinze, Geoff Mumford, Ed Zenger, early August, 1981. Descent was by the southwest ridge.

The first tower on the ridge, low Class 5, was climbed by David Hughes and Frank Savage, 1981.

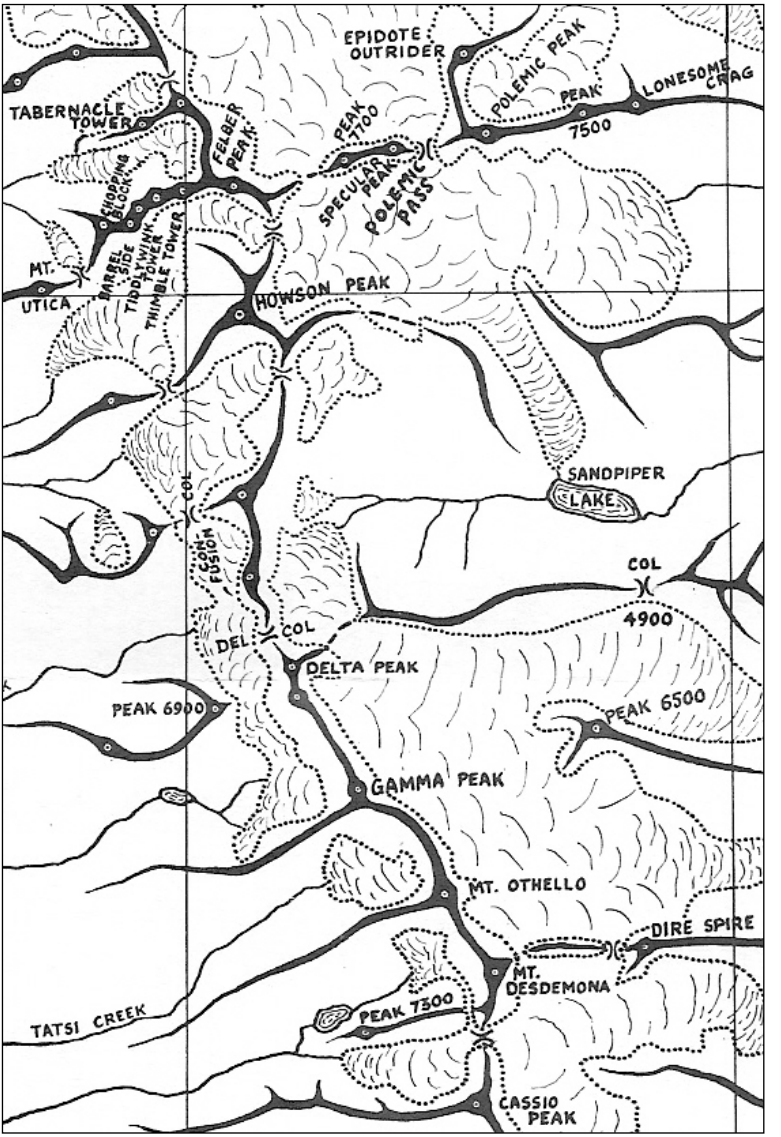
FELBER PEAK 2640m

Map 93L/5 Burnie Lake. Altitude 8650 feet. Felber Peak is the major summit immediately north of Howson Peak, on the watershed. Second highest in the range. Grid 816-319.

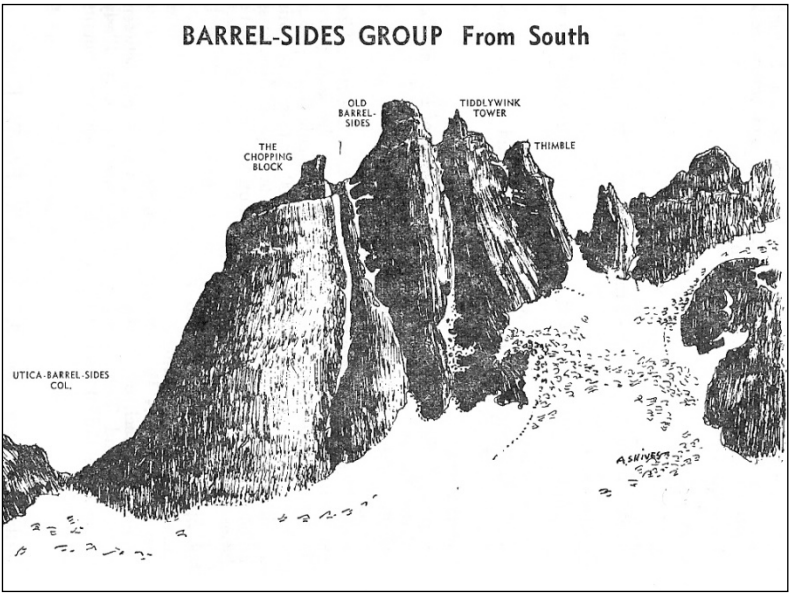
1. South Spur of Southeast Ridge, Southeast Ridge. From the North Col of Howson Peak (which see) climb the Class 3 snow ridges, the south spur of the southeast ridge and the southeast ridge to the summit. There was a cornice. Glacier (II,4,s). AA, RC, GW, July 21, 1962.

PANORAMA PEAK (LOFT PEAK) 2150m

Altitude 7050 feet. Located at Loft Glacier (the glacier 2.5 kilometers north of Sandpiper Lake) at coordinates 843-308. This is a favorite climb from the Chalet. A message was in the summit cairn.(placed August 15, 1957, five days before Rex Gibson`s death in 1957) signed Rex Gibson, Sterling Hendricks, Don Hubbard and Al Peterson, and was in the chalet, to be moved back to the cairn. Glacier. (CAJ 90(2007):133; INT)



HOWSON RANGE. **The northern section (rotten rock) has been omitted. Map: Neal M. Carter and Glenn Woodsworth (1965).**



Arnold Shives, 1965

Barrel Sides Group

A row of four rock towers on the ridge west of Felber Peak. One approach is via Polemic Pass and a low col in the main divide, on the north side (1962). Richard Culbert and Glenn Woodsworth returned to camp through Howson's west and south cols in 1962. Ashlyn Armour-Brown and Arnold Shives returned via the north col of Howson.

THE THIMBLE 2290m

The most easterly summit of the Barrel Sides Group.

1. East Ridge. The gap separating **The Thimble** from the unclimbed tower to the east may be reached from glaciers to the north or south, but the latter is advised. There is a pass north of Howson Peak to the western glacier to the south of the massif. Climb the east ridge to the summit, Class 3-4 on rotten rock. The same party ascended **Tiddlywink Tower** (2340m) by traversing The Thimble. Class 3-4. Glacier (II,4,s). AA, AS, July 23, 1962.

OLD BARREL SIDES 2406m

The highest of the group.

1. From the Utica-Barrel Sides pass, southwest of the Chopping Block, it is a long Class 3 and 4 climb up walls on the west and southwest rim of the main massif to between Old Barrel Sides and The Chopping Block to the west. For **Barrel Sides**, double back over ledges to climb the final 50m of Class 4 rock on the south side. **The Chopping Block** (2260m) was first climbed by the same party. Circle to the west (Class 4) and climb the north ridge. (Carry pitons for rappels.) Glacier (III,4,s). RC, GW, July 23, 1962.

MOUNT UTICA 2090m

Altitude 6850 feet. Southwest of the Barrel Sides group and Felber Peak. There is a pass on its east ridge.

1. East Ridge. Ascent from the Utica-Barrel Sides pass is not difficult. Joseph Felber, circa 1925.

Howson Peak, east face, north ridge (right), and southeast ridge (left). The black rock of the Howson Range makes itself evident. Photo: Geoff Mumford.

HOWSON PEAK 2760m

Altitude 9050 feet, the highest summit of the Howson Range. Howson Peak is badly misplaced on map 93L/5 Burnie Lake and is located at 816-306, northwest of Sandpiper Lake and south of Felber Peak, on the watershed. (BCM 1982:61 photo)

To approach, consult the introduction to the Central Howson Range.

Rex Gibson was killed on the west ridge of Howson Peak, August 20, 1957, and Sterling Hendricks and Don Hubbard injured. (AAJ 1958:99)

1. East Glacier, North Ridge. From the east glacier, north of Sandpiper Lake, climb steep snow to the north col (2350m, 7700 feet) of Howson. From the col, traverse two rock towers (first not difficult) separated from each other by steep ice gullies. Descend the west ice gully for 3-5m to find a rather insignificant crack which is the key to the second tower, and ascend the north ridge, a long, steep ice arete. There is one Class 4 rock lead and often cornice problems. Five hours up from high camp; from camp above the icefall in Sandpiper Valley to the summit, 12 hours. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Adolph Bitterlich, Wm. Lash, John Owen, 1958.

Variation: This route bypasses the first two towers of the north ridge on the northwest side. From the north col, walk to the bottom of the steep ice slope (55-60 degrees) northwest of both towers on the north ridge. Cross the bergschrund below the second tower, climb straight up to the rock and continue on the right side of the second tower on ice and snow next to the rock, until the north ridge is reached.

Three hours to the peak from the north col, faster than the original route. Ice, Glacier (III,5.0,s). David Hughes, Geoff Mumford, Frank Savage, Ed Zenger, early August, 1981.

The north ridge was iced-up in 1962,

Southern Howson Range

Any summit south of Sandpiper Lake may be climbed from a camp by this lake in a day's return, but a higher camp is advised for parties planning multiple ascents. A gully from the southeast corner of the lake leads south to a 1500m (4900 feet) col. To reach "**Del Col**" 2070m (6800 feet; just north of Delta Peak) continue west up the ridge south of Sandpiper Lake and climb the snow slope beyond. Traverse snow (glacier) north from west of Del Col to reach "**Confusion Col**" (on the west side of the watershed on a spur, south of Howson Peak, and north of Delta Peak and Del Col. **Confusion Col is next to the mistakenly named 'Howson Peak' on the map.**). The '**South Col**' (of Howson Peak) at 2010m (6600 feet) may be reached easily from Confusion Col (over glacier), or in two

hours directly from Sandpiper Lake over steep snow (small glacier) and easy rock. (The Rex Gibson Memorial Cairn, built in 1958, is at the South Col.)

UNNAMED 2330m

Altitude 7650 feet. Just south of South Col of Howson Peak. Easily climbed from Confusion Col. Richard Culbert, July 1962. (GUIDE)

Unnamed 7350 feet (2240m, 'Howson Peak', an error, 807-286) is the west buttress of Confusion Col.

EPSILON PEAK 2360m

Altitude 7750 feet. Altitude also stated as 2160m (7100 feet). North of Del Col, 0.6 km north-northwest of Delta Peak. Climbed from Del Col, avoiding an initial step on the east, by Richard Culbert and Arnold Shives, July 14, 1962 (GUIDE), and in 1981.

DELTA PEAK 2360m

Altitude 7750 feet. Located immediately south of Del Col. Del Col is at grid 818-273. (BCM 1982:56 photo)

1. North Ridge. Ascent from Del Col is not difficult. Glacier. Alex Faberge', Rex Gibson, Robert Schluter, John Strong, August 10, 1956. (GUIDE; CAJ 40(1957):48; AAJ 1957:157)

UNNAMED 2210m

Altitude 7250 feet, Just southwest of Del Col (peak 6900 feet on map above). This peak just southwest of Del Col is a Class 3 rock climb on the east face. RC, AS, 1962; (GUIDE).

UNNAMED 1910m

Altitude 6250 feet on sketch map, above (stated as 1890m, 6200 feet in CAJ 46(1963):52). Grid 804-264, just southwest of a 2210m (7250 feet) summit (above). It was climbed during a storm. Glacier. RC, AS, July 12, 1962; (GUIDE).

Mounts Desdemona (left), Othello, Gamma and Delta from the northeast. Photo: Geoff Mumford.

UNNAMED (BETA) 1980m

Located 2.4 km south of Sandpiper Lake (6500 feet; GUIDE) on a ridge to the east, with glacier tongues to the north and south. East of Delta and Gamma Peaks. This is Beta Peak of 1981.

1. From the glaciers south of Sandpiper Lake and west of objective the ascent is not difficult. Pass over a col to reach it. Glacier. Ashlyn Armour-Brown, Glenn Woodsworth, July 1962.

GAMMA PEAK 2420m

South of Delta Peak. Altitude 7950 feet. Coordinates 825-260. Climbed before 1962 (CAJ 46(1963):52). It has a long west-southwest ridge.

1. East Face. The summit is easily climbed on ice from the east. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). Date and climbers not stated. (GUIDE)
2. West Ridge. Class 3 rock on the west ridge. Date not stated. (GUIDE)
3. North Ridge. Climbed in 1981. No details.
4. Southeast Ridge. Climbed in 1981. No details.

MOUNT OTHELLO 2525m

Just north-northwest of Mount Desdemona. (BCM 1982:56 photo)

NORTH SUMMIT

See south summit.

SOUTH SUMMIT

1. Southwest Face Couloir. From camp on the ridge 1.6 km southeast of Sandpiper Lake, cross the col between Gamma and Othello and traverse beneath the northwest face and west ridge of Othello to a prominent snow couloir on the southwest face (50 degrees) which leads directly to the top, Class 3 and 4.

Rappel twice (vertical) to the notch between the main and north summits (climbed on a reconnaissance by its north ridge, Class 4). Descend the north ridge with one rappel of 50m. Glacier (III,4,s). Matt and Roman Babicki, John Gudaitis, Erich Hinze, David Hughes, Geoff Mumford, Frank Savage, Ed Zenger, late July 1981.

MOUNT DESDEMONA 2574m

The third highest summit of the Howson Range. Altitude 8445 feet. Coordinates 837-243. (BCM 1982:56 photo, and back cover)

1. East Ridge. Cross the glaciers south of Sandpiper Lake and ascend a steep snow couloir separating the east ridge from Dire Spire. The east ridge is Class 3 with snow. Rated 4 because of glacier. The west ridge may prove easier. Glacier (II,4,s). AA, AS, July 16, 1962.

2. South Face Rib. From camp (see Othello), traverse around Dire Spire from the notch in the northeast ridge of Dire Spire (the snow couloir to the Desdemona-Dire Spire pass has bergschrund problems) and walk over the glacier on the south side to the south face rib (rock, Class 3-4, and snow) which goes directly to the summit. Glacier (III,4,s). Randy Enomoto, Evelyn and Michael Feller, Elaine Kennedy, Rosanne Konrad, Paul Kubik, late July, 1981. Descent was by the east ridge.

DIRE SPIRE 2090m

Dire Spire (2090m, 6850 feet) is the west summit of the ridge east of Desdemona. There is a pass just west of Dire Spire, and also on the east ridge (1981; see Mt. Desdemona).

1. West Ridge, North Face. Cross the glaciers south of Sandpiper Lake, and ascend the steep couloir separating the west ridge from Mount Desdemona. The spire is best reached by its west ridge and the final north face. Class 3-4 on rock. Glacier. July 16, 1962.

2. Northeast Ridge. The northeast ridge is not shown on the above sketch map. From camp (site given under Mount Othello), reach the northeast ridge from the glacier north of Dire Spire. Cross the glaciers and reach the notch in the northeast ridge 100m above the glacier. Climb the entire ridge from there. Class 3 and some Class 4.

Descend by the upper north face and west ridge (Route 1) and then the north snow couloir of the Desdemona-Dire Spire col (pass; bergschrund problems, not recommended). Glacier (II,4,s). Matt and Roman Babicki, Ehleen Bohn, Evelyn and Michael Feller, John Gudaitis, Elaine Kennedy, Paul Kubik, Jan St. Amand, Ed Zenger, late July, 1981.

Ehleen Bohn, Evelyn and Michael Feller, Elaine Kennedy, Paul Kubik and Jan St. Amand of Route 2 descended by the northeast ridge. (BCM 1982:59, two misprints, NW)

CASSIO PEAK 2394m

A rock summit immediately south of Mt. Desdemona. Height 7854 feet.

1. North Ridge. From the col in the east ridge of Desdemona (which see), cross the glacier to the col north of objective and scramble to the peak. Rated 4 because of glacier. Glacier (II,4,s). RC, GW, July 16, 1962.

A minor 2230m (7300 foot) summit on the west ridge south of Desdemona was climbed by the same party; no technical difficulty.

UNNAMED 1662m

Map 93L/5 Burnie Lake, on the ridge between the Kitnayakwa and Clore Rivers. Climbed by the Topographical Survey and surveyed at 5454 feet.

UNNAMED 1793m

Map 93L/5 Burnie Lake, on the ridge between the Kitnayakwa and Clore Rivers. South of Un. 1662m above. Climbed by the Topographical Survey and surveyed at 5884 feet.

PILLAR PEAK 2060m

Map 93L/5 Burnie Lake, at 770-140 for the col between the two summits. The map height is 2060m (6750 feet) for the higher southeast summit. The northwest summit is about 30m (100 feet) lower. The height (GUIDE) is 2130m (7000 feet). Pillar Peak is on the Clore-Kitnayakwa divide (GUIDE) and south of the Howson Range. The trail blazed down from Burnie Lake along the west side of Burnie River would be the fastest approach. The **Clore** and **Kitnayakwa** Rivers are also feasible routes. Approach from Morice Lake requires a boat, a three day bushwhack over the Gosnell Creek area, and a difficult ford of the Burnie River.

Neither summit appears difficult to climb from the col between them. Nothing else on the Clore-Kitnayakwa divide looks very striking.

Pillar Peak is misplaced on the map (map 93L/4 Corona Peak, on the northern border), not on Clore-Kitnayakwa divide, an attractive single peak of 2150m (7050 feet). Pillar Peak is a double summit (GUIDE).

UNION SPIRE

Map 93L/2. Union Spire is a granite pillar on Nadina Mountain south of Houston, B. C. It is 40m tall, sheer to overhanging.

Drive south from Houston to km 39.5 on the Morice-Owen FSR (Huckleberry Road), the turnoff for the Owen Lake Recreational Site (Klate Road; signed). Turn right, pass the recreational site, then across a bridge, up a hill, and turn right at a Y in the road at one km. Continue for 6 kilometers to the end of the logging road (good two wheel drive, 2001). Park in the bottom of a clear cut just after a small creek.

Walk south and then west and uphill along an overgrown logging spur, then across a clear cut towards standing timber near the top of the southwest corner. Follow flagging on a rough trail, and go over Nadina Mountain and down 80m to the uphill side of Union Spire.

Bring one rope, at least four Quick-draws, and a very light rack with a few 0.75" to 2" camming units. Belay on the uphill side of the spire after crossing a snow slope. Climb up and left to the west face of the spire. Follow bolts across the face, and then up, Class 5.9. Brian Pegg, 2001. (CAJ 85(2002): 105). Technically, this spire lies outside of the Howson Range, to the southeast in the interior.

ATNA GROUP

MAPS- 103H/16 Kildala Arm, 103H/14 Foch Lagoon,
103I/3 Alastair Lake, 103I/7 Lakelse Lake, 103I/2 Kitimat,
103I/1 Mount Davies, 93L/4 Corona Peak, 103I/8 Chist Creek

The boundaries of the Atna Group are the Skeena and the Zymoetz Rivers on the north, Atna Lake and Kildala River on the south, lower (north) Clore River on the east, and Douglas Channel and Kitimat Arm (on the lower southwestern part of the group) on the east. At the upper (south) Clore River, it changes into gentle summits and the Interior to the east. Grenville Channel (Pacific Ocean) is on the west.

This includes the Kitimat-Lakelse Trench (a geological term), which appears to be a continuation of the Kitsumkalum-Tseax Trench in the Nass Group to the north.

Do not confuse the Atna Group and Mount Atna with the Atna Range in the Sicintine Group.

There is a road (Consult Bulkley Ranges also.) going up the south side of the Zymoetz (Copper) River. It reaches to the Clore River, and beyond, and a branch goes up it (1992). There are presently cabins (condition ?) at the mouth and at Moraine Creek and a trail up Clore River (1992) beyond the creek. A cart track branches southwest up the north side of Thomas Creek (1992; maps 93L/5, 103I/8).

The canyon just below the Clore River - Burnie River confluence is almost impassable (map 93L/4). It is thus best to turn south below the confluence and cross the pass behind Hope Peak (map 93L/4, northwest of Corona Peak) to get into the open basin of upper (south) Clore River, about 14 km south. (GUIDE)

There is a road (1992) southwest of Mount Thornhill, starting from the town of Thornhill, and a road (1992) up Williams Creek. The road up Williams Creek branches southeast from the road southeast of the town of Thornhill, not Highway 37. The **easy summits in the area of Mount Attree** (lakes on summit, map 103I/8) may be reached directly from this road. There are cabins (condition ?) at the forks in Williams Creek and in the passes at the head of either fork (1965). The pass on the north fork leads over into Moraine Creek, a tributary of the Clore River. On the south fork, a low pass leads into the head of Chist Creek, and a second low pass continues southeast to Hunter Creek. A rather rough pass connects the head of Chist Creek to Thomas Creek. (GUIDE)

The peaks at the head of Hunter Creek, such as Mount Clore, may also be reached as follows. There is a long road east up Chist Creek, starting just south of Lakelse Lake (1992, at Onion Lake, Highway 37) south of the town of Thornhill, which leads toward Hunter Creek, west-southwest of and near Andesite Peak. If the road is blocked, one may backpack east along open ridges between Chist Creek and Kitimat River. (See GUIDE, p. 257 for this, and the old Kitimat Trail.)

There is a long fire road going east on the north side of Kitimat River, starting south of Onion Lake (Highway 37), ending at Hunter Creek (1992). The trail which continues southeast on up **Davies Creek** (map 103I/1) and through a pass south of the Dogs Ear Peaks to Clore River is washed out in places and poor in general. The open basin of upper Clore River may also be reached by bringing a boat to Morice Lake via the Forest Service Road from Houston on Highway 16. Take a boat down Morice Lake to **Atna Lake** and then cross a low pass west to the head of the Clore River.

The summits between upper Clore River and Morice Lake are open and rolling in nature. They have been thoroughly covered by survey parties. The summits west of Clore River are rather rugged. Survey parties, **both helicopter and on foot,** have occupied several peaks.

There is a road up the south side of **Hirsh Creek**, near Mount Elizabeth (which see), map 103I/1 Mount Davies. (1990)

For trail information, consult the Kitimat Information Centre. There are many trails in the Kitimat-Terrace area, including Mount Clague, northwest of Kitimat, which has a view of Douglas Channel.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1959- Richard Culbert. (GUIDE)

1963- Walter Heberle, Pat O'Connor, Joseph Wipfle. (CAJ 47(1964):97 photo and aerial photo)

1965- Richard Culbert, Tony Ellis, Glenn and Robert Woodsworth (GSC). (BCM 44(5) p.4, 1966; SURVEY SUMMER; GUIDE2)

Ski Traverse, Terrace to Kemano, climbing summits along the way. (CAJ 90(2007):136)

There was exploration in the ranges of the Terrace and Douglas Channel map sheets. BCMC. (AAJ 1966:220)

COPPER MOUNTAIN 1070m

Copper Mountain is just northwest of Mount Thornhill, and overlooks the golf course in Terrace, B.C. There is a prominent rock face on the shoulder, the Ocean Wall, about 216m high at the center, which has evidence of climbs going back to the years of World War II.

A new climb of 200 meters on the west face, Tip Toe Through the Tulips, was made in 2018 by Gary McQuaid and Tim Russel. Other climbs are described. (CAJ 102(2019):84)

MOUNT THORNHILL 1483m

Map 103I/8 Chist Creek. Surveyed at 4865 feet.

Mount Thornhill Trail. Take Highway 16 east of Terrace just past the main 4-way stop. Bend in road, a commercial district. At the first convenience store, turn right onto **Old Lake Lakelse Road.** This is the road directly southeast from the town of Thornhill, not Highway 37. Continue for 5 km and at a landfill drive 800m farther to an open gravel parking lot on left. In the back of the parking lot is an hidden access gravel road (sign, up the hill). Take the gravel road and continue uphill 2.4 km until a footbridge appears on the right. Trailhead. Park in a very small pull-out area. (INT). There is a very rough road to the top.

The main road to Kitimat is Highway 37, past Lakelse Lake.

MOUNT LAYTON 1159m

Map 103I/8 Chist Creek, western edge. Surveyed at 3802 feet. Located between Furlong and Williams Creeks. The top is forested. From the road on Furlong Creek (east from the north end of Lakelse Lake on the highway to Kitimat; see also Mt. Thornhill), take a sketchy trail (1969) up a side branch leading to a lake. An easy day return trip. (GUIDE2)

MOUNT DEBOER 1415m

Map 103I/8 Chist Creek, western edge. Surveyed at 4643 feet and occupied by surveyors. Located south of Hatchery (Granite) Creek and north of Schulbuckhand Creek. Go up the side of Hatchery Creek (east from the middle of Lakelse Lake, map 103I/7 Lakelse Lake, south of the town of Thornhill) for about 0.8 km and then climb steeply to the ridge which is followed to open country. Not difficult. (GUIDE2)

A road and then a trail go partway up Schulbuckhand Creek (at the south end of the lake, 1992).

Mount Clore, East Face in winter. Photo: Bryan Last.

Andesite Peak from the NW. Photo: Glenn Woodsworth, 1986.

UNNAMED 1975m

Map 103I/8 Chist Creek (largely forest). Grid 451-296. Surveyed and occupied by surveyors, date and route unknown.

FLAT PEAK 1692m

Map 103I/8 Chist Creek. Surveyed at 5551 feet and occupied by surveyors.

MOUNT CLORE 2060m

Map 103I/8 Chist Creek. Surveyed. The east side of Mount Clore is quite steep and sizable glaciers are on the east and northwest sides.

Mount Clore, Mount Henderson and Andesite Peak are on the southeast corner of the map. A slightly higher summit is one km west-northwest of Mount Clore. The helicopter camp in 1986 was between Thomas and Hunter Creeks at about 592-146. (PC:GW)

1. Southeast Ridge. Follow the southeast ridge, and do a bit of a clockwise spiral up the final Class 3 tower. Glenn Woodsworth, solo, 1986. (PC:GW)

UNNAMED 1950m

Map 103I/8 Chist Creek (largely forest). Grid 577-157, just southeast of Mount Clore. Surveyed at 6399 feet and occupied by surveyors. There is a big cairn on top.

MOUNT HENDERSON 2340m

Map 103I/8 Chist Creek, southeast corner. Surveyed and occupied by surveyors. A large glacier is on the north side.

ANDESITE PEAK 2375m

Map 103I/8 Chist Creek. Surveyed and occupied by surveyors, date and route unknown. It has glaciers on three sides.

David and Glenn Woodsworth made the FRA by the northwest glacier, no technical difficulty, 1986. Glacier. (PC:GW)

UNNAMED 2190m

Map 93L/4 Corona Peak. Grid 661-059, at the northwestern border. Height 7200 feet, two km southeast of the peak labeled (correctly?) Nimbus Mountain (map 103I/1). A higher peak just southwest of it is 7650 feet (2330m, map 93L/4). John Baldwin, Linda Bily, Mark Grist, Lena Rowat on skis, May 2006. (CAJ 90(2007):136)

MOUNT HOULT 2030m

Map 103I/1 Mount Davies.

CUMULUS MOUNTAIN 2320m

Map 103I/1 Mount Davies, at the eastern border of the map. Six summits surround the Dogs Ear Glacier between Clore River and head of Davies Creek.

There is some nomenclature confusion here. It is likely that the two summits recognized as Dogs Ear Peaks (2395m and 2320m) are the two highest summits adjacent to the Dogs Ear Glacier and hence the two central peaks on the south side. Cumulus Mountain (2320m) is likely one of the other summits west of the glacier. (GUIDE). Approach from either the head of **Clore River** or from **Davies Creek** seems feasible. All these summits were climbed by Richard Culbert in 1959, those south of the glacier being ascended from the south and the rest directly from the glacier. Not very difficult. Cumulus was skied in 2006.

DOGS EAR PEAKS 2395m

Map 103I/1 Mount Davies and map 93L/4 Corona Peak. Located just southeast of Cumulus Mountain. The higher summit is the eastern, on map 93L/4. Richard Culbert, 1959. See Cumulus Mountain.

CORONA PEAK 2005m

Map 93L/4 Corona Peak. Corona Peak is seven kilometers north of Atna Lake-

PAT PEAK 1775m

Map 93L/4 Corona Peak. Altitude 5808 feet and climbed by a Topographical Survey crew. Pat Peak is located south-southwest of Corona Peak. The ascent appears very easy.

MOUNT LORING 2140m

Map 93L/4 Corona Peak. Mount Loring is far east in the Atna Group, north of Atna Bay in Morice Lake, northwest of the north end of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. It looks easy to climb.

MOUNT DAVIES 2045m

Map 103I/1 Mount Davies.

MOUNT BOLTON 1630m

MOUNT ELIZABETH 1885m

Map 103I/1 Mount Davies. Mount Elizabeth lies east-northeast of Kitimat. Drive directly north from Kitimat on Highway 37, about 7 km (4.4 miles), turn right (east)(about 53 km, 33 miles, south on the road from Terrace) and follow the road leading to the north side of Hirsch Creek. At the trailhead, north of the main road, Mount Elizabeth is almost due east (9-12 hours round trip). Recommended as a two day trip. Follow the ridges northeast to reach Mount Bolton (no technical difficulty; GUIDE).

There is a road on the south side of Hirsch Creek (introduction). At one point, an old trail crosses the creek and one can climb Mount Elizabeth. (GUIDE). A branch of the road on the south side leads down to the creek, southwest of Mount Elizabeth. (1990)

For trail information, consult the Kitimat Information Centre (INT). There are many trails in the Kitimat-Terrace area, including Mount Clague, northwest of Kitimat, which has a view of Douglas Channel.

ATNA PEAK 2725m

Map 103H/16 Kildala Arm. Altitude 8937 feet. Located at the head of Atna and Dala Rivers, the dominant peak in this area. Atna Peak is a great isolated pyramid and a very good viewpoint. The Dala River is north of the Kildala River, and flows southwest into the Kildala Arm of Kitimat Arm, as does the Kildala River which bends north to its source.

1. East Ridge. The party required 3 days from **Atna Lake** (northeast of Atna Peak, floatplane; the Atna River here flows northeast to Atna Lake) to reach a camp at 1830m (6000 feet) on the ridge to the southeast of the first fork of the glacier at the head of Atna River (reaching Atna Glacier). The approach is bushy, but the climb is not difficult. (The outskirts of the mountain have also been reached by following ridges between forks of **Hirsh Creek**, CAJ 47(1964):97)

Glacier. Walter Heberle, Pat O'Connor, Joseph Wipfle, September 1, 1963. (CAJ 47(1964):97 photo, aerial photo)

The east ridge is a 1200 meter scramble with very interesting geology (1965). (BCM 44(5) p.4, 1966; SURVEY SUMMER)

The east ridge was climbed, mostly on skis, in 2006.

2. North Ridge. Snow and ice, the descent route of Route 1 in 1965. The north ridge required step-cutting in two steep sections and an airy knife edge gave the climbers the best snow climbing of their summer. Tony Ellis, Glenn Woodsworth (GSC), August 15, 1965. (BCM 44(5) p.4, 1966)

UNNAMED 1980m

Map 103H/16 Kildala Arm. Altitude 6500 feet, located six km southwest of Atna Peak at grid 573-735. Just northeast of The Dalahorn. Traversed by Richard Culbert and Robert Woodsworth (GSC), 1965. (GUIDE2)

UNNAMED (PASTORAL) 2360m

Map 103H/16 Kildala Arm. Altitude 7750 feet, thirteen km south of Atna Peak. Grid 597-642. It is the highest summit between the Kemano and Kildala Rivers.

1. Southeast Ridge. Reached by helicopter. The southeast ridge is a long scramble, tricky in a few places, and the top was reached at noon. Glenn Woodsworth (GSC), August 22, 1965. (BCM 44(5) p.4, 1966)

2. Southwest Ridge. The descent route of Route 1. (GUIDE2)

UNNAMED 2150m

Map 103H/16 Kildala Arm. Height 7050 feet. Coordinates 596-596, 17.5 km south of Atna Peak. Richard Culbert climbed the southeast ridge, a long scramble and tricky in places, on August 22, 1965. (BCM 44(5) p. 4, 1966)

THE DALAHORN 2030m

Map 103H/16 Kildala Arm. Altitude 6650 feet. Coordinates 545-713 north of the uppermost Kildala River, and southwest of Atna Peak. The Dalahorn was traversed from north to southeast by Richard Culbert and Robert Woodsworth (GSC) on August 16, 1965. Both ridges provided good Class 3 climbing. (BCM 44(5) p.4, 1966; GUIDE2)

KITIMAT AREA WEST (ATNA GROUP)

MAPS- 103I/3 Alastair Lake, 103H/14 Foch Lagoon, 103I/2 Kitimat, 103I/7 Lakelse Lake

The country south of Skeena River and west of the Kitimat River-Lakelse (Lake) Trench (a geological term) is a tangle of ridges and bushy canyons. The channel to Kitimat forms the southeastern border, and the western border is Grenville Channel. These peaks are not high, and have a tendency toward smooth granite faces in the western parts especially.

The road from Terrace to Kitimat goes down the east side of the Kitimat-Lakelse Trench. A railway connects the same two points, keeping well to the west of the trench.

A road goes down the south side of the Skeena River from near Terrace to beyond Dasque Creek. In the area east of Dasque Creek, there have been spurs driven back 4 km and more from the Skeena (1980).

Attractive peaks are east of Ecstall River, and northeast of Johnston Lake. Several summits on both sides of Lower Skeena River have been occupied by geological survey parties with helicopters.

The Ecstall River is mainly a steep-sided channel, where a boat may be taken almost 64 km up from the Skeena River. The many steep, smooth, granite faces along the river are impressive, but most summits seem to have at least one side on which bush is the only obstacle.

In July, 1998, Lisa Baile, John Clarke and Trevor Lumley went to the town of Lakelse Lake, and flew to Alastair Lake (map 103I/3), with a canoe. Their goal was the glaciated peaks east of the north end of the lake. From basecamp at 915-970 on a 1830m (6000 feet) col, they climbed every peak between 902-018 (maps 103I/3 and 103H/14) in the north to 912-964 in the south. The southernmost peak required the rope and technical gear on the northeast ridge. (CAJ 82(1999):97 photos)

Some Climbing and Exploration

1937- Jack Cade, K. Carter, Neal Carter, W. Steffensrud. (GUIDE)

1993- John Clarke, Maria Cundy, Craig Hollinger, David Sarkany. (**Goat Route.** BCM 1994:85; 2007:200 photos; CAJ 77(1994):88)

1998- Lisa Baile, John Clarke, Trevor Lumley. (CAJ 82(1999):97 photo)

MOUNT CATT 1845m

Map 103I/7 Lakelse Lake, located south of the Skeena River. Altitude 6053 feet, surveyed and climbed by surveyors.

WYE MOUNTAIN 1977m

Map 103I/7 Lakelse Lake, southwest corner. Surveyed at 6486 feet.

WEDEENE MOUNTAIN 2029m

Map 103I/7 Lakelse Lake, southwest corner. Altitude 6657 feet.

MOUNT VALPY 2209m

Altitude 7247 feet. Mount Valpy is a big pyramid **with unbelievably loose rock.**

1. West Face Gully. The party approached up the Gitnadoix valley and up the ridge south of Clay Creek, with a high camp on the ridge 3 km west of Mount Valpy. Go up a straight gully on the west face. John Clarke, Doug Herchmer, Steven Sheffield, Aug. 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):77)

UNNAMED 1910m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake at 902-018. Height 6250 feet. Located northeast of the north end of Alastair Lake. **July 1998.**

The party then proceeded to traverse the ridge southward to Un. 1870m, climbing every peak on the ridge between.

UNNAMED 1870m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake at 912-964. Height 6150 feet. Located just east of Alastair Lake. Approached by climbing south from Un. 1910 along the ridge and over the intervening summits. It required the rope and technical gear on the northeast ridge. **July 1998.** (CAJ 82(1999):97 photos)

Split Mountain, Route 1. The route goes up the wall (marked) about halfway, then next to the prow. Photo: Tim Russell.

UNNAMED (SPLIT MTN., GUNSIGHT PK., NOTCH PK.) 1369m

Split Mountain is southwest of the town of Terrace, British Columbia, towards Prince Rupert which has the distinction of being the rainiest city in Canada.

Split Mountain is just south of the Skeena River. However, the officially named Split Mountain is north of the Skeena River as described above at the end of the Nass Group.

This mountain, quoted in the Internet, is of about 1369m (4490 feet), southeast of the end of the Exstew Valley, and is easily visible from Highway 16 near the Exstew River. The cleft is visible on the map. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

The summit (not the rock route in the cleft) can be approached by the long northeast ridge from the Skeena River. Bushy, some scrambling. The climbers were flown to the summit in this case, to descend. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth). A logging road is on the south side of the Skeena River.

Isengard is the fortress from 'The Lord of the Rings'.

1. Northeast Face (Isengard). The northeast face is a very steep prow of granite rising out of a deep, narrow chasm. The route is 450m high and has 14 long pitches, with multiple Class 5.11 pitches, a 5.10 roof, and some aid.

There are 14 protection bolts, and a handful of fixed pitons, and all belay anchors are bolted except Pitch 6. The party used a Portaledge. Climbing is mostly up vertical crack systems from aid to chimney size and generally vertical with some overhanging and short roof systems.

The first pitch (70m) has some loose rock, and there is a bit of slab to start. One bolt here has been sheared off by rockfall. The rest of the route is very steep to overhanging.

There is some steep, sporty climbing past bolts on Pitch 5.

The crux free climbing is on Pitch 8, a powerful layback with micro cams and a fist crack above. The steep corner crack on Pitch 13 requires aid.

The final Pitch 14 has a run-out slab, a Class 5.10 roof and a dicey mantle onto the flat summit.

(VI,5.11+,A1). Tim Russell, Grant Stewart, August 10, 2016. (INT, marked photo; AAJ 2018:165)

They rappelled to the Portaledge camp and the rest of the route. (PC:TR)

The seven summits above this line are east of the Gitnadoix River.

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UNNAMED 1770m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake. Height 5800 feet. Located 6.5 km north-northeast of the Kirby Crags and west of the Gitnadoix River; a hike. Lisa Baile, John Clarke, Trevor Lumley, July 29, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):97). **See above**

MOUNT BUCEY 1700m

Map 103I/3. Altitude 5570 feet, located west of the Gitnadoix River.

SHEWOLF PEAK 1635m

Map 103I/3. Altitude 5370 feet, located west of the Gitnadoix River. It is just north of the Kirby Crags.

SPINEL PEAK 1435m

Map 103I/4. Altitude 4710 feet, located west of the Gitnadoix River.

Spinel Peak, Cooper Peak, Recumbent Peak, Mount Bucey and Shewolf Peak were all climbed by Lincoln Hollister and other geologists between 1975 and 1977. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

SILLIMANITE NEEDLE 1685m

Map 103I/3. Altitude 5530 feet, located west of the Gitnadoix River.

KIRBY CRAGS 1830m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake. Altitude 6000 feet. Located west of the Gitnadoix River. Basecamp for this peak was in an open meadow at 1280m (4200 feet) 1.3 km west-northwest of the Kirby Crags massif. The east side of the mountain is very steep.

1. Northeast Ridge. The northeast ridge is a technical climb. Lisa Baile, John Clarke, Trevor Lumley, July 29, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):97). **See above.**

COOPER PEAK 1780m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake. Altitude 5850 feet. Located west of the Gitnadoix River. Lisa Baile, John Clarke, Trevor Lumley, July 31, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):97). Previously ascended (above).

UNNAMED 1520m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake. This (5000 foot) summit south of the east end of Khtada Lake was climbed in 1937 up steep bush and bluffs from the lake by Jack Cade, K. Carter, Neal Carter, and W. Steffensrud. This is a 4 hour scramble from Khtada Lake, best reached by plane. (GUIDE)

MOUNT CHARLIE 1716m

Map 103I/2 Kitimat. Surveyed at 5630 feet. Mount Charlie has been climbed by following ridges on both sides of Raley Creek. These ridges may be reached from the railway. (GUIDE)

Mount Charlie and Mount Holt are northwest of Kitimat and east of Alastair Lake. They are south of Mounts Wye and Wedeene.

MOUNT HOLT 2080m

Map 103I/2 Kitimat. Height 6824 feet. Glenn Woodsworth ascended Mount Holt by the long ridge from Mount Temple, descending the south ridge, on Aug. 11, 1984. A cairn was on the summit. (PC: GW)

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UNNAMED 1875m

Map 103H/14 Foch Lagoon. Height 6150 feet on the map. Grid 853-771. It is at the head of a glacier feeding Gilttoyees Creek, near the beginning of the Goat Route (July 1993), out of order in this text. It is in extremely rough, steep country with glaciers on all sides.

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GOAT ROUTE

Regional Traverse **(Goat Route)**, lower Ecstall River to Terrace, B. C.

This territory, lying south of the lower Skeena River, is low in altitude, but is deeply eroded and very rough and steep terrain. It appears to be best suited for those enjoying long regional traverses. Carry a little iron and a 50 meter (at least) length of 7 millimeter rope with many slings for rappels. Six air drops were used in 1993 (41 days, July and August).

At the end of the trip, they bushwhacked down the Wedeene Valley.

Most of this territory is now in the Gitnadoix River Provincial Park.

The Goat Route was done west to east but is presented here in the opposite direction (July and August, 1993).

UNNAMED 2090m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake, at 946-066. Altitude 6850 feet (2050m, 6730 feet in text). West-northwest of Mount Light. JC, CH, August 7, 1993.

MOUNT LIGHT 2210m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake. Climbed from a camp on a little rocky knoll (2050m) 1.5 km south of Mount Light. Glacier. JC, CH, August 6, 1993. (BCM 1994:89 photos). After the climbs, they dropped down east to the glacial lake at the head of the Wedeene River (map 103I/2).

UNNAMED 2150m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake, 1.8 km north of Mount Temple. Altitude 7050 feet. To approach, they sidehilled the west slopes of Mounts Holt and Temple to their last airdrop cache. Probably by west ridge. JC, CH, August 8, 1993.

MOUNT TEMPLE 2170m

Maps 103I/2 Kitimat and 103I/3 Alastair Lake on their border. A helicopter survey party in the area east of 129° longitude occupied several summits. Unclimbed ?

While not spectacular, peaks in the region of Wye, Wedeene, and Temple are of mountaineering interest, as are those at the head of Jesse Creek. Approach is a problem as the old trail up Wedeene River is not likely useable and it is unwise to use boats on this river (PC: Glenn Woodsworth). (The railway follows Lone Wolf Creek, a tributary of the Wedeene.) Ridges may prove the easiest means of access. (GUIDE)

MOUNT MADDEN 1630m

Map 103I/2 Kitimat, west border. Occupied by the Topographical Survey. The Goat Route group climbed it in August 1993 from Davidson Peak via the ridges (airdrop cache #5) southwest of Mount Madden. Clarke and Hollinger continued north. The two others went out because of an infected tooth, via the east ridge, then descending and using the old logging roads in Lukes Creek valley and the Little Wedeene River.

DAVIDSON PEAK 2005m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake, east border. Climbed by the party of John Clarke during the Goat Route, probably by the south ridge (glacier). The group spent two hours on the summit. August 1, 1993.
(BCM 1994:89 photos).

MOUNT CARTHEW 1730m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake, east border. FRA July 1, 2017. (INT)

UNNAMED 1900m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake, at 953-902. Height 6250 feet. west-northwest of Mount Carthew (error in BCM photo title). The party camped at the col south of the mountain at 1650m (col at 5450 feet). Airdrop cache. The peak was just north of camp. Craig Hollinger climbed it in his sandals, along with the others. July 28, 1993.

UNNAMED 1630m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake. Height 5350 feet, quoted as 1700m in BCM 1994:88. This is a little horn on the ridge northwest of Peechugh Lake at 925-870, east of Gilttoyees Spire. It was approached on a long diagonal heather ramp. July 25, 1993.

The 1993 party followed the ridge north and then roped down a steep slope to camp into the Magar Valley, four km SSW of Davidson Peak.

CHIQ PEAK 1741m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake. Height 5712 feet. Located 3 km NNW of Gilttoyees (Gilt) Spire. The party came by helicopter.

The three climbers of Route 1 first climbed a slab on the east flank (Planktonic Relationship, 450m, 5.8). Comfortable shoes and bug spray are recommended.

1. South Face (Disaster Fauna). This route is marked in a photo (CAJ), and another picture on a slab on the route is on page 166 of the reference, at the bottom of the photo (AAJ; also CAJ. CAJ best).

The climb was done in 3 stages, jumaring the fixed ropes twice after putting up the first pitch. Many bolts. The seventh pitch could not be climbed free. Pitch 5 was the hardest free pitch. (600m, 5.11, A0)

After completing the steep section, the party did not bother to go to the summit ! Consult the texts.

Marion Bradford, Nick Hindley and Duncan Pawson, August 17, 2021. (CAJ 2022 30, 31 and 36 (marked) photos and AAJ 2022:166 photos)

GILTTOYEES (GILT) SPIRE 1893m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake. Height 6211 feet. Located near the southern border of the map at 899-873. It is west of Peechugh Lake and north of Gilttoyees Creek (CAJ 77(1994):92). From a camp on the glacier on the east side of the (north) ridge, moved camp to the col east of the peak because of bad weather. They climbed from the col by the east ridge. Glacier. Named by John Clarke's party of July 24, 1993.

Attempts on two big walls were vitiated by bad weather in 2019. See CAJ 2022 30, 31 photo and AAJ 2022:166 photo, north face of Gilttoyees Spire, and bivouac.com photo and text.

UNNAMED 1720m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake. Height 5650 feet. Grid 840-869. Located 5.5 km southwest of the south end of Alastair Lake, north of Gilttoyees Creek, and 2.5 km east of Kadeen Mountain. Climbed on July 19, 1993. (BCM 1994:87 photos)

The party then descended 1000m down to Gilttoyees Creek, and climbed 1350m to the ridge northwest of Peechugh Lake.

KADEEN MOUNTAIN 1840m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake. Height 6050 feet. On the Goat Route of 1993; the group was following the ridge system running east between the headwaters of the Gilttoyees and Kadeen valleys. Climbing down the east ridge of Kadeen was on exfoliating sandstone, using pitons, which took all afternoon. July 16, 1993.

UNNAMED 1920m

Map 103I/3 Alastair Lake. Altitude 6300 feet, grid 784-854. It was traversed west to east by the Goat Route group, following the scenic ridge that forms the divide between the headwaters of the Gilttoyees valley and the Kadeen valley. Glacier. July 15, 1993.

Next, they ascended the southwest ridge of Kadeen Mtn. Glacier.

UNNAMED 1756m

Map 103H/14 Foch Lagoon, northwest corner. Surveyed at 5760 feet and climbed by surveyors.

UNNAMED 1840m
UNNAMED 1870m

Map 103H/14 Foch Lagoon. Heights 6050 and 6150 feet. Coordinates of the col between the two is 767-819. Located on the ridge north of uppermost Ecstall River. July 13, 1993. (BCM 1994:87 photos)

UNNAMED 1770m
UNNAMED 1770m

Map 103H/14 Foch Lagoon. Height 5800 feet. Coordinates of the col between the two is 753-792. The party was heading up the small Ecstall River tributary to the north. Located between two small glaciers and just east of the horn with a cairn. North of uppermost Ecstall River. July 12, 1993. (BCM 1994:87 photos)

UNNAMED (HORN) 1800m

Map 103H/14 Foch Lagoon. Height 5900 feet. Coordinates 738-793. It has a long south ridge and a cairn was found on the summit (no register). Done from the heathery col between Johnston Creek and uppermost Ecstall River, July 9, 1993. (BCM 1994:86 photos)

ECSTALL PEAK (JOHNSTON) 1950m

Map 103H/14 Foch Lagoon. Height 6400 feet. Coordinates 767-749, northeast of Johnston Lake. This is a massive mountain with a big southeast glacier and high cliffs to the northwest. Climbed by the southeast glacier and the southwest ridge. Easy. Named by John Clarke's party of July 7, 1993. (BCM 1994:86 photos). Climbed by geologists or prospectors before 1959. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

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UNNAMED 1740m

In the range of mountains east of lower Peechugh Creek. In 1998, camp was on an airy 1100m (3600 feet) dome within a day's travel of all the peaks. The surrounding growth is like a Japanese garden. The region was reached by canoeing from Kitimat to Gilttoyees Inlet.

Map 103H/14 Foch Lagoon. Grid 981-811 in the northeast corner. The mountain (1740m, 5700 feet) has a lake at its base at only 460m (1500 feet). The summit is cleaved by an enormous gap; the other summit is like a blade, a shark's fin. (It probably is the lower summit.) The southwest ridge connects with the left summit which is higher.

1. Southwest Ridge. The southwest ridge has a narrow gap. Descend a loose, steep gully into the notch, and ascend a sloping ledge system beyond. Then two short technical pitches, and a two minute walk arrive at the higher summit. Lisa Baile, John Clarke, Trevor Lumley, August 14, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):97)

UNNAMED 1550m

Located 2.5 km north of John Clarke's camp (see Un. 1740m). Grid 961-821. Height 5150 feet. Accessed by an easy, steep gully at 969-817. Lisa Baile, John Clarke, Trevor Lumley, August 19, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):97)

UNNAMED 1520m

UNNAMED 1580m

Map 103H/14 Foch Lagoon. These two peaks (5000 and 5200 feet), grid 983-794 and 989-786, are east of John Clarke's camp (see Un. 1740m). Lisa Baile, John Clarke, Trevor Lumley, August 20, 1998.

UNNAMED (ECSTALL) 1435m

Altitude 4700 feet. Located in the bend of the Ecstall River, west-southwest of Johnston Lake. It was climbed by geologists before 1967. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

The area west of the Scotia River, and south from the head of the Scotia River and Foch Lagoon and Douglas Channel, was traversed by prospectors and geologists prior to 1959. None of the summits are difficult. (PC: GW)

In general, prospectors did not build cairns.

The Madeline Wall

The Madeline Wall is located southeast of Prince Rupert and south of the Skeena River, about 25 km up the Ecstall River (jet boat). The Ecstall River here is really a small inlet and is subject to tides. Be sure to haul your boat high above the water to avoid it being lowered by the low tide, and then swamped by the rising tide.

This wall is not on a mountain, but on the wall near the junction of Madeline Creek and the Ecstall River. It is very near the border between maps 103I/4 and 103H/13, 700 meters in height with difficult route finding for the first parties attempting the climb. Three seasons of attempts were needed to reach the top. See the marked photo in CAJ and on the Internet. The rock is rather monolithic, largely slabs, and required a number of bolts. Mosquitos abound.

The climb starts on the left hand side of the wall, to the right of a rounded rib, and above passes left of a slanting overhang.

Bring a wrench. After returning for the second year, the party found the nuts rusted onto the shafts.

Route 1. South Face (Kids in the Haul). The 300m apron was mostly slab with a couple of crack pitches (haul bags, portaledge: carry water). Pitch 6 was very aesthetic with an angling runout face traverse on perfect rock (granite). Camp was at the top of the apron. The upper headwall has challenging off-width cracks. At one point, climb a vegetated corner into a three meter roof. On day six, they made it 150m from the top.

The next year, on the upper section, a whole dihedral was followed in a wild undercling traverse under a roof to gain an airy slab, which brought them to the top of pitch seven (an alternate to the pitch). They reached the high camp (portaledge).

Climb a steep arete onto a tricky slab, then 100 meters of steep, flaring chimneys. Fist jams and wild exit moves through a roof lead toward the last year's high point, pitch 10.

Start up on a steep slab to a large roof (artificial aid). A plugged seam goes into a huge roof.

After climbing up a steep face, traverse below the huge roof, then up a very long off-width crack to an ant-infested ledge (bolts above).

Ascend to a tree island above the slab (bolts). A short slab pitch goes to the top. They rappelled the entire route to descend.

(VI,5.10,A1,*). Laurent Jansson, Gary McQuaid, Tim Russell and Grant Stewart, August 3, 2016. (CAJ 100(2017):98, marked photo p. 101; INT)

A second route was done on the wall the year after by a team from Squamish. (PC: Gary McQuaid)

KEMANO GROUP

MAPS- 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak (20m contours), 93E/13 Nanika Lake, 93E/5 Tsaytis River (20m contours), 103H/9 Brim River, 93E/14 Newcombe Lake, 93E/4 Kitlope Lake, 103H/16 Kildala Arm

This includes all mountains south of Atna Lake and Kildala River, east of Devastation Channel, north of the Gardner Canal and the lower Kitlope River, and northwest of the Gamsby River and north of Little Whitesail Lake and Whitesail Lake. It does not include summits in Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. The group fades out into the lake-studded Interior Plateau on the northeast.

The Nechako River Dam on the Interior Plateau has flooded this area. Tahtsa, Whitesail, and Ootsa Lakes are now one body of water, although the three names are still applied to respective parts of the lake. The water level is at 854m. The lake complex so formed may be reached by driving south from Burns Lake (on Highway 16; **also see Rhine Crag**) to Wistaria, where there are boat launching facilities. A railway cart and hand-winch from Chikamin Bay enable one to take a small boat up from Whitesail Lake into Eutsuk Lake (Tweedsmuir Park).

The Coast Range watershed is inland here, but approaches the inlets much more closely at Tahtsa Lake. Maps 93E/11, 12.

The region north of the Tsaytis River is almost void of nomenclature (1979) and has few trails, the river valley itself being very bushy. Peaks may generally be climbed without difficulty, with ropes required only on glaciers. The summits immediately north of the Tsaytis River west fork have been reached from both the north and south and climbed without much difficulty. Ridges leading west from the west fork of Tsaytis River have been employed by prospecting parties to climb most of the peaks between the forks.

The town of Kemano no longer exists (2016), but the hydroelectric plant is still operative with a maintenance crew. No road connects Kemano from the outside, but a road exists along the lower portion of the Kemano River.

A road runs to near the head of Horetzky Creek where **Penteuch Pass** (**map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak)** leads to Tahtsa Lake. From Siffleur Lake in this pass, it is possible to pack into the south end of **Sandifer Lake** (**map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak)** in a day. First cross south to Moraine Lake and then traverse to Sandifer Creek, going up the west side to cross below Sandifer Lake, then down the east side of the lake (GUIDE, 1965). There is a very old and poor trail up Laventie Creek (**map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak)**. A good trail runs up Seekwyakin Creek (**map 93E/12)**, locally known as the **Washwash**.

There is a road up the east side of Sandifer Lake and to Tahtsa Lake, starting east just south of Kemano. Tahtsa Lake is the reservoir that supplies the energy for the Kemano generator station.

There are boat launching facilities at Wistaria on Ootsa Lake, now the same body of water (above) as Tahtsa Lake, which is served by a road south from Burns Lake on Highway 16.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1952- Herman Genschorek. Third Jaw Peak. (CAJ 90(2007):137)
Year unknown- J. Leitner and companion. (GUIDE)
1956-1958- Einor Blix, A. (Sandy) Lockhart. (CAJ 42(1959):29 photos)
1965- Tony Ellis, Glenn Woodsworth. (BCM 44(5) p.4, 1966)

Regional Traverse: Jackie Backhouse, Sandy Briggs, John Clarke, Janet Lohmann. This traverse includes the Salient Group. (BCM 1994:85; CAJ 77(1994):75)

Regional Traverse: Around the Wahu in 47 days. (CAJ 83(2000):109). See below in the text also.

Regional Traverse; John Baldwin, Linda Bily, Mark Grist, Lena Rowat, in May. (CAJ 90(2007):136). This traverse started in the Atna Group.

Kitimat Traverse. (CAJ 93(2010):106)
The beginning of the Kitimat Traverse is given in the last part of the introduction to the Salient Group. Some of the peaks in the traverse are listed in this group.

MOUNT NEY 2420m

Map 93E/14 Newcombe Lake. Mount Ney is north of Tahtsa Lake and east of lower (northeast) Nanika Lake.

SIBOLA RANGE

Maps 93E/14 Newcombe Lake (mostly forest, except in the south) and 93E/11 Troitsa Lake.

The Sibola Range lies between Tahtsa Lake on the south, the Ootsa and Morice Forests on the north, and Nanika Lake on the west.

The peaks in the Sibola Range are easy to climb. There is an old mine road from **Rhine Creek** to over 1520m (5000 feet) on Mount Sweeney and a mine road has been reported into the area just south of Rhine Crag (which see). (GUIDE 1965)

REDSLIDE MOUNTAIN 1993m

Map 93E/13 Nanika Lake, northeast corner. Altitude 6537 feet, surveyed and climbed by surveyors.

PYRAMID PEAK 2180m

Map 93E/13 Nanika Lake. Grid 815-746, northwest of Morice Lake. Height 7150 feet. Coppercliff Creek, north of the mountain, flows northeast to Atna Bay of Morice Lake. This was a prospecting district with Coppercliff Ridge to its west and New Moon Glacier between the peak and Coppercliff Ridge. Probably climbed by prospectors and by Karl Ricker in 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):68 map, photos)

UNNAMED 2180m

UNNAMED 2180m

Map 93E/13 Nanika Lake, a double summit just west of Pyramid Peak. Height 7150 feet, coordinates of the col between them 767-748.

Peter Celliers, Denise Hart and David Williams, ascended the northern of these two peaks, and descending down the long north-northwest ridge of the other, in July 2015. (CAJ 99(2016):103 photo)

UNNAMED 2090m

Map 93E/13 Nanika Lake, near the west border. Height 6850 feet. Coordinates 730-720. Peter Celliers, Denise Hart, David Williams, July 2015. (CAJ 99(2016):103 photo)

UNNAMED 2290m

Map 93E/13 Nanika Lake, near the west border. Height 7500 feet. Coordinates 684-655. Via the south-southeast ridge.

UNNAMED 2230m

Map 93E/13 Nanika Lake. Height 7300 feet. Coordinates 688-646, just southeast of Un. 2290m. By the southwest ridge. Peter Celliers, Denise Hart and David Williams climbed both, July 2015. (CAJ 99(2016):103)

UNNAMED 2090m

Map 93E/13 Nanika Lake, south border. Height 6850 feet. Coordinates 785-588. The party of three climbed by the northern glaciated slopes and the northeast ridge. Glacier. Peter Celliers, Denise Hart, David Williams, July 2015. (CAJ 99(2016):103)

MOUNT MORTELLA 2000m

Map 93E/13 Nanika Lake, at southern border. Located immediately west of Nanika Lake. Height 6550 feet.

Several of the peaks in the region between Mount Mortella and the head of Kemano River were climbed in 1956 by Einor Blix and A. (Sandy) Lockhart. Mount Mortella itself may be climbed easily over glaciers from the west. The lower north peak is also climbed from the west. The peak above Kemano River surveyed at 1997m (6553 feet) may be ascended easily by its southeast ridge. (GUIDE)

This region might be reached by coming down Morice Lake in a boat. A good road connects the north end of Morice Lake with Houston on Highway 16.

UNNAMED 2003m

Map 93E/13 Nanika Lake, at southern border, west of Mount Mortella and just east of the Kemano River. A glacier is on the north side. Altitude 6570 feet, surveyed and climbed by surveyors, date and route unknown.

RHINE CRAG 1981m

Map 93E/11 Troitsa Lake. This is the castle-shaped peak at the east end of Rhine Ridge, just north of the east end of Tahtsa Lake. **From just before Tahtsa Lake on the Tahtsa Lake Road (long road from the town of Burns Lake, Highway 35 south, in the interior),** ascend easy slopes on the southwest side of objective and complete the ascent by the west ridge. No technical difficulty. (GUIDE; road map)

Altitude 6499 feet, surveyed and climbed by surveyors.

UNNAMED 2113m

Map 93E/11 Troitsa Lake. Altitude 6933 feet, north of Troitsa Lake. Coordinates 129-443. Surveyed and climbed by surveyors.

TROITSA PEAK 2084m

Map 93E/11 Troitsa Lake. Height 6836 feet, surveyed and climbed by surveyors. Located northwest of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, just north of Whitesail Lake.

MOUNT BAPTISTE 2030m

Map 93E/11 Troitsa Lake. Height 6650 feet

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The Kitimat Traverse. (CAJ 93(2010):106)

The 2009 party first ascended Un. 2126m, and Mounts Musclow, Stranack and Irma in the Salient Group. The beginning of the Kitimat Traverse is related in the end of the introduction to the Salient Group.

KHAWACHEN MOUNTAIN 2325m (TRIM)

Map 93E/5 Tsaytis River, grid 964-221. (GUIDE p. 254, 7577 feet (2309m); map 7510 feet (2289m). Note that the contours on the map are 20m.). Located between the heads of the Tsaytis and Gamsby Rivers and southwest of Seel Lake. It has big glaciers on the north and south sides, and the western summit is higher. A beautiful mountain, southeast of the Jaw Peaks.

1. North Ridge, West Ridge. The summit may be reached in a long day's return trip from the south end of **Sandifer Lake** (from the north-northwest; map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak) by ascending the north ridge. No technical difficulty. Glacier. Einor Blix, Sandy Lockhart, 1957. (GUIDE)

2. Peter Crone, UBC Varsity Outdoor Club, and others subsequently. Routes not stated. (Summit cairn record)

3. South Ridge, Traverse. There is no technical difficulty on the south ridge. Glacier. Tom Richards, Glenn Woodsworth, 1977. (Summit cairn record; PC:GW). The descent was by Route 1. They also climbed a number of summits on the ridge to the south.

4. Northeast Slopes, upper Northeast Ridge. Jarvis and Williams approached from Un. 2126m (6976 feet; map 93E/6, Salient Group). It is a jigsaw puzzle of a route. Fourth class. Glacier. Terry Jarvis, David Williams, July 21, 2009.

UNNAMED 2223m

Map 93E/5 Tsaytis River. Surveyed. The peak above the bend of the Tsaytis River where the river turns north (2223m, surrounded by glaciers) was ascended via gullies and ridges from the south. (GUIDE, before 1966)

In July 2009, Terry Jarvis and David Williams did a south to north traverse of the ridge of peaks east of Laventie Creek and west of Mount Bolom. Peaks 1844m, 1949m, 1994m, 1788m (map 93E/12) and peak 6850 feet (2088m; map 93E/11, coordinates 000-373).

UNNAMED 2134m

Map 93E/11 Troitsa Lake, altitude 7050 feet. Grid 002-404 on west border, north-northwest of Mount Bolom. South ridge, along goat trails. Second class. A terrific vantage point. FRA David Williams, July 24, 2009.

MOUNT BOLOM 2090m

Map 93E/11 Troitsa Lake, near the southwest corner.

The 2009 party approached Mount Bolom from a camp two km to the northwest. The northwest ridge is a walk and scramble.

Descent was by the southeast ridge to a nightmarish series of crumbling gendarmes, forcing an exit to small glaciers to the north, east of Mount Bolom. Terry Jarvis, David Williams, July 25, 2009. (PC:DW; CAJ 93(2010):106 photo)

UNNAMED 2084m

Map 93E/11 Troitsa Lake, southwest corner. South-southwest of Mount Bolom. Surveyed at 6838 feet and climbed by surveyors.

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UNNAMED 2190

Map 93E/13 Nanika Lake. Grid 666-664. Height 7200 feet. Skied in 2001. (CAJ 85(2002):13 photo; see CAJ 90(2007):136)

UNNAMED 2290m

Map 93E/13 Nanika Lake. Grid 684-664.Height 7500 feet. The party of 2006 skied over the top. John Baldwin, Linda Bily, Mark Grist, Lena Rowat, May 2006. (CAJ 90(2007):136)

UNNAMED 1980m

Map 93E/13 Nanika Lake. Grid 796-601. Height 6500 feet. South of the head of Morice Lake. Skied in May 2006.

UNNAMED 2120m

Map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak, north border. Not surveyed. Grid 747-543.

UNNAMED 2074m

Map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak, north border. Height 6804 feet.

UNNAMED (HALF DOME) 2165m

Map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak, north border. Height 7103 feet. Surveyed. This summit looks like Half Dome (Yosemite) from the north. All three were skied by John Baldwin, Linda Bily, Mark Grist, Lena Rowat on skis, May 2006. (CAJ 90(2007):136)

They also skied Cornice Peak and ascended the Third Jaw, May 2006.

CORNICE PEAK 1945m

Map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak. Surveyed. Located **immediately north** of **Penteuch Pass** and is a simple hike from there. (GUIDE)

Penteuch Pass leads to Tahtsa Lake; two large lakes west of the pass.

MOUNT DUBOSE 2144m

Map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak. North above Horetzky Creek, and above the Kemano River. Surveyed. Probably by Blix and Lockhart, 1956-1958. (CAJ 42(1959):31, photo taken from Mt. Dubose)

There is little climbing interest in the region bounded by Tahtsa, Troitsa, Seel, and Sandifer Lakes. **The summit (2084m, 6837 feet)** between the forks of Laventie Creek (**map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak),** surveyed, looks interesting from some angles, but is an easy ascent by its southwest ridge (Blix and Lockhart, GUIDE, CAJ). The summit to the northwest is climbed by its north ridge. All approaches are from **Sandifer Lake**. (GUIDE; probably by Blix and Lockhart, 1956)

JAW PEAKS 2053m

Three peaks located between **Horetzky** and **Seekwyakin** Creeks, east of the town of Kemano on the Kemano River. Map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak.

There is a road up the northwest side of Horetzky Creek directly from Kemano (1977).

FIRST JAW 1790m

South westernmost of the Jaw Peaks. Grid 746-342, southwest of the Second Jaw.

1. J. Leitner and companion, date and route unknown. (GUIDE)

2. Southwest Slopes, Traverse. The First Jaw may be reached by bushwhacking directly up from **Horetzky Creek** (trail; cross creek). There is one Class 3 lead on the final summit. (GUIDE)

(II,3,s). Einor Blix, A. (Sandy) Lockhart, 1956. (CAJ 42(1959):29 photo of Einor Blix on SW snow slopes)

The ascent has also been made from **Seekwyakin Creek**, but this is a much longer and more difficult route (Blix, Lockhart; GUIDE).

3. Northeast Ridge. Descended and ascended in 1956 on an unsuccessful attempt of the Second Jaw Peak. (CAJ 42(1959):29)

SECOND JAW 2060m

The highest and central of the three Jaw Peaks. Surveyed. Several routes were tried before the FA party succeeded, including traversing over the Third Jaw.

1. North Buttress Couloir. An extremely narrow couloir, a chimney in places, slashes down the north buttress. It appears unclimbable in the summer, but there was hard packed snow late in 1957.

The steepness increases to near vertical (pitons). When the snow gave out, there was about 120m of difficult climbing to reach the foot of glacier, on a flat rock.

A long, hard walk followed, up the soft snow shoulder to the west of the glacier, to the base of the summit dome (rock a bit loose). There was a steep, narrow ledge with loose snow lying on it (belays, less than 120m from the top). Climb the rock face at the base of the summit dome. A long climb. Rappels on descent.

(IV,5.3,s). Einor Blix, A. (Sandy) Lockhart, late 1957. (CAJ 42(1959):29, photo). The difficulty is a guess.

The ascent from the col leading to the Third Jaw is not difficult (? ; GUIDE). The easiest way to reach this col seems to be by traversing north around the Third Jaw (which see), a long day's return trip from **Penteuch Pass**.

THIRD JAW 1925m

The northeastern Jaw Peak. Surveyed. It is a double summit. Skied in May 2006.

1. Herman Genschorek, September 1, 1952. Summit cairn record in an old Coke bottle. (CAJ 90(2007):136)

2. J. Leitner and companion, date and route unknown. (GUIDE)

3. Northeast Shoulder, North Glacier. From **Penteuch Pass** or the end of the **Horetzky Creek road**, follow the easy northeast shoulder to the base of the final peak.

Pass around the north side (glacier) to the small, steep north glacier and ascend it to the col between the split summits. Only three hours from a high camp under the northeast shoulder.

Glacier (II,4,s). Einor Blix, A. (Sandy) Lockhart, July 1, 1956. (CAJ 42(1959):29). Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

Tahtsa Peak from the north. Photo: Glenn Woodsworth. (1977)

TAHTSA PEAK 2195m

Map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak. Located west of Sandifer Lake, and just southeast of the northeastern Jaw Peak. Surveyed.

1. Northwest Face, Northwest Glacier. Camp was on the Moraine Lake plateau, north of Tahtsa Peak, under the north face. The northwest face is 4.5 km long with hanging glaciers. The chink in the armor of the northwest face is a very narrow, steep snow gully which cleaves the entire height somewhat southwest of the overhanging glacier.

The two climbers emerged from the slot into the sunlight at the base of the main glacier (beautiful glacial lake). Beyond the lake rose an icefall. They traversed up the ice wall to the base of the second highest summit dome, then traversed to the saddle and up easy rocks to the highest summit.

Glacier (III,4,s). Einor Blix, A. (Sandy) Lockhart, July 29, 1956. (CAJ 42(1959):29)

2. The summit may easily be reached by following ridges up from **Sandifer Lake**, or following ridges from a short distance up **Seekwyakin Creek**. It is a very good ski ascent. John Baldwin, Linda Bily, Mark Grist, Lena Rowat, May 2006. (CAJ 90(2007):136)

SANDIFER PEAK 2065m

Map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak, southern border. Located southeast of Tahtsa Peak. Surveyed.

1. North Ridge. The summit is easily reached from **Sandifer Lake** by the north ridge. Einor Blix, A. (Sandy) Lockhart, August 5, 1956. (CAJ 42(1959):29). The GUIDE states the east ridge.

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POWELL PEAK 2190m

Map 103H/9. Altitude 7200 feet. Located north of the mouth of Kemano River. Powell Peak appears to be easy once the canyon walls below are ascended. (CAJ 42(1959):29, photo of gully)

1. South Ridge. The start of the climb was near the group's front door. The 1957 party crossed the frozen Kemano River and ascended steep ice, and the steep side walls in a gully. There was an eight meter overhanging ice ledge, which led to the base of a huge snow bowl.

From there, the climbers chose the most promising couloir leading to the south ridge. A magnificent, very long, climb. They rappelled the ice walls.

Ice. Einor Blix, A. (Sandy) Lockhart, February 1957. (CAJ 42(1959):29)

The 16 km road from the town of Kemano to the mouth of Kemano River keeps to the south side. A boat is required to cross to the major creek (locally known as Wahu River) coming into Kemano Bay from the north. A shallow boat may be taken about 3 km up this creek. Climb east to ridges, and follow these north to just east of the final peak. The ascent from here is not difficult. A three day return trip from Kemano.

The area north and west of Powell Peak is likely to provide much good climbing on firm granite. Blix and Lockhart climbed several of these peaks, in the northern part of the range to the west, which were not described.

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UNNAMED 2097m

Map 93E/5 Tsaytis River, in north. Grid 805-202. Height 6880 feet. Surveyed. Ski. Glacier. Jackie Backhouse, Sandy Briggs, John Clarke, Janet Lohmann, 1993. (BCM 1994:85; CAJ 77(1994):75)

UNNAMED 2152m

Map 93E/5 Tsaytis River, in north. Grid 789-203. Height 7060 feet. Surveyed. Ski. Glacier. Jackie Backhouse, Sandy Briggs, John Clarke, Janet Lohmann, 1993. (BCM 1994:85; CAJ 77(1994):75)

UNNAMED 2259m

Map 93E/5 Tsaytis River, in north. Grid 865-189. Height 7411 feet. Altitude on map, 2246m, surveyed. This summit is a pyramid and has impressive, active, ice cliffs. Ski. Glacier. Jackie Backhouse, Sandy Briggs, John Clarke, Janet Lohmann, 1993. (BCM 1994:85 photo; CAJ 77(1994):75)

Observed in 2009, position and altitude confirmed. (CAJ 93(2010):108)

The Wahu River Horseshoe, July-August 1999

Map 103H/9 Brim River. To begin this trip, the group used a boat down Gardiner Canal to a tiny creek 2.5 kilometers southeast of the mouth of Brim River. They placed 47 days of food in eight caches left by helicopter. The weather was terrible. (CAJ 83(2000):109 photos)

The Wahu River is not marked on the map, and most of it runs north to south in the center of the map. They traversed clockwise around the river, first S to N on the west side, and then N to S on the east, except for the peak previously climbed by Fred Beckey. The peaks climbed are:

UNNAMED 1920m

Map 103H/9 Brim River. Coordinates 613-333. A beautiful 6300 foot granite horn seven km northeast of the mouth of Brim River, near the southeast corner of the map.

1. Fred Beckey and friends, 1992. (CAJ 83(2000):109)
2. West Slopes, South Ridge. Glacier. John Clarke, Trevor Lumley and Darren Quist, July 17, 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):109 photos)

UNNAMED 1860m

UNNAMED 1890m

Map 103H/9 Brim River. Coordinates 495-384 and 489-376. Altitudes 6100 feet and 6200 feet, just southeast of camp (of Un. 1980m below). John Clarke, Trevor Lumley and Darren Quist, July 21, 1999.

UNNAMED 1980m

Height 6500 feet. Coordinates 476-419. Climbed from a camp on a broad, gentle col at 1430m (4700 feet) west of the 500 foot contour on the Wahu River. North of camp. July 23, 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):109)

UNNAMED 2060m

Height 6750 feet. Coordinates 464-456. The route passes over the eastern subpeak. The steep step just below the main summit was a beautiful, blocky pitch (rope). July 1999.

UNNAMED 1920m

Height 6300 feet. Coordinates 488-503. There is a marvelous ledge system that goes all the way around the east side and to the ridge beyond. John Clarke, Trevor Lumley and Darren Quist, July 31, 1999.

UNNAMED 1950m

Height 6400 feet. Coordinates 514-542. Just northeast of a camp; a very short ascent. John Clarke, Trevor Lumley and Darren Quist, Aug. 1, 1999.

UNNAMED 1950m

Map 103H/9 Brim River, at the northern edge. Height 6400 feet. Coordinates 508-553. The most northerly peak of this group. John Clarke, Trevor Lumley and Darren Quist, August 2, 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):109)

Below, the traverse was north to south.

TRANSMISSION TOWER 2060m

Map 103H/9 Brim River. Altitude 6750 feet. Coordinates 567-527. This is a very prominent massif three km directly west of Powerline Pass. The sharp spike of the peak overhangs on the north side. Named by Tony Ellis and Glenn Woodsworth.

1. A cairn was on the summit in 1965. The FA was probably by Einor Blix and Sandy Lockhart, 1955-1958, approaching from Kemano along the transmission line. They had been impressed by vertical faces seen from the Kemano area (CAJ 83(2000):109 photo, a vertical cliff). The other peaks that they had climbed in this area have not been identified.

2. Southeast Ridge, Northwest Ridge. Start from the Kemano-Kitimat power line pass to the west of upper Kemano River (road, 1969). Traverse southwest over Un. 1980m (below) and climb the southeast ridge over a false summit. At the base of the final tower, traverse and climb Class 3-4 rock to reach the northwest ridge. One day return from the pass. A good climb. (III,4,s). Tony Ellis, Glenn Woodsworth, August 17, 1965. (BCM 44(5) p.4, 1966; CAJ 83(2000):109 photo; GUIDE2)

Also climbed in August 1999.

UNNAMED 1980m
Altitude 6500 feet. Located southwest of Powerline Pass. A cairn was found on the top in 1965 (Blix and Lockhart ?). It was traversed (easy) late in the day by Tony Ellis and Glenn Woodsworth on August 17, 1965. (BCM 44(5) p.4, 1966)

UNNAMED 2060m
Height 6750 feet.
UNNAMED 2030m
Height 6650 feet.
UNNAMED 2030m
Height 6650 feet.

Map 103H/9 Brim River. Coordinates 570-440, 573-433, and 582-436. One of the highest peaks of the range, with a triple summit. Camp was on the col between the two lower summits. August 10-12, 1999. The next camp was among gigantic boulders with small meadows and stunted trees on top, one of which had a sixteen foot overhang.

UNNAMED 2070m
Altitude 6800 feet.
UNNAMED 2000m
Altitude 6550 feet.

Map 103H/9 Brim River. Coordinates 613-408 and 627-407. These are the two horns in the photo of CAJ 42(1959):29 (Einor Blix and Sandy Lockhart). Camp was at the col just southwest of the higher peak (W).

1. Both were climbed in fog and snow, and the routes were not noted. The lower peak involved complicated route finding (an amazing route to the col between the peaks). John Clarke, Trevor Lumley and Darren Quist, August 21, 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):109)

UNNAMED 1920m
Height 6300 feet. Coordinates 607-361. Traversed by the above party, late August 1999. This put the party near Kemano. (More peaks were traversed on this trip than are noted in the text.)
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UNNAMED 1907m

Map 93E/5 Tsaytis River. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed (6256 feet). Located southwest of the Kemano road.

UNNAMED 1882m

Map 93E/5 Tsaytis River. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed (6174 feet). Located southwest of the Kemano road, juat north of Whidbey Reach in the Gardner Canal.

TSAYTIS MOUNTAIN 1830m
MOUNT GAMSBY 1520m

Map 93E/4 Kitlope Lake.

Tsaytis Mountain (1830m, 6000 feet) and Mount Gamsby (1520m, 5000 feet) have been ascended, together with surrounding peaks, by a survey party. From Kitlope Anchorage, climb the prominent ridge west of Tsaytis Mountain and follow open ridges to the peaks north and south-east, no technical difficulty. The Black Dome (2012m, 6601 feet; map 93E/5 Tsaytis River, surveyed) may be slightly more interesting. (GUIDE)

A 2130m (7000 feet) peak across the Gamsby River from Mount Sias may be climbed from any angle, but is especially easy from the east.

SALIENT GROUP

MAPS- 93E/2 Tesla Lake, 93E/3 Foresight Mountain, 93E/6 Chikamin Mountain, 93D/14 Kimsquit River, and 93D/15 Kimsquit, 93D/13 Tezwa River, 103H/8 Gardner Canal, 93E/4 Kitlope Lake, 93D/11 Skowquiltz River, 103H/1, 93D/12

The Salient Group is west of the Gardner Canal and lower (N) Kitlope River, and east of Gamsby River, south of Little Whitesail Lake, north of the Dean River, northwest of Dean Channel, and west of (or on) the boundary of Tweedsmuir Prov. Park. The west boundary is channels.

From Gardner Canal in the north (map 93E/4 Kitlope Lake), a shallow boat may be taken up the Kitlope River into Kitlope Lake at reasonably high tide, and there is a good cabin about 3.2 km down the west side of the lake. (GUIDE, 1965)

There are a few peaks of challenging appearance between Dean River and Eutsuk Lake (northern Tweedsmuir Park). A floatplane is a recommended method of approach, if allowed.

The Dean River starts in the interior highlands, east of the south end of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, flows northwest, and then west through Tweedsmuir Park and ends at Dean Channel in the inlets of the coast.

A road running north from Anahim Lake (Highway 20, near Dean River) connects with the **ancient Dean River Trail.** This follows down the **north side** of the river all the way to its mouth, but the Sakumtha River must be rafted (1965; logging road from west, bridge, 1981, but not to east side of Sakumtha River). Boats may be used on the Dean River above the canyon near its mouth. A road went up the south side of Dean River (above), crossed, and went up the Sakumtha River (1984) and its tributary Skuse Creek. Planes chartered out of Nimpo Lake (Highway 20) will land in parts of Dean River below the Sakumtha when water conditions are favorable (1965). A trail goes up the Sakumtha River and through Sakumtha Pass to Tesla Lake (Tweedsmuir Park, 1965). (GUIDE)

The Kimsquit River flows into the head of Dean Channel.

A special boat may be taken about 24 km up Kimsquit River.

There were logging roads (overgrown, 2016) in this area, and were used to approach **Salient Mountain**. Approach on the main logging road on the Kimsquit River, going north, to the bridge at 25 km, then climb the steep, forested side of Trapper Creek (branching east from the Kimsquit River, map 93E/3 Foresight Mountain, to the west of **Salient Mtn.**) to camp at treeline below the impressive west face. Salient Creek is south of Trapper Creek and Salient Mountain.

The region north and west of Dean Channel but south of the Kitlope River and Sutslem Creek has been described as mainly high ridges, and travel is mainly on the ridges because of thick bush in the valleys. The Sutslem Creek is fair traveling to open country about 13 km up. Keep on the north side and keep well above the initial canyon. The first 13 km up north side of Skowquiltz River is an easy day's pack. A 1576m (5169 feet) **survey point** southwest of Cascade Inlet and a **summit** between the inlet and Ikesumkah Lake were both climbed over bushy bluffs from Cascade Inlet. (GUIDE, 1965)

Mike Buda and Mark Grist made a traverse from Skowquiltz Bay to Kimsquit Lake in July 2005, climbing peaks along the way. It was 78 km in length and took 9.5 travel days in a total of 16 days. (CAJ 89(2006):137)

For those who like steep granite slabs, have a look at the upper Skowquiltz River (CAJ 89(2006):138; map 93D/11). There is a virtual amphitheater of continuous slabs ranging from 160m to 460m rimming the upper four km of both sides of this drainage.

To take advantage of the boating on Ootsa, Whitesail and Eutsuk Lakes, and to reach the hiking areas near Mount Musclow and Smaby Peak, drive Highway 16 west from Prince George and turn south at the town of Burns Lake, then to Wistaria where there are boating facilities.

On the south shore of Whitesail Lake, well southwest of Wistaria, at Chikamin Bay, there is a railway cart and a hand winch to take small boats to Eutsuk Lake (2015). From the southwest end of Eutsuk Lake, one must find one's way to the hiking areas, possibly by backpacking along the south shore of Surel Lake (see Smaby Peak). The southeast side of Mount Musclow appears too steep to be comfortable. The major stream south of Surel Lake leads to highlands under Mount Musclow.

Salahagen Lake is not in Tweedsmuir Park. From Salahagen Lake (flying from Burns Lake), the 2009 group (Kitimat Traverse) backpacked up west between Mounts Cosgrove and Kastberg (map 93E/3 Foresight Mtn.) and north up Smaby Creek, and over the Smaby-Musclow col (climbed south summit of Mt. Musclow). They traversed around the **north slopes** of Smaby Peak to the basin between Price & Smaby Peaks and descended a steep but straightforward snow gully to Surel Pass.

The valley to the north, coming up from Surel Lake, is choked with bush.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1960- Mikkel Schau, Stan Turner. 1960. (GUIDE)
1991 (a)- Peter Parrotta and Peter Wallbridge, May, ski. (BCM 1992:82; CAJ 75(1992):43 photo; AAJ 1992:145)
1991 (b)- Blake Robinson, John Howe. (CAJ 77(1994):89 photo)
1998- Wayne Bunker, Mark Landreville. (CAJ 82(1999):99)

Kitlope Traverse: Alejandro (Alex) Frid, Pierre Friele, Ken Legg. Carlson Inlet to Kitlope River, 1991 (c). The Kitlope River was rafted. (CAJ 75(1992):39 photos)
Regional Traverse. John Clarke, David Lammers, Shirley Rempel, May 1992 ski trip. (CAJ 76(1993):65)
Regional Traverse: John Clarke, Brian Evans, Jessica Shintani, Randy Stoltmann, May 1994, ski. (CAJ 78(1995):73)
Regional Traverse: Peter Celliers, Greg Statter, David E. Williams. Cascade Inlet to Mussel Inlet, 2001. (CAJ 85(2002):102)
Regional Traverse: Mark Grist, Roger Lenington. Carlson Inlet to Kiltuish Inlet, 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):96 photo)
Regional Traverse: Mike Buda, Mark Grist. Skowquiltz Bay to Kimsquit Lake, 2005. (CAJ 89(2006):137)
Kitimat Traverse: Terry Jarvis, David Williams, 2009. (CAJ 93(2010):106)
Regional Traverse: Peter Celliers, Denise Hart, David Williams. Gardner Canal to the Head of Mussel Inlet. July 2012. (CAJ 96(2013):79)

UNNAMED 2126m

Map 93E/6 Chikamin Mountain, northwest corner. Altitude 6976 feet.

1. Climbed by a Topographical Survey party, date and route unknown, surveyed at 6976 feet.
2. North Ridge. Class 3. Terry Jarvis, David Williams, July 20, 2009.

MOUNT IRMA 2165m

Map 93E/6 Chikamin Mountain, northwest of Mount Stranack. On the border of Tweedsmuir Park.

1. Climbed by a Topographical Survey party, date and route unknown, surveyed.
2. Southeast Slopes, upper East Ridge. Class 3. Terry Jarvis, David Williams, July 17, 2009. (CAJ 93(2010):106)

MOUNT STRANACK 1700m
Map 93E/6 Chikamin Mountain. On the border of Tweedsmuir Park.

1. Northwest Ridge. Very easy. David Williams, July 14, 2009. (CAJ 93(2010):106)

MOUNT MUSCLOW 2200m
Map 93E/6 Chikamin Mountain. Surveyed. In Tweedsmuir Park.

NORTH SUMMIT 2200m

SOUTH SUMMIT ca. 2200m
Located 0.9 km south of the north summit of Mount Musclow.
1. Southwest Slopes, West Ridge. Class 2 to the south summit. David Williams, July 13, 2009. (CAJ 93(2010):106)

SMABY PEAK 2260m
Map 93E/6 Chikamin Mountain, on southern border. Surveyed. On the border of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. The only practical approach is from Eutsuk Lake, northeast of Smaby Peak, from where it is visible. This is a good hiking area. Reach the long south ridge (easy) on this attractive mountain from the connecting ridge from Price Peak to the west. Glacier in 1978. FRA by Glenn Woodsworth, August 9, 1978. There was a cairn on the summit, probably built by prospectors. (Consult the CME, photos)
A railway cart and hand-winch from Chikamin Bay make it possible to take a small boat up from Whitesail Lake into Eutsuk Lake (northern Tweedsmuir Park; 2015).

Un. 2500m and Tsaydaychuz Peaks from the west.
Photo: Glenn Woodsworth. (1978)

UNNAMED 2210m

Map 93E/3 Foresight Mountain, altitude 7250 feet. Located just southeast of Smaby Peak at coordinates 220-006 at the northern border of the map. Route unknown. Skied in mid-May 1991(a).

Two other summits were skied by the May 1991(a) party at 222-999 (0.7 km south of Un. 2210m) and 213-989 (surveyed at 1907m, 6255 feet) on Map 93E/3.

CRAWFORD PEAK 1982m

Map 93E/3, altitude 6503 feet (surveyed), a beautiful snow-ice dome. Route unknown. Skied in mid-May 1991(a). Grizzly Pass is at the 4723 foot (1440m) benchmark just east of Crawford Peak.

THUMB PEAK 2130m

Map 93E/3 Foresight Mountain., on the east side, east-southeast of Crawford Peak. Height 7000 feet.

UNNAMED 2500m

Map 93E/2 Tesla Lake. Altitude 8200 feet. This is the first summit due north of Tsaydaychuz Peak. Fred Beckey came also to advise the younger climbers.

1. East Glacier. The group flew by helicopter from Bella Coola to Pattullo Glacier, below north face of Tsaydaychuz Peak. Traverse into a snow gully leading to an ice tongue coming off of Un. 2500m, which emerges onto a shelf glacier below the summit. The schrund offered no passage, and the two traversed, on steepening snow, to where the glacier ended at a rock ridge (bridge) with Pattullo Glacier 600m below. Several hundred meters of very steep snow goes to the top. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Wayne Bunker, Mark Landreville, July 23, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):98)

They returned to camp by a pleasant glacier walk.

TSAYDAYCHUZ PEAK 2758m

Map 93E/2 Tesla Lake, south border. There is no record of this mountain being occupied as a survey station (PC: Glenn Woodsworth). Altitude 9049 feet, on the western border of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. Tsaydaychuz Peak is a high, massive, summit which stands out.

It may be possible to approach by floatplane to one of two large lakes on either side of Butler Peak, to the north (if permitted). Reaching the southeast ridge from Pattullo Glacier (on the northeast) is not easy. See CAJ 82(1999):99 (above).

1. Southeast Ridge. Approach from the glacier southeast of the peak. Climb to a small col near where the east ridge abuts against the main NNE – SSW spine of the mountain and climb snow to the southeast ridge, which is Class 3. Rated Class 4 because of glacier. (III,4,s). Carol Evenchick and Glenn Woodsworth, 1978. (PC: GW)

STADIUM MOUNTAIN 2280m

Map 93E/2 Tesla Lake. Stadium Mountain is located on the border of Tweedsmuir Park, north-northeast of Salient Mountain. Surveyed. FA by Vance Culbert, Guy Edwards, and John Millar, 2001 during the Complete Coast Range ski traverse. (AAJ 2002:242)

GEORGE PEAK 2400m

Map 93E/3 Foresight Mountain. George Peak is surveyed at 7877 feet, on the eastern border of the map, on the border of Tweedsmuir Park. It is northwest of Salient Mountain.

SALIENT MOUNTAIN 2440m

Map 93E/2 Tesla Lake. Surveyed. Located in the Kimsquit River (and Salient Creek) drainage, 80 km north of Bella Coola. It is just south of the northwest lobe of Tweedsmuir Park, south-southwest of Stadium Mtn.

1. West Face Buttress. Approach on the main logging road (now overgrown) to the bridge at 25 km, then climb the steep, forested side of Trapper Creek (branching east from the Kimsquit River, map 93E/3 Foresight Mountain, to the west of Salient Mtn.) to camp at treeline below the impressive west face.

The two climbed the relatively laid-back buttress to the right of a large snow and ice gully (not the prominent buttress on the west face). Mainly Class 4, with a couple of mid-fifth pitches near the summit, four hours up. Descent was by rappels and climbing down on the ascent route. (II,5.5,s). Blake Robinson, John Howe, August 2, 1991. (CAJ 77(1994):89 photo)

UNNAMED 2196m

Map 93D/15 Kimsquit, in the northwest corner, 6.5 km south of Salient Mountain. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed at 7205 feet.

CHATSQUOT MOUNTAIN 2240m

Map 93E/3 Foresight Mountain. Altitude 7350 feet. West of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, and northeast of the Kitlope River.

1. North Ridge. Chatsquot Mountain has been climbed from the Gamsby River by ascending to the col between Chatsquot and a 2130m (7000 feet) peak to the north. (This 7000 foot peak may be climbed without difficulty from this col.) For Chatsquot, ascend the north ridge, traversing to the west around a gendarme, and then up a gully on the west side. An easy ridge connects the two summits of Chatsquot. Mikkel Schau, Stan Turner, 1960. (GUIDE)

UNNAMED 2260m

Map 93E/3 Foresight Mountain. Height 7400 feet. Seven km north of Kapella Peak at grid 140-843, just north of Foresight Mountain. John Clarke's 1992 ski trip was stopped by a wolverine which ate all their food. Not climbed. Described in CAJ 89(2006):137. (CAJ 76(1993):65)

FORESIGHT MOUNTAIN 2240m

Map 93E/3 Foresight Mountain. Altitude 7350 feet. A lovely peak from any angle.

1. Northeast Ridge. FRA by Glenn Woodsworth, 1978. (PC:GW). There was an old cairn with no record in 2005.

2. South Ridge. Fine scrambling, then an airy gap in the south ridge, and a short Class 4 step just below the top. (II,4,s). Mike Buda, Mark Grist, July 2005. (CAJ 89(2006):137)

UNNAMED 2270m

Map 93E/3, coordinates 113-821. Height 7450 feet. Located southeast of Kimsquit Lake, and west-southwest of Foresight Mountain; very good views. Mike Buda, Mark Grist, July 2005. (CAJ 89(2006):137).

UNNAMED 2190m

Map 93E/3 Foresight Mountain, coordinates approximately 107-784 (at LICENCE 41). There is a mountain here, map error. Height about 7200 feet. This peak is Class 5, with an airy balcony-ledge walk, a good climb. Mike Buda, Mark Grist, July 2005. (CAJ 89(2006):137)

MOUNT KAPELLA 2260m

Map 93E/3 Foresight Mountain. Height 7400 feet. North of the head of the Kapella River at grid 144-769. John Clarke, David Lammers, Shirley Rempel, May 20, 1992 ski trip. (CAJ 76(1993):65)

SHARK'S TEETH PEAKS 2290m

Map 93E/3 Foresight Mountain. The Shark's Teeth (7500 feet) are between Robson Creek and the Kapella River, and are spectacular, above plunging glaciers, especially when seen from the north. The two highest teeth were climbed. Mike Buda, Mark Grist, July 2005. (CAJ 89(2006):137)

UNNAMED 2270+m
UNNAMED 2270m

Map 93D/14 Kimsquit River, at north border of map. Heights 7450 and 7450+ feet. The higher lies to the east. Scramble, Class 3, the east ridge of Un. 2270m and then rappel from the col (7040 feet, marked) and climb the higher peak to the east. Mike Buda, Mark Grist, July 2005. (CAJ 89(2006):137)

CORNICE PEAK 2030m

Map 93D/14. Altitude 6650 feet.

UNNAMED 2090m

Map 93D/14. Height 6850 feet. This is Cornice Peak's higher neighbor to the west. Mike Buda, Mark Grist, July 2005. (CAJ 89(2006)137)

UNNAMED 2260m

Map 93D/14 Kimsquit River, coordinates 159-675. Height 7400 feet. Four km northwest of Pollard Peak and northwest of Cornice Creek. FA by John Clarke, David Lammers, Shirley Rempel, May 22, 1992.

It is a blocky scramble to the top; the final ridge forms a divide between two steep and impressive snow slopes. Mike Buda, Mark Grist, July 2005. (CAJ 89(2006):137)

POLLARD PEAK 1910m

Map 93D/14. Altitude 6250 feet. Traversed by a GSC party in 1967. (GUIDE2)

COMET MOUNTAIN 1975m

Map 93D/14 Kimsquit River. Altitude 6472 feet. It is at the head of Hoam Creek, and east of Fiordland Provincial Recreation Area.

UNNAMED 2271m

Map 93D/14 Kimsquit River, coordinates 100-615. Surveyed at 7450 feet, 9.5 km west-southwest of Pollard Peak. FA by John Clarke, Shirley Rempel, May 15, 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):65)

UNNAMED 2140m

Map 93D/14. A very pretty horn, surveyed at 7020 feet, at the head of Manitoo Creek. Directly across the channel from mouth of Dean River.

1. Climbed by a GSC party in 1967. (GUIDE2)
2. Start from the mouth of the Kimsquit River; a three day return trip. The approach was probably by the ridge east of Hoam Creek, from the north. John Clarke, Scott Whittemore, Sept. 1993.
(CAJ 77(1994):78; BCM 1994:91)

UNNAMED 1805m

Map 93D/14 Kimsquit River. Climbed by the Survey and surveyed at 5921 feet, date and route unknown.

SUTSLEM PEAK 2272m

Map 93D/11 Skowquiltz River near north border. Surveyed height 7455 feet. From camp on the southwest ridge, ski counterclockwise around the peak and climb the snow slope (north, glacier). John Clarke, Shirley Rempel, May 12 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):65).
Repeated in 2005 (CAJ 89(2006)137).

UNNAMED 1868m

Map 93D/11 Skowquiltz River, near northwest corner. Surveyed height 6129 feet, climbed by surveyors.

Maps- 93E/4 Kitlope Lake, 103H/8 Gardner Canal, 103H/1, 93D/13 Tezwa River

This westernmost part of the Salient Group is bounded on the east by the Gardner Canal, Kitlope River and Cascade Inlet. Except for the land between the head of Cascade Inlet and the head of the Kitlope River, it is an island, and contains the Fiordland Rec. Area.

UNNAMED 1840m

Map 93E/4 Kitlope Lake, altitude 6050 feet. Grid 709-928. Just southeast of the head of Icy Creek, which is southwest of the Kitlope River mouth. Approach up the Gardiner Canal (one of the prettiest of the coastal fiords) and bushwhack up Icy Creek. From the top, one can see a part of the Gardiner Canal. Jackie Backhouse, Sandy Briggs, John Clarke, Janet Lohmann, 1993. (BCM 1994:85; CAJ 77(1994):75). Climbed also in 2004 and 2012.

The 2012 party started from a creek located two drainages northwest of Icy Creek on the Gardner Canal (map 93E/5 Tsaytis River). Some of their ascents are on the east side of map 103H/1. See the article. (CAJ 96(2013):79 photo)

UNNAMED 2180m

Map 93D/13 Tezwa River, altitude 7150 feet. Grid 949-603. Located west of Kitlope River. Glacier. Alejandro (Alex) Frid, Pierre Friele, Ken Legg, May 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):30 photos)

UNNAMED 2000m

Map 93D/13 Tezwa River, altitude 6550 feet. Grid 942-487. It is a snow dome between Kitlope and Nascall Rivers. Glacier. Alejandro (Alex) Frid, Pierre Friele, Ken Legg, May 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):30 photos)

UNNAMED 1870m

Map 93D/13 Tezwa River, Grid 872-559. A prominent peak. Elevation 6150 feet. There are views into the Tezwa, Kitlope and Nascall Valleys. Peter Celliers, Greg Statter, David E. Williams, July 26, 2001. (CAJ 85(2002):102)

On the slabs of Kalitan Creek are 2500 foot rock walls.

Marmor Peak from the north-northeast. Photo: Tony Ellis, 1965.

UNNAMED 1170m

Map 93D/13 Tezwa River, grid 691-658. Altitude 3850 feet, near upper Kalitan Creek. It had a dilapidated cairn. Mark Grist, Roger Linington, early August 2004 during the Carlson Inlet-Kiltuish Inlet Traverse. This is near a Tree Farm License 41 mark.

UNNAMED 1660m

Map 93D/13 Tezwa River, grid 811-477. Altitude 5450 feet, at the head of Levi Creek. Traversed by GSC party, 1967. (GUIDE2)

MARMOR PEAK (LIMESTONE PEAK) 2040m

Map 103H/1. Altitude 6690 feet. Coordinates 514-870. This is a beautiful peak located east of Princess Royal Channel. It is just north of Fiordland Provincial Recreation Area, and is made of marble, rare in the Coast Range. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

1. West-Southwest Ridge to East Ridge Traverse. Class 3. Ragnar Bruaset, Rich. Culbert (GSC) in mid-August 1965. (BCM 44(5) p.4, 1966)

2. East Ridge. John Clarke, Brian Evans, Jessica Shintani and Randy Stoltmann, May 18, 1994. (CAJ 78(1995):71)

3. North Ridge. The north ridge is described as 'glorified Kitty Litter'. Mark Grist and Roger Linington, 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):96)

UNNAMED 1860m

Altitude 6100 feet.

1. The huge stone at its apex looked like an oversized Hershey's Kiss. John Clarke and party, 1994. (CAJ 88(2005):96; no ref. in 1995)

Also climbed by Mark Grist and Roger Linington, 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):96)

In late July, and August, of 2004, a traverse was done from Carlson Inlet (on the NW shore of Dean Channel) to Kiltuish Inlet by Mark Grist and Roger Linington. It was 194 km long and took 37 days. They followed the TFL (Tree Farm License) 41 marks on the map during much of the trip. (CAJ 88(2005):96 photo)

UNNAMED 2000m

Map 103H/8 Gardner Canal. Height 6550 feet. Grid 626-078. Located southeast of Chief Matthews Bay, Gardner Canal. A three day trip with a very scenic view of the inlets. John Clarke, Alan Colton, early September 1999, after the Wahu River Horseshoe. (CAJ 83(2000):112)

UNNAMED 1870m

Map 103H/8 Gardner Canal. Altitude 6150 feet. Located 5.3 km south of the east end of Europa Lake. The south ridge ends and joins the east snow face (glacier). John Clarke, Randy Stoltmann (killed in a fall here) and party, 1994. (CAJ 78(1995):71)

Also climbed by Mark Grist and Roger Linington, 2004.

PANORAMA PEAK

This summit is located west of Kimsquit. Alec Bauer, Tony Ellis (GSC), late August, 1965. (BCM 44(5) p.4, 1966)

BELLA COOLA GROUP

MAPS- 93D/10 Swallop Creek, 93D/7 Bella Coola, 93D/8 Stuie, and 93D/9 Tahyesco River, 93D/15 Kimsquit, 93D/11 Skowquiltz River

This area lies between the Bella Coola River and North Bentinck Arm on the south and Dean River on the north. The western boundary follows Dean Channel and the eastern edge is Tweedsmuir Provincial Park.

The Bella Coola Valley is connected to Williams Lake by the 500 km Highway 20, which passes through the southern part of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. This is not bad driving except for the stretch descending into the valley itself, which is steep, exposed, rough, and closed in winter. Consult the Monarch Mountain Area, below.

A boat is required to reach Tallheo, the mouth of Nieumiamus Creek on North Bentinck Arm. A guest house is there (bed and breakfast, and camping, 2016). A three km road goes up the east side of the creek and it is an easy day's pack from the road on up the west side to the head of the creek. (GUIDE, 1965)

A two-stage ferry goes from Bella Coola to Port Hardy (Vancouver Island). Reservations are necessary.

A footbridge crosses the Bella Coola River at the townsite and a road runs up the east side of the Necleetsconnay River to three km beyond Christenson Creek (short branch; 1984). It is a 2 to 3 day pack to the head of the valley on a fair-to-poor trail (1965). The area is more easily reached by the upper western fork of Salloomt River, or via Talcheazoone Lakes (east border of map 93D/10 Swallop Creek, west border of map 93D/9).

A bridge crosses the Bella Coola River just east of Hagensborg (then go west), and a road from this runs north 10 km up Salloomt River (bridge to west side after two km; 1984; see Wolf Ears). Cross to the east side of the valley and pick up an 8 km trail at the rim of slash. It is a 2 day pack from the road to Talcheazoone Lakes, west of Tweedsmuir Park.

A three km road goes up the east side of Tseapseahoolz Creek (1984) and a **poor trail** (1965) runs on up the **east side.** There is a 10 km road starting (bridge) on west side of **Noosgulch River** (1984; map 93D/8), starting from the road to Tseapseahoolz Creek (west of Noosgulch R.) from the highway east of the Nusatsum FSR and west of Firvale.

There is an old trail all the way down the north side of the Dean River, described in the Introduction to the Salient Group.

The three highest summits are Kalone Peak, Mount Cresswell and Mount Saunders.

Scott Whittemore has written a guidebook to the Bella Coola area, 'The Bella Coola Valley & Vicinity Hiking Trails and Routes', 1993.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1964- Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth. Also Jim Buckingham, Monty Lasserre, (CAJ 48(1965):14; GUIDE)

INDEX CRAG 2355m

Map 93D/10 Swallop Creek. Located east of the head of Kalone Creek. "It was a nice looking chunk of rock" (Richard Culbert).

1. South Ridge, West Shoulder. From near head of **Swallop Creek** climb to the col northwest of Kalone Peak. Bypass the intervening summit and ascend the south ridge to the west shoulder. This is a Class 3 scramble. Jim Buckingham, Monty Lasserre, 1964. (GUIDE)

2. West Ridge. Climbed by a Survey party. (CAJ 48(1965):42)

KALONE PEAK 2525m

Map 93D/10 Swallop Creek. Located between the heads of Swallop and Crag Creeks.

1. Southeast Ridge. From the col between the heads of **Necleetsconnay River** and Swallop Creek, the southeast ridge of Kalone Peak may be reached by traversing over the intervening 2248m (7375 feet) survey summit or bypassing this on its south flank. The final ridge is a Class 4 rock climb. Ascent from the west appears easier. Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth, June 7, 1964. (CAJ 48(1965):14)

The survey station, like most other triangulation points marked on present maps of this region, was occupied by parties on foot. The circa 1980m (6500 feet) ridge east of the survey point was reached in 1962 by George Whitmore.

PRETERITION PEAK 2255m

Map 93D/10 Swallop Creek (689-335) on the map's eastern border. Altitude 7398 feet.

Located immediately north of Talcheazoone Lake. From **Talcheazoone Lake**, ascent by either the southeast ridge or south face is not difficult. Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth, June 10, 1964.
(GUIDE; CAJ 48(1965):14)

UNNAMRD 2250m

Located 2.5 km southeast of Kalone Peak. Altitude 7380 feet. Ascended by George Whitmore in 1962. (CAJ 48(1965):34)

MOUNT STEPP 1840m

Map 93D/9, southwest corner. Mount Stepp had an old cairn, seen by Rich. Culbert and Glenn Woodsworth in 1964. Probably first climbed by Torger Olson, an early resident of Bella Coola. The climb appears very easy. They found three more such cairns in the area.

Culbert and Woodsworth climbed two peaks on the ridge leading south from Mount Stepp in 1964. (CAJ 48(1965):38)

MOUNT CRESWELL 2520m

Map 93D/10 Swallop Creek. Between the heads of Necleetsconnay River and Swallop Creek.

1. Northwest Ridge. From head of Necleetsconnay River, cross the col to the head Swallop Creek and traverse glaciers southwest, ascending to the northwest ridge. Neither this ridge nor the final section of the summit crest is difficult, a scramble. Glacier. R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth, June 6, 1964. (GUIDE; CAJ 48(1965):13 photo)

UNNAMED 1940m

Map 93D/10 Swallop Creek, southwest of Kalone Peak. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed at 6364 feet.

UNNAMED 1564m

Map 93D/10, west of Jump Across Creek. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed at 5131 feet.

UNNAMED 2450m

Map 93D/10 Swallop Creek. Located 4.5 km east of Jump Across Creek, at 434-270. Altitude 8050 feet.

Start from a seaplane landing on the east side of Dean Channel, at the mouth of Jump Across Creek (petroglyphs), north-northwest of the town of Bella Coola. This is a very scenic five day return trip from the beach. John Clarke, September 1993. (CAJ 77(1994):78)

UNNAMED 2330m
Map 93D/10 Swallop Creek, coordinates 485-228.
UNNAMED 2300m

Map 93D/10 Swallop Creek (493-211). Altitude 7550 feet. This is the southern of two summits between the eastern and southern forks of Jump Across Creek, and 8 km north of Mount Pootlass.

1. South Face. Ascent via the south face is not difficult. Approach would be by Christenson Creek. R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth, 1964.

UNNAMED 2260m
Map 93D/10 Swallop Creek (379-223). Altitude 7400 feet. This is the highest summit on the ridge west of Jump Across Creek. It was climbed on steep snow and rock on the southeast side. Glacier. John Clarke, Wm. Noble, Scott Whittemore, 1994. (CAJ 78(1995):72 photo)
The party started at the mouth of Jump Across Creek and traversed the ridge (west of Jump Across Creek) north to south. They traversed the central section on the east side, over the glaciers. Wonderful ridge-walking.

UNNAMED 1786m
Map 93D/10 Swallop Creek, on the southern border of the map and south of Un. 1940m. Climbed by the Survey, surveyed at 5860 feet.

UNNAMED 2064m
Map 93D/7 Bella Coola, altitude 6771 feet. It is northwest of Mount Pootlass and is surveyed.

MOUNT POOTLASS 2220m
Map 93D/7 Bella Coola. Surveyed.

Mount Saunders, south face. Photo: Paul Adam.

MOUNT SAUNDERS 2500m

Map 93D/7 Bella Coola, north border. Start at Tallheo (north side of North Bentinck Arm), and head up the ridge west of it. Camp. There is a big lake on the ridge (pass it on the west; stay on west side). One can reach Mt. Pootlass from the ridge behind Tallheo.

1. South Face, East Ridge. Climb the glacier and a large patch of snow above the bergschrund on the west side of the south face.

Here, a series of ramps heads back across the south face. About half way up, climb up and a little right to the upper east ridge. All is Class 3.

Loose but stable rock is on the ramps and in the little gullies, but the ridges are very solid and nicely broken. There is about 250m of steep snow followed by 350m of rock.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Paul Adam and John Clarke, August 11, 1991. Rated Class 4 because of the glacier. (CAJ 75(1992):57; PC:PA)

UNNAMED 1941m

Map 83D/9 Tahyesco River, in southwest corner. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed at 6368 feet. It is southwest of Tzeetsaytsul Peak, roughly north of Wolf Ears and 1.5 km north-northwest of Un. 2240m (just below).

UNNAMED 2240m

Map 93D/9 Tahyesco River, southwest corner at 722-205. Height 7350 feet. It is just north-northeast of Wolf Ears.

Located northwest of the head of Tseapseahoolz Creek. The ascent was from the forks (the southeast branch) of the Salloomt River (map 93D/10 Swallop Creek, southeast corner) over intervening peaks along the northwest ridge (not difficult). (GUIDE p. 249)

Approach via Tseapseahoolz Creek would be more direct. Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth, June 11, 1964.

UNNAMED 1973m

Map 93D/7 Bella Coola, northeast corner. Height 6473 feet, surveyed.

THE WOLF EARS 2340m

Map 93D/8 Stuie, northwest corner, coordinates 700-174. A double summit located east of the Salloomt River and west of Tseapseahoolz Creek, and north of Highway 20. There is a lake just to the east of it.

The east summit is the higher. The long road on the Salloomt River starts from a side road north just east of Hagensborg and west of the Nusatsum River FSRs, and is on map 93D/7 Bella Coola.

1. Southwest Ridge. This is a long day's climb from the **Salloomt River** at the end of the road. The ascent used the southwest ridge and found Class 4 problems on a subpeak at 2240m (7350 feet). A route directly up the glacier on the south face appears easier. R. Culbert, 1964. (GUIDE)

UNNAMED 2218m

Located just southeast of Wolf Ears. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed at 7276 feet.

SALLOOMT PEAK 1870m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. Located north above Bella Coola River, southeast of Wolf Ears and directly north of the Nusatsum River FSRs. Climbed by the Topographic Survey, surveyed, date and route unknown.

TWEEDSMUIR GROUP

MAPS- Maps are given mountain by mountain. See the Salient Group for some peaks on border of Tweedsmuir Park (e.g., Tsaydaychuz).

The Tweedsmuir Group includes the summits within Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, excepting the high summits in the south near Monarch Mountain. There are **many named peaks**, passes and lakes in the area immediately south and west of Eutsuk Lake. Some of the summits have been reached by prospectors and survey parties.

The Nechako River Dam on the Interior Plateau has flooded this area. Tahtsa, Whitesail, and Ootsa Lakes are now one body of water, although the three names are still applied to respective parts of the lake. The water level is at 854m. The lake complex so formed may be reached by driving south from Burns Lake (on Highway 16) to Wistaria, where there are boat launching facilities. A railway cart and hand-winch from Chikamin Bay make it possible to take a small boat up from Whitesail Lake into Eutsuk Lake (northern Tweedsmuir Park; 2015).

A trail goes up the Sakumtha River and through Sakumtha Pass to Tesla Lake (north Tweedsmuir Park, 1965). See Salient Group. (GUIDE)

There are a few peaks of challenging appearance in north Tweedsmuir Park between Dean River and Eutsuk Lake (northern Tweedsmuir Park). A floatplane is a recommended method of approach, if allowed.

The Dean River starts in the interior highlands, east of the south end of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, flows northwest, and then west through Tweedsmuir Park and ends at Dean Channel in the inlets of the coast.

A road running north from Anahim Lake (Highway 20, near Dean River) connects with the **ancient Dean River Trail.** This follows down the **north side** of the river all the way to its mouth, but the Sakumtha River must be rafted (logging road from west, bridge, 1981, but not to east side of Sakumtha River; Salient Group).

In the north, the Chikamin Ridge Trail (three km) has spectacular views of Eutsuk Lake.

The Alexander MacKenzie Trail (Grease Trail, 420 km) is a long historical trail between Dean Channel in Sir Alexander MacKenzie Provincial Park, near Bella Coola, and Quesnel. A portion of it passes through Tweedsmuir Park.

The MacKenzie Trail in the park starts northwest of Stuie and east of Firvale at Burnt Bridge Creek and crosses the west branch of the creek and the Dean River. The west branch of Burnt Bridge Creek is a difficult ford in spring. The Capoose Trail branches east from the MacKenzie Trail and becomes the Octopus Lake Trail, with a terminus at Highway 20 just west of Heckman Pass.

The Crystal Lake Trail goes southeast from the MacKenzie Trail, east of MacKenzie Pass, and joins the Octopus Lake Trail west of Heckman Pass. The Tweedsmuir Trail goes south, from east of MacKenzie Pass, to the Capoose Trail near Octopus Lake, and south again to Highway 20 just west of park headquarters (southwest of Heckman Pass on the road), a long way.

The **Rainbow Range, a region of volcanic rock in the southern part of the park** (map 93D/9), is famous for beauty rather than climbing. The Rainbow Range Trail leaves the main road just west of Heckman Pass on Highway 20. Horseback riding is on horse trails. If on foot, it is just as fast to follow the height of land on compass, and less swampy, but this is easy country to become lost (trail map, BCM 2010:105).

The Noosgulch River FSR (Bella Coola Gr.) approaches southeast of the Talcheazoone Lakes (northwest of Thunder Mtn., west of the park, map 93D/9 Tahyesco River).

A trail (1957) starts near Anahim Lake, past Kappan Lake south of Mt. Kappan, over a massive bald-topped uplift, and down switchbacks to the Atnarko River.

Today (2017), a trail goes up the east side and then west side of the Atnarko River and climbs 700m to Hunlen Falls and south to Junker Lake (maps 93C/4 and 5). See the Monarch Mountain Area also, below.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1937- Botany. BCM 15(12) p.4, 1937; 16(1) p.4, 1938; 16(2) p.4, 1938 (all one article)

MICHEL PEAK 2260m

Map 93E/9. In far northern Tweedsmuir Provincial Park.

Hike southeast slopes.

CHIKAMIN MOUNTAIN 2245m

Map 93E/6 Chikamin Mountain. Climbed by the Survey.

GABLE MOUNTAIN 2285m

Map 93E/2 Tesla Lake. West of Tesla Lake in northwestern Tweedsmuir Park, nearly on the park boundary.

BUTLER PEAK 2220m

Map 93E/2 Tesla Lake. Located between two large lakes, north of Tsaydaychuz Peak.

JUMBLE MOUNTAIN 2330m

Map 93D/15 Kimsquit. Southeast of Tsaydaychuz Peak.

MOUNT BERNHARDT 2210m

Map 93D/15 Kimsquit. Mount Bernhardt and peaks north thereof are easily reached by flying into any of three lakes to the east. It is east of the northern bend of Dean River. Bernhardt itself was climbed without difficulty by a Survey party. (GUIDE)

TSITSUTL PEAK 2495m

North of Heckman Pass (Highway 20) near the park east boundary, the highest peak in the Rainbow Range. This summit has a good hiking route.

MOUNT COLLINS 2360m

Map 93D/9 Tahyesco River. On the western border of the park.

MOUNT MACKENZIE 2145m

Map 93D/9 Tahyesco River. In Rainbow Range. Climbed by a Topographical Survey party, date and route unknown; GSC marker on the summit. (BCM 2010:104 photos, Rainbow Range)

TZEETSAYTSUL PEAK 2575m

Map 93D/9 Tahyesco River. On the western border of southern Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, 1.5 km north-northwest of Thunder Mountain. It is a pointed peak.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN 2665m

Map 93D/9 Tahyesco River. On the western border of the park, the highest summit east of Noosgulch River.

Float planes may land at Compass Lake near Thunder Mountain from Bella Coola. (AAJ 1988:147)

1. South Face, West Gully. From the Noosgulch River, make an ascending traverse to an ideal camp above treeline by the south face. Ascend the face to a cliff band (climbed directly, excellent, 50m, which may be passed by skirting to the west side of the mountain and there ascending a prominent scree funnel). Cross a broad talus gully, over a rib, and into a narrow gully which leads to the summit plateau. The north rim of the summit plateau is the highest, higher than a sheer, prominent tower by about one meter. Frances Whitmore, George Whitmore, 1964. (CAJ 48(1965):42; GUIDE)

The beautiful Dusty Rose Lake is visible from the eastern escarpment.

2. Northeast Face, Northeast Glacier. Approached by float plane from Bella Coola to Compass Lake. Hike through tundra to a tarn beneath Thunder Glacier (NE glacier). The climb goes up a long snow gully to the main upper glacier, then through a maze of seracs and short ice walls. Several major traverses avoid ice cliffs go to the summit ridge between Thunder Mountain and Tzeetsaytsul Peak. The route ends here. (Incomplete; it appears that Beckey was stormed off.) Either summit would be a cumbersome ridge traverse from the saddle at the head of the glacier. A long and very interesting climb.

There were three technical pitches requiring ice tools and front-pointing (ice screws), and three rappels on descent from bollards.

Ice, Glacier (III,s). Fred Beckey, Reed Dowdle, Han Timmer, September 1986. (AAJ 1988:147; CAJ 71(1988):74)

MOUNT WALKER 2150m

Map 93D/8 Stuie, west of Firvale and northeast of Highway 20. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, date and route unknown.

MOUNT MARVIN 2170m

Map 93C/5 Atnarko. Located in the bend of the Atnarko River, southeast of Highway 20, and southeast of Stuie. Climbed by surveyors.

CARIBOU MOUNTAIN 2345m

Map 93C/5 Atnarko. Located west-southwest of Mount Marvin, in the bend of the Atnarko River, southeast of Highway 20, and southeast of Stuie. Surveyed and climbed by surveyors.

FRA, Henry Hall with Hans Fuhrer, 1933, walking from Stuie up easy rock and grass slopes from a cabin at 4,500 feet (1370m). (AAJ 1934:169)

Caribou Mountain and Mount Marvin are on the northern part of the Atnarko-Talchako divide in the park. The area is gentle in character, scenic and accessible. All of the main summits have been used as survey stations, and were likely ascended by prospectors before. There were good horse trails from near the mouth of the Talchako River up onto Caribou Mountain, and also on Janet Creek. These are likely still followable, but the area is better approached from the east.

There are good views of the Saugstad Group from Caribou Mountain, across the Talchako River.

UNNAMED 2290m

Surveyed altitude 7515 feet, climbed by surveyors. Located just north of Echo Lake, and southeast of Caribou Mountain. Coordinates 027-935. This is probably the mountain climbed by Don Munday (quoted 7750 feet) and his daughter Edith in 1938 when they were staying at Walker's cabin at Caribou Mountain. (CAJ 26(1938):42)

GLACIER MOUNTAIN 2595m

Map 93C/4 Junker Lake. Glacier Mountain is directly east of Eskimo Peak in the Saugstad Group. Used as a survey station.

WALKER'S DOME 2510m

Map 93C/4 Junker Lake. Coordinates 094-806, south above Junker Lake. Altitude 8250 feet. Climbed by Ralph Edwards prior to 1957. (CAJ 48(1965):25)

A narrow extension of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park continues far south, and includes a number of summits, including many around Monarch Mountain in the far south. However, the summits around Monarch Mountain are a distinct and separate group.

The area around Wilderness Mountain, east of Monarch Mountain, has small summits and is an hiking area, but beware of bugs. This is east of the southern part of Tweedsmuir Park.

The peaks below are east of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park.

FAR MOUNTAIN 2400m
MOUNT DOWNTON 2365m

These are volcanic.

MONARCH MOUNTAIN AREA

The Monarch Mountain Area lies south of the Bella Coola River and Burke Channel, west of the Talchako River, and north of Rivers Inlet, Owikeno Lake and the southeast tributary of Owikeno Lake. It includes South Bentinck Arm. (Rivers Inlet receives the drainage from the Sheemahant and Machmell Rivers that flow into Owikeno Lake and then to Rivers Inlet.) The large Monarch Icefield is at the southwestern end of the area. The Monarch Mountain area is easy to locate on the map; it is south of the towns of Firvale and Hagensborg (south of Highway 20) and west of (or just within) the western border of southernmost Tweedsmuir Provincial Park.

This area is so large that it has been divided into five groups, from the Saugstad Group in the north, to the Eastern Monarch Group in the south. The area to the west is given last. From the Bella Coola River on the northwest, to the southeast at Knot Lake, its length is 74 kilometers.

Part of the intent of this section, near the end, is to show the reader what exploration and travel can be done in a high mountain area without air support. This also gives the mountaineer an intimacy with the region not available in any other way.

The peaks are commonly very rugged and heavily glaciated. The typical deep valleys cutting this area are famous for their dense bush interspersed with canyons. These valleys were once well traveled and trailed but routes fell into disuse with the decrease in fur prices, and bush has proved quick to reclaim what was abandoned. Some areas which were once good traveling even without trails have recently fallen prey to windfalls after a timber disease (GUIDE, 1965).

The Bella Coola Valley is connected to Williams Lake by the 500 km Highway 20. It is not bad going except for the stretch descending into the valley itself which is steep, exposed, rough, and closed in winter. The road is on the north side of the Bella Coola River to near Cacoohtin Creek, crosses to the south side, and goes to the Bella Coola townsite.

Nooklikonnik Creek is poor going, the east side being preferable.

There was a logging spur about three km up the east side of Snootli Creek; a poor trail continued on up (very short in 1984). (GUIDE, 1965)

On the south side of the Bella Coola River, where Highway 20 takes its sharp bend, the Cacoohtin Creek Forest Service Road **(bushy in 2012)** runs east to Cacoohtin Creek, and up part way. **Cacoohtin and Noomst Creeks** were not good access routes.

The peaks at their headwaters (Mad Dog Mtn. and Orbit Spire) are better reached as follows: Take the East Nusatsum (River) FSR for 5.2 km (road also on west side, below). A cairn and pull-out mark the spot.

Ascend the trail through cedar, hemlock, Douglas fir and some blowdown, about three hours, to Mosquito Pass (up the Big Hill, long, steep, dry). **There is a band of slide alder and a small creek near the top of Mosquito Pass** (official name; 1520m, 5000 feet; west of upper Cacoohtin Creek; **CAJ 95(2012):79.** For old route, see CAJ 40(1957):10.). Continue east, around the head of Cacoohtin Creek to cross an 1860m (6100 feet) pass south of **Defiance Mtn.** (Saugstad Gr.). Another pass of equal elevation one km southeast (Monster Pass, see map in Saugstad Group) leads to the head of Noomst Creek (Happy Meadow Dome and Monster Peak). This is at least a day pack in from the road.

The Noeick River was used by an expedition of 1956 from California to reach **Snowside Mountain** (Northern Monarch Gr.). This involved four days' unpleasant packing. **The Nusatsum – Noeick Forest Service Road now is on the west side of the Nusatsum River from Highway 20. (See 'The Trail to Ape Lake', below.)** It now connects to the road on the northwest side of the Noeick River. The Taleomey River was used by a party of 1958 to reach a camp near **Ogre Mountain** (N. Monarch Gr.) in four days. Mark Bebie and Fred Beckey hiked out along the uplands of the Noeick River to the new road (1985) in the valley of Nusatsum River to the Bella Coola Valley (three days) after climbing **War Drum Peak** (also **Ogre Mtn.**), which was a magnificent scenic trip.

Another road goes up Clayton Falls Creek (west of Bella Coola town, map 93D/7) and goes down to South Bentinck Arm. (CAJ 73(1990):59)

Smitley River and Brynildsen Creek once formed a well known route which never developed much of a trail. From upper Brynildsen Creek, the route went west to a major unnamed lake and then down Clayton Falls Creek (road now). The total trip from the mouth of Smitley River took about three days. Four days were required if blazes were followed up the Smitley River beyond Brynildsen Creek and then Nooklikonnik, Snootli, or (in summer) Thorsen Creeks used to gain the Bella Coola Valley. (GUIDE, 1965)

Short roads (1980) ran about 10 to 13 kilometers up Smitley and Taleomey Rivers.

A system of roads runs on the west side of the Talchako River (Stupendous Mtn. area, various spur roads) and one spur goes into the valley below the 850m north face of Mount Nyland (Tsini-tsini Creek; CAJ 73(1990):59).

The Talchako FSR was discontinued, 2003.

The Talchako River may be forded in a few places. A trail ran up the Talchako's east side, but the map no longer shows it. The trail then crossed and continued up the west side. A third cabin stood beyond Ape Creek. (GUIDE, 1965)

The lower Atnarko (more northern) and Talchako Rivers join just northwest of Stuie to form the Bella Coola River. On the east, Highway 20 is on the northeast and north sides of the Atnarko and Bella Coola Rivers. **There is a bridge northwest of Stuie (Tweedsmuir Park) across the Bella Coola River which crosses two km east of Burnt Bridge Creek (1984), with roads running along the south and west sides of the Bella Coola and Talchako Rivers. The southern road reaches to beyond Tsini-tsini Creek** (tributary to the lower Talchako River; Mount Nyland). **But see the discontinued Talchako FSR, above.** The rugged tributaries from the west are likely to be very poor traveling.

The Atnarko River road branches southeast from Highwas 20 east of Stuie to the Hotnarko River, and a trail leads three km south (2016) to 'Stillwater Lake'. This lake is about 2 km long and has only a fair trail around the east side, with a poor trail continuing to Lonesome Lake (southern Tweedsmuir Group, map 93C/4). It is best to ford at the head of Stillwater Lake to a good trail which runs up the west side of the Atnarko to Lonesome Lake (south Tweedsmuir Group; or the Hunlun Falls and Junker Lake Trails (2016) and descend east on an escarpment to the Atnarko Valley south of Lonesome Lake). Swimming may be necessary at high water, and Hunlen Creek can be a difficult ford. There is a fair trail around the west side of Lonesome Lake to homesteads at the south end. A good trail runs from here to beyond the chain of lakes some 19 km farther up the Atnarko valley. By keeping to trails between the forest and swamps, there is good going to within 1.6 km of Knot Lake. This last distance is over the debris of a recent slide. It is about 1.5 days pack from the road to the south end of Lonesome Lake and another 1.5 days to Knot Lake. The old trail down the west side of Knot Lake is pretty well gone and it would be at least a day's pack from the north end to Success Creek. (Success Lake reachable by floatplane.) (GUIDE, 1965). **The fire of 2004 destroyed much of the forest and homesteads in this area.**

An alternative route to Knot Lake might be via the east fork of the Atnarko River. Take a boat into Charlotte Lake (by road; 1965) and cross same. Follow the east fork down to join the main Atnarko valley near Tenas Lake, or use the valley south of **Mount Ada**. Roads being extended up McClinchy Creek may offer another possible approach (1965). Parties descending from the plateau to the east will find the river between the two parts of Knot Lake fordable at reasonably low water.

In 1959 Richard Culbert, and again in 1962 with Glenn Woodsworth and Ashlyn Armour-Brown, backpacked up the South Atnarko River (south of Highway 20's E-W extent to Bella Coola) to the north end of the Knot Lakes (see second paragraph above), then turning west into the E-W valley to Pandemonium Pass. They then went south, climbing Monarch Mountain, The Throne and north to climb Mount Ratcliff (in 1962). They thus made a journey south of about 50 kilometers up the

South Atnarko River and beyond on foot with loads, and the return in magnificent country. Here is an example of what can be done when fuel supplies run low in the future, to really know the mountains and their wonderful surroundings. (CAJ 48(1965):25, 32; 46(1963):45)

There were good horse trails from near the mouth of the Talchako River up onto Caribou Mountain (southern Tweedsmuir Group), and also on Janet Creek. These are likely still followable. From the homestead at the end of the 6.4 km jeep road on the east side of the Atnarko River, a cable-raft crossing (1965) leads to a fair-to-poor trail going to alpine country near Whistler Pass (Mt. Marvin – Caribou Mtn.). **Another trail (2016; see above) goes to Hunlen Falls and Junker Lake and passes by the east side of Turner Lake (south Tweedsmuir Park), above an escarpment above Lonesome Lake. A trail has been cut up from the south end of Lonesome Lake to Turner Lake.** (GUIDE, 1965)

There are few lakes in the Monarch-Bentinck area suitable for float-planes, the most useful being **Ape Lake** (changed for the worse now; see N. Monarch Group), **Knot Lakes** (in southernmost Tweedsmuir Park), **Success Lake** and, for a limited area, **Turner Lake** (in S. Tweedsmuir Park, just west of Lonesome Lake, map 93C/4). **Success Lake** (at head of **Success Creek;** near Monarch Mtn.) is smaller, requiring a skilled pilot.

The Hendricks party of 1961 put an air drop on upper Jacobsen Glacier for forays on the Monarch Icefield.

One party had an air drop on the Page-Monarch col (see Monarch Mountain, south ridge).

At Williams Lake (Highway 20) one can buy anything. There is an excellent food store in Hagensborg (Highway 20). (2011)

Floatplanes operate from Bella Coola (Highway 20) or Nimpo Lake (Highway 20). One can fly (daily) from Vancouver to Hagensborg. There are helicopters at Hagensborg and at Bluff Lake (south of Tatla Lake on Highway 20; see the Pantheon Range, Niut Range, Reliance Group, Homathko Group). (2011)

There are motels in Bella Coola and Hagensborg, and at some one can camp in the field behind them.

Scott Whittemore has written a guidebook to the Bella Coola area, 'The Bella Coola Valley & Vicinity Hiking Trails and Routes', 1993.

When traversing south on foot, through the southern part of Tweedsmuir Park toward Monarch Mountain in the summer, bring plenty of repellent for mosquitos, blackflies and horseflies, and also a parka which will shield the arms, neck and ears. See Itchy Peak in the Eastern Monarch Group. This applies to other areas here also.

The Trail to Ape Lake (map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier)

Start (not on map) from the road on the west side of the Nusatsum River where Highway 20 takes a sharp bend, six km east of Hagensborg. (The East Nusatsum FSR, the access road taking one to the trail to Mosquito Pass, is on the other side of the river. This is described in the beginning of the Monarch Mountain Area, above.) The trailhead to Ape Lake is south on the Nusatsum - Noeick (River) FSR, about 26 km (16 miles). The trail starts on an unnamed creek.

The trail as far as Hammer Lake (not an official name; the lower lake is smaller) may be very wet.

Polar Bear Peak is at coordinates 876-846, in the Saugstad Group.

Above Hammer Lake, the trail goes up and a bit left, partly marked, to sloping meadows on the west side of Polar Bear Peak's north-northwest ridge, which branches from the west ridge. Cross steep slopes (meadows) below Polar Bear Peak's ridge (at one point, a nasty drop below). One needs an ice axe and it is very slippery when wet (maybe crampons also).

Continue to a notch in the shoulder of Polar Bear Peak, at the end of the shorter west ridge, and descend, traversing, to just above Polar Bear Lake (coordinates 875-827).

Climb to a notch at 1580m (5000 feet) in the northwest ridge of Atavist Mountain, traverse, and go down into the valley of the upper Noeick River, going east-southeast on the north side of the river. Much of the bush can be avoided.

There are several creeks to ford (best in early morning). Continue below the tongue of Fyles Glacier to near Ape Lake.

Bring mosquito repellent. However, the scenery is magnificent.

This route is one long day's backpack to descend, so plan to camp out at least once on ascent.

The granite cliffs above the Bella Coola Valley, and Hagensborg, nearly at sea level. Photo: Roger Wallis.

The climbing party of 2010 flew from west of Hagensborg to the Central Monarch Group, to a base camp east-southeast of Erehwon Mountain.

They passed east of Snowside Mountain, over Fyles Glacier and just east of Mount Fyles, continuing east of Ogre Mountain in the Northern Monarch Group, over the Monarch Icefield to the campsite.

The towns of Hagensborg and Bella Coola are the starting points for many trips, especially to the south to the Saugstad Group, and the Northern, Central and Eastern Monarch Groups. Some peaks in the Saugstad Group can be reached by roads leading south from near Hagensborg or Bella Coola, but most of the travel is by helicopter.

Some backpacking routes lead south even to near Monarch Mountain.

Consult the various groups, and especially the Monarch Mountain Area, just above. In recent years, fires have ravaged some areas here, and one should consult local authorities.

SAUGSTAD GROUP

MAPS- 93D/8 Stuie, 93D/7 Bella Coola, 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, 93D/2 South Bentinck Arm

The Saugstad Group is bounded by the Bella Coola River (Highway 20) and the Talchako Rivers on the north and east, the Noeick River and Gyllenspetz Creek on the southeast, and South Bentinck Arm on the southwest. It is just west of the southern arm of Tweedsmuir Park.

Alexander Mackenzie reached the Pacific Ocean on the shore near the town of Bella Coola, 1793.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1937- Henry Hall, Don Munday, Edith Munday, Phyllis Munday. (CAJ 25(1937):44)

1938- Henry Hall, Don Munday, Edith Munday, Phyllis Munday, Hermann Ulrichs. (CAJ 26(1938):42; GUIDE)

1939- Don, Edith and Phyllis Munday. (CAJ 27(1940):23 photos)

1951- John Dudra, Pete Schoening. (CAJ 35(1952):18; AAJ 1952:367)

1952(a)- Rich. Long, Wm. Long, Robert Skinner. (CAJ 36(1953):117, 123; AAJ 1953:567; GUIDE, drawing)

1952(b)- Joseph Murphy, Thomas A. Mutch. (CAJ 36(1953):115, 116 map; PRM 1953:5)

Before 1953- Frank A. Cook. (GUIDE)

1954- Richard Long, Robert Skinner, Robert Swift, Jim Wilson. (CAJ 40(1957):19 map and photos, 88; GUIDE)

1955- Geo. Whitmore, Jim and Demetra Wilson. (CAJ 40(1957):19 map)

1958- Frank A. Cook. See above Bastille Mountain. (GUIDE)

Before 1962- Frank A. Cook. (CAJ 48(1965):32; AAJ 1970:144)

1965- Barry Hagen, Martin Kafer, James Martin, Alice Purdey, Wm. Wortman. (CAJ 49(1966):75 map; BCM 43(10) p.3 1965)

1973- Bruce Albert, Talbot Bielefeldt, Wes Grande, Joan and Joseph Firey, David Knudson, Peter Renz and Frank de Saussure. (CAJ 57(1974):99; PC: Jos. F, DK, PR)

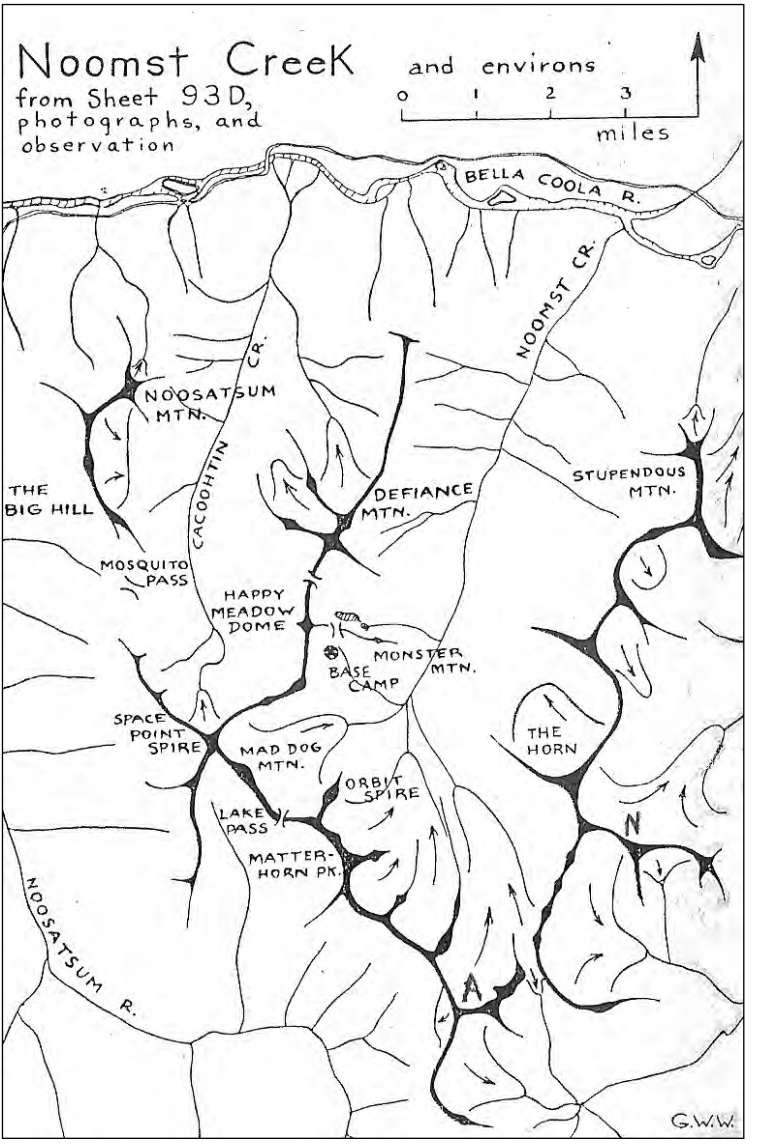
1993- John Clarke. (BCM 1994:90; CAJ 77 (1994):75)

2009- Michael Pond, Matt Van Biene. (CAJ 93(2010):101 photo: AAJ 2010:139 marked route photo)

2009 and 2012- Alex Boileau, Jia Condon, Grant McCartney. (CAJ 93(2010):103 photo; CAJ 96(2013):84 photo)

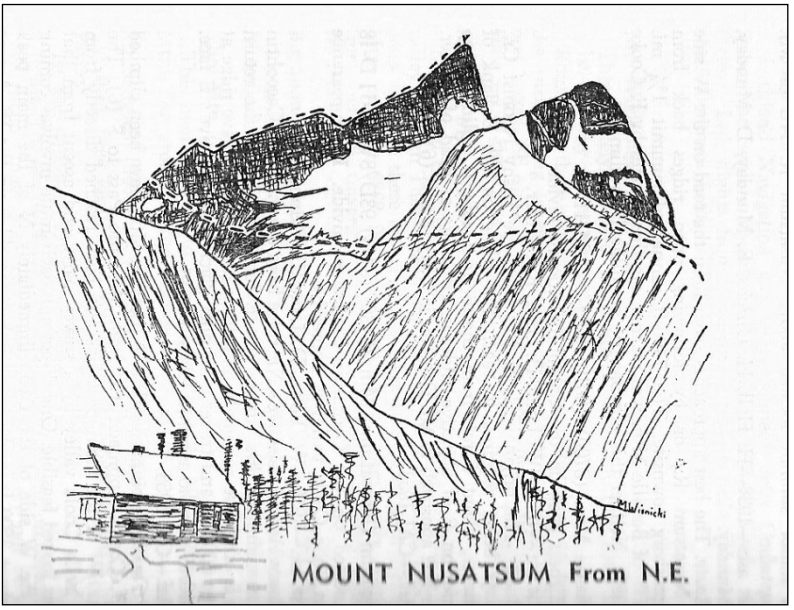
2011- Alex Boileau, Jia Condon, Steve Hodgson, Grant McCartney. (CAJ 95(2012):79 marked photo)

2014- Jia Condon, John Howe, Grant McCartney. (CAJ 99(2016):100 marked photo)



George Whitmore

The northern part of the Saugstad Group. The legs of the letter A at the bottom point to the two summits of Mount Arjuna. The letter N is the position of Mount Nyland. Arrows indicate the direction of glacial flow. Photos show that this is a very rugged area, especially The Horn, Dog Peak, Mt. Arjuna, Mad Dog Mtn., and Matterhorn Peak.



Mike Wisnicki

Route 1, Northeast Face, East Ridge.

Access

As with all the groups in the Monarch area (except Monarch Mtn. Area West), much of the access is given above in the Monarch Mountain Area. Floatplanes operate from Bella Coola (Highway 20) or Nimpo Lake (Highway 20). One can fly (daily) from Vancouver to Hagensborg. There are helicopters at Hagensborg and at Bluff Lake.

A two-stage ferry shuttles from Port Hardy (north tip of Vancouver Island) to Bella Coola every two days. (2011)

There are a number of motels in Bella Coola and Hagensborg, and at some one can camp in the field behind them.

Approaches

Travel between different parts of this group is difficult, and much of the access is given on the basis of individual mountains. For instance, the potentially important Noomst Valley in the north is a poor route of access because of undergrowth and lack of roads. (There is a road up Noomst Creek, 1984. Still viable ?) The Cacoohtin Valley now has a Forest Service road (FSR; brushy in 2012, four wheel drive).

The nearest to a climbing center is probably that of Orbit Spire and Mad Dog Mtn. Take the East Nusatsum FSR for 5.2 km (road also on west side); a cairn and pull out mark the spot. Ascend the trail through cedar, hemlock, Douglas fir and some blowdown, about three hours, to Mosquito Pass (up the Big Hill, long, steep, dry). There is a band of slide alder and a small creek near the top of Mosquito Pass. Continue east, traversing around the head of Cacoohtin Creek to cross an 1860m (6100 feet) pass south of Defiance Mountain. Another pass of equal elevation one km southeast (Monster Pass, see map) leads to the head of Noomst Creek (see Happy Meadow Dome and Monster Peak). This is at least a day pack in from the road.

Another road goes up the west side of Nusatsum River, passing east of Bastille Mountain and Mount Saugstad, and leading to the road on the Noeick River. It gives access to the trail to Ape Lake. See the Northern Monarch Group also.

A road goes up Clayton Falls Creek (west of Bella Coola town, map 93D/7 Bella Coola) and goes down to South Bentinck Arm.

There is a bridge northwest of Stuie (Tweedsmuir Park) across Bella Coola River which crosses two km east of Burnt Bridge Creek (1984), with roads running along the south and west sides of the rivers. The southern road reaches to beyond Tsini-tsini Creek. This system of roads runs on the west side of the Talchako River (Stupendous Mtn. area, various spur roads) and one spur goes into the valley below the 850m north face of Mount Nyland (Tsini-tsini Creek; CAJ 73(1990):59). One of these roads, the Talchako FSR, was discontinued in 2003.

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NUSATSUM MOUNTAIN (NOOSATSUM) 2575m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. Located on the Cacoohtin-Nusatsum divide. Its appearance, overlooking the Bella Coola Valley, is impressive and beautiful, and it is crowned by rock towers. The highest summit is the northernmost.

1. Northeast Face, East Ridge. A camp (on east side in 1952) on this (dry) ridge is recommended as the return trip is otherwise extremely long for a day's climb. In 1952, the party backpacked up from the mouth of Cacoohtin Creek. Cross a small glacier to the north ridge just below the final rock tower. Traverse the northeast face and reach the east ridge (rope). The summit lies 100 vertical meters above; the east ridge is enjoyable. Glacier (III,5.0,s). Late August, 1952(a). Difficulty is a guess.

2. Northeast Ridge. Second ascent by Frank Cook, by an easterly route, 1956. (CAJ 48(1965):32 second ascent; AAJ 1970:144). No details available.

3. North Couloir. On this side, Nusatsum Mountain rises 2500 meters above the Bella Coola valley. To reach the great north couloir, there is a small but tricky icefall (crevasses), and the top 400 meters are delightful, easy rock. Total height 2450m, 800m on glacier. Ice, Glacier (IV,4,s). Ed McClanahan, Louis Stur, 1969. (CAJ 53(1970):90, AAJ 1970:144)

4. North Ridge. Start in the Cacoohtin Creek drainage (FSR) and ascend the north-northeast ridge of old growth timber before reaching the alpine (camp, bivy). The approach terrain to the north ridge was Class 3-4. The rock of the north ridge is somewhat poor. Six roped pitches go to the summit, the **final pitch** being a lengthy, exposed Class 5.9 traverse.

The descent was down to a bench on the south side, to be met with difficult route-finding decisions. The party of three descended east down Class 3 and 4 rock, bushwhacking and goat and bear trails to the Cacoohtin Forest Service road. The descent to the valley floor was more than 1800 meters, twenty hours after leaving the bivouac.

(V,5.9,s). Alex Boileau, Jia Condon, Grant McCartney, July 14-15, 2009.

Some pinnacles southwest of Nusatsum Mountain (one surveyed, but not at highest point) have been climbed by Frank Cook prior to 1953 (GUIDE). The approach was from Mosquito Pass (worthy of its name) to the south, which may be the easiest approach. The Nusatsum massif is a complicated one.

One direct approach route involves coming up the west side of the creek immediately north of the main peak to about 1070m (3500 feet) and then switching to the ridge on the west. Ascent from the lookout station above the Nusatsum River is very bushy and unpleasant.

(CAJ 36(1953); GUIDE)

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The following peaks are described around the rim of Noomst Creek. In 1954 and 1955, the basecamp was just south of Monster Pass (Monster-Happy Meadow Dome).

Depending on the length of the Cacoohtin Creek Forest Service road (see also the Monarch Mountain Area, before the Saugstad Group), these peaks might also be reached from the FSR by backpacking.

DEFIANCE MOUNTAIN 2670m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. Surveyed. It is the highest peak on the Cacoohtin-Noomst divide. There is a square tower between the southern summit and the northern (highest) summit.

Logging areas in Noomst Creek are now far overgrown. (2012)

1. Southeast Glacier, Southeast Cliffs. The original ascent was from the bushy Noomst Creek, 3 days to reach treeline on the southeast flank of Defiance, about 9 km up Noomst Creek. (There is a road up Noomst Cr., 1984.) Climb the steep glacier on the southeast (60m of steep snout, and an icefall) and through cliffs at the head of the glacier. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Early September, 1952(a). The difficulty is a guess. They descended by an unspecified route, bypassing the glacier, arriving at camp by nightfall.

The best approach to Defiance Mtn. is likely from the south (Mosquito Pass). See approach section.

2. North Ridge (Defying Choss). From south of the Bella Coola River, go south on Cacoohtin Creek (much bush on the FSR in 2012; four wheel drive), and turn southeast up the slopes toward the creek and the glacier. The creek ascends 600m to slabs; scramble to the glacier.

Gain the north col (2000m, 6550 feet) on the east side of the glacier. Camp. The north ridge does not lead directly to the summit, but to an eastern point. Start on the north ridge itself, then stay left (east) on an exposed, long, snowfield.

Then climb on the south side (again avoiding the ridge) of the short east ridge. A gully goes back to the ridge and a col. Rope up, and pitches (some easy) of climbing on bad rock go to the top.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.7,s). Alex Boileau, Jia Condon, Grant McCartney, August 5, 2012.

Various unnamed points (FAs) south of Defiance Mountain and around the head of Cacoohtin Creek have been done by Frank Cook before 1962. (CAJ 48(1965):32). **Frank Cook did not build cairns or leave notes on summits, but drove a penny into a crack to mark the ascent.**

HAPPY MEADOW DOME 2445m

This dome is located on the ridge about 3 km south of Defiance Mtn. There is a pass north of Happy Meadow Dome. Map 93D/8 Stuie.

Monster Peak (2065m, official name; minutes from Monster Pass) is 1.6 km east of Happy Meadow Dome, with Monster Pass between them. Both summits are easy scrambles (1954), from a camp near the head of Noomst Creek, (i.e., camp just south of Monster Pass. GUIDE). **For the approach, see the approach section, above.**

UNNAMED 2092m

Located just northwest of Space Point Peak. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed at 6864 feet, date and route unknown.

SPACE POINT PEAK (SPACE POINT SPIRE) 2540m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. Surveyed. A tower one km northwest of Mad Dog Mountain, at the head of Cacoohtin Creek (at the junction of four ridges, west of the head of Noomst Creek) which may be reached by scrambling along the intervening ridge from Mad Dog Mountain. 1954. (CAJ 40(1957):19)

1. Southeast Ridge. Class 3 from Mad Dog Mountain. Richard Long, Robert Skinner, Jim Wilson, 1954. (error in CAJ 95(2012):79)

2. Northeast Ridge (Spacewalk). From camp north of the peak, ascend the bergschrund of the glacier to reach the northeast ridge. Climb up, staying to the left of the crest of the northeast ridge. There are four pitches of low fifth class rock, with a Class 5.8 traverse left below the upper snow (good rock). Climb the snow (snow pickets) to the top.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.8,A2,s). Alex Boileau, Jia Condon, Steve Hodgson, Grant McCartney, August 31, 2011.

Descent was by the northwest ridge, climbing down and rappelling several times on loose rock farther down. A gentle hike led back to camp.

MAD DOG MOUNTAIN 2580m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. Surveyed. Northwest of Lake Pass, and 3.2 km northwest of Matterhorn Peak. It is capped by two rock towers, the lower named Phantom Spire. Lake Pass is at the head of the south lobe of Mad Dog Glacier, above Nusatsum River, between Mad Dog and Orbit. The view from the top is very fine.

Its summit is quite pointed. (CAJ 49(1966):80 photo)

1. Northeast Side. Ascend Mad Dog Glacier from camp at head of Noomst Creek (below Monster Pass). Mad Dog is an interesting climb from the northeast on snow and rock. Glacier. RL, RSk, JW, 1954.

2. Southeast Ridge, West Face. Proceed from near Lake Pass via the southeast ridge and west face. There was one very fine snow pitch, one rock piton used and several roped rock pitches on the west face.

Glacier (II,5.4,s,*). GW, JW, 1955. The difficulty is a guess.

A large spire immediately east of the main summit of Mad Dog is known as 'Phantom Spire' and requires Class 5 tactics. 1954.

ORBIT SPIRE 2580m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. Surveyed. A double spire, impressive, located 1.6 km NNW of Matterhorn Peak, on a northern spur from the ridge NW of Matterhorn Peak, and east of Lake Pass (lakelets).

The rock is typical of this area, quite fractured and broken, yet tough and stabilized. Holds are plentiful and sound, faces often at high angle.

NORTH SUMMIT (highest)

1. West Face. From south summit. The outer north summit is more challenging. Separating the north and south peaks was an unfriendly notch. Vertical walls were separated from the north summit by a fragile crest of snow 30m below above a couloir. Drop down the west face along the edge of this gulf, at first, and down again, before crossing the couloir to rock on the far side, about 75 meters below the ridge crest. More snow and then rock go to the top. The climbing is exposed and fairly difficult.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.0,s). GW, JW, 1955. The difficulty is a guess.

SOUTH SUMMIT

1. West Face. Ascend to Lake Pass (Mad Dog-Orbit; steep snow) via Mad Dog Glacier, then double back onto the west face of objective and do an ascending traverse to the south summit over steep but firm rock (relatively little rockfall). Holds are plentiful and sound to the south summit, about 300 meters. Hard Class 3 (1955). RSw, JW, 1954. (GUIDE)

MATTERHORN PEAK 2710m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. Surveyed. A prominent rock peak standing between the heads of Nusatsum River and Noomst Creek.
(CAJ 40(1957):19, photo).

1. Northwest Ridge. From camp just south of Monster Pass, climb south up the westerly of three main glaciers around the head of the valley (Mad Dog Glacier).

Gain the main divide at Lake Pass (lakelets) to the west of Orbit Spire and follow the rocky crest of the divide southeast to the northwest ridge. From the saddle there is mixed rock and snow, good roped climbing, leading to the northwest ridge. Class 3-4.

Glacier (III,4,s). RL, RSk, JW, 1954.

MOUNT ARJUNA (WEST) 2805m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. Surveyed. Located between the heads of Nordschow and east Noomst Creeks, a sheer peak of black rock with a pointed summit. There is a lesser summit between the two Arjuna peaks which has very rotten rock (not climbed in 1973). The peak labeled Arjuna on the map is the west summit. (CAJ 49(1966):80 photo)

Both summits of Arjuna were climbed in 1973.

1. West Ridge. From a helicopter camp on a bench above a north branch of Nordschow Creek (904-963, 5200 feet, 1580m), ascend a broad glacier to the west of camp to the ridge above the east branch of east Noomst Glacier. Descend the east branch of east Noomst Glacier and then ascend southwesterly the west branch of east Noomst Glacier to a notch at the base of the west ridge.

Ascend the west ridge, Class 3 to 4, on reasonably sound rock. A notch was rappelled into and prussiked out of, but might be bypassed lower down on the north side.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,A0,s). Talbot Bielefeldt, Joan and Joseph Firey, and Frank de Saussure, August 1973. (PC: Joseph Firey)

MOUNT ARJUNA (EAST) 2760m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. Altitude 9050 feet. Located between the heads of Nordschow and east Noomst Creeks, a sheer peak of black rock. The peak labeled Arjuna on the map is the west summit. The best approach to peaks at the head of Nordschow Creek would likely be up the eastern-most of the glaciers around the head of Noomst Creek, or from Nusatsum River. Murphy and Mutch named the peak for a rajah of India in the Bhagavad-Gita, a Hindu holy book. For the backpacking approach, see Melikan Mountain. (CAJ 49(1966):80 photo; 71(1988):81 photo)

1. Southeast Ridge, South Slopes, South Ridge. Bushwhack up Nordschow Creek. Ascend through pine groves and scrub to above tree line, and climb a 60m cliff band, then a short chimney of steep, wet rock. Follow the southeast ridge (below the crest, on the left) to 300m below the summit at a cliff. Cross steep snow fields to the south rock ridge. A series of sloping chimneys led to the small summit. (III,4,s). Joseph Murphy, Thomas A. Mutch, July 1952(b).

2. East Face. From a helicopter camp on a bench above a north branch of Nordschow Creek (904-963, 5200 feet, 1580m), ascend a broad glacier to the west of camp to the ridge above the east branch of east Noomst Glacier. From the head of east Noomst Glacier (see West Arjuna), descend a small glacier above Nordschow Creek until beneath the east face of East Arjuna. Ascend the east face of east Arjuna on mixed snow and rock, Class 3. Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). All but BA. August 1973. (PC: Joseph Firey)

DOG PEAK ca. 2710m

Located 1.6 km south-southeast (887-986) of The Horn. Like The Horn, this is a sharp peak, although this does not show on the map.

1. South Ridge. From a helicopter camp on a bench above a north branch of Nordschow Creek (904-963, 5200 feet, 1580m), ascend part way up the branch of a broad glacier west of camp, and head north. Climb the south ridge over Class 3 rock, snow and heather.

Ice Glacier (III,4,s). Bruce Albert, Joan Firey, David Knudson, Peter Renz, August 1973. (PC: Joseph Firey)

THE HORN 2907m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. The Horn is an impressive sharp, pointed peak 5 km east-northeast of Matterhorn Peak, east of the head of Noomst Creek. It is the highest summit in the Noomst Creek area. Surveyed.

The Horn and Mount Saugstad are the two highest summits of the Group. The one meter difference between them is not significant.

Recent maps (contours missing on top, 1984 map) show The Horn as a minor 2670m summit with a much higher Mount Nyland supporting a summit pinnacle (1965) to the southeast. **The Horn is actually higher than Nyland**, and the latter has no summit pinnacle (GUIDE, 1965).

1. South Ridge. A bivouac may be required if camp is on the west side of the head of Noomst Creek (GUIDE). (There is much bush in the lower reaches of Noomst Creek.) Bivouac. RL, RSk, 1954.

The south ridge was climbed in 1973. From a camp on a bench above a north branch of Nordschow Creek (904-963), ascend to the head of the north branch of a broad glacier to the west to reach the south ridge. Ascend the south ridge on the west side, Class 4 and 5 on sound rock

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.3,s). August 1973. (PC: Joseph Firey). The difficulty is a guess.

STUPENDOUS MOUNTAIN 2680m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. This peak rises steeply from just south of the Bella Coola valley between Noomst and Tsini-Tsini Creeks. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed at 8791 feet, date and route unknown. CAJ 36(1953):120 photo.

1. West Face, South Ridge. The peak was first reached from a camp in Noomst Creek by going up the west face to the south ridge. The climb is not difficult, although slabby and bushy in the valley and loose farther up. Ascent from about 5 km up Tsini-Tsini Creek has been recommended. Climbed in 1937 by the whole party. (CAJ 25(1937):44)

2. Northeast Couloir. A draw on the northeast side was ascended by L. Stern in 1966. This is not difficult, but the approach will be bushy. (GUIDE2)

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MELIKAN MOUNTAIN 2265m

This is two minor summits (N and S) situated south of the Talchako-Atnarko River junction, west of Talchako River and north of Nordschow Creek. Map 93D/8 Stuie shows the south summit higher. See Mt. Arjuna.

A boat will probably be required to cross the Atnarko and Talchako Rivers, or to cross the Bella Coola River formed by the joining of these two. (**The Talchako Forest Service Road was discontinued, 2003.)** The 1952 group of two backpacked across both rivers, the latter on a log jam. They hiked about 4 km up the Talchako River and ascended west up forest beside a tumbling stream (camp), which drains the snow saddle (another camp, above the mosquitos) between the two summits. Both peaks were climbed from the saddle on ridges, on separate days, the south ridge of the northern summit, sharp and jagged, providing a rock scramble. The south summit, on broken rock, was easier. July 1952(b)

They descended south to Nordschow Creek and Mount Arjuna (E).

Nicky Hastings and Glenn Woodsworth ascended the western summit of Melikan Mountain (951-010; 2290m; PC:GW). A southwestern summit of about 2330m (7650 feet) exists, three km away.

MOUNT NYLAND 2815m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. Surveyed. It has an 830 meter north face.

1. West Face. From a camp of a bench above a north branch of Nordschow Creek (904-963, 5200 feet, 1580m), ascend the north branch of a broad glacier to the west until beneath the west face. Ascend the west face, Class 3. Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). All but Bruce Albert. August 1973. (PC: Joseph Firey)

GANDALF PEAK 2550m

Map 93 D/8 Stuie, coordinates 898-950. Surveyed. Its upper contours are not shown on the map.

1. East Ridge. Located south-southwest of camp. From a helicopter camp on a bench above a north branch of Nordschow Creek (904-963), traverse south to gain the east ridge. Climb Class 3 rock of the east ridge.

(II,3,s). TB, Joan F, DK, PR, Aug. 1973. (PC: Jos. F,DK,PR)

DOG EAR SPIRES 2450m

Located just west of Gandalf Peak. Altitude 8050 feet. They are twin towers on the west ridge of Gandalf Peak.

1. Northwest Ridge. Located south-southwest of camp. From camp on a bench above a north branch of Nordschow Creek (904-963, 5200 feet, 1580m), ascend west across a broad glacier to reach a saddle on the ridge northwest of objective. Follow the northwest ridge to the twin summits over Class 3 rock. Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

Glacier (III,4,s). WG, Jos F, DK, FS, Aug. 1973. (PC: JF)

MOUNT LOBACHEVSKY 2640m

Map 93D/8 Stuie. Grid 915-984, and 1.7 km east-southeast of Mount Nyland, north above Nordschow Creek. Height 8650 feet. The summit is on the northwest end of the ridge.

1. South Ridge. Northeast of the 1973 camp. From camp on a bench above a north branch of Nordschow Creek (904-963), descend north-easterly about 60m into the basin west of it. Continue northeast to the south ridge, Class 2 to 3 rock. (II,3,s). Peter Renz, Aug. 1973. (PC: PR)

UNNAMED 2490m

Map 93D/8 Stuie, at southern border, just south of Mount Arjuna. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed at 8169 feet, date and route unknown.

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UNNAMED (NORDSCHOW) 2750m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, grid 982-908 near the northeast corner of the map. This peak is the easternmost of the 'Edwards Range'.

Unnamed 2750m (Nordschow) from the east. Photo: Benoit Landry.

The **highest summits of the 'Edwards Range'** are Un. 2750m (above) and the Walrus Tusks (northeast of Polar Bear Peak). The upper photo in CAJ 57(1974):66 taken from near the Jacobsen-Mongol col shows five sharp summits. Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier.

Approach from Ape Lake by ascending Borealis Glacier to the Icarus-Hyperion col and descending northwest down Icarus Glacier to cross Gyllenspetz Creek (and then bushwhacking) to climb in the 'Edwards Range'. (**CAJ 49(1966): 75 map;** AAJ 1966:154; BCM 43(10) p.3 1965).

UNNAMED (NO-SEE-UM) 2525m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, grid 880-914 at the north border of the map. Located at the head of Nordschow Creek.

From camp on a heather bench along the eastern edge of Itasca Glacier, cross westerly over Itasca Glacier to reach the saddle on the south ridge. Ascend the south ridge over mixed snow and Class 3 rock. Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

Glacier (II,4,s). Carla Firey, Joseph Firey, Jim McCarthy, Diane and Michael Kalvelage. August 1991. (PC: Joseph Firey)

UNNAMED 2400m

Map 93D/8 Stuie, grid 949-934. Altitude 7850 feet.

From camp at a small lake at the head of the small north fork of Gyllenspetz Creek, ascend northeasterly to the southeast face, and gain the summit via a notch. Class 3 to 4.

(III,4,s). Joseph Firey, Wes Grande, David Thomas, July 21, 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):88)

UNNAMED 2640m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, grid 966-914. Altitude 8650 feet.

From camp at a small lake at the head of the small north fork of Gyllenspetz Creek, traverse easterly down on slab shale, and ascend the south side to the top. Class 2 to 3.

(II,3,s). Joseph Firey, Wes Grande, David Thomas, July 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):88 photo)

UNNAMED 2550m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, grid 936-904. Altitude 8350 feet. Located just northeast of the Walrus Tusks.

From camp at a small lake at the head of the small north fork of Gyllenspetz Creek, descend to the glacier on the east side of the objective. Ascend the east glacier to the south ridge (Class 3) and the top. Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

Glacier (II,4,s). Joseph Firey, Wes Grande, David Thomas, July 19, 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):88)

WALRUS TUSKS 2685m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier. The Walrus Tusks, a twin peak, are located above the head of Nordschow Creek, and south of it, and north of Gyllenspetz Creek. Grid 924-899. It is the highest of the 'Edwards Range'. A BCMC cairn tube was left on top.

The north-facing couloirs (in the Edwards Range) provide challenging routes.

1. West Ridge. It was climbed from the southwest from Seal Peak. Cross the glacial col from Seal Peak. Class 3. Glacier. Barry Hagen, Martin Kafer, Jim Martin, Alice Purdy, and Wm. Wortman. July 28, 1965 (see above and below).

2. Northwest Glacier. This party approached from the north. From camp on a bench above a north branch of Nordschow Creek (904-963, 5200 feet, 1580m, map 93D/8 Stuie), ascend west over a broad glacier to the west of camp and cross over a ridge to reach a south-trending glacier at the east side of East Arjuna. Descend this glacier and valley into meadow and pond at the head of Nordschow Creek.

Ascend the northwest glacier to reach the Walrus-Seal col. Climb the west ridge over Class 3 rock and snow. There was a bivouac on return.

Glacier (IV,4,s). JF, JF, FS, August 1973. (PC: Joseph Firey)

SEAL PEAK 2665m

Surveyed. Grid 922-894. By the northwest face, Class 3. Probably descended by the northeast ridge (to the Walrus Tusks). July 28, 1965 (see above and below).

LEMMING PEAK 2380m

Surveyed. Grid 911-897. By the northwest ridge, traverse, down the steep east ridge and to Seal Peak. July 28, 1965 (see above and below).

ESKIMO PEAK 2670m

Height 8750 feet. Grid 917-886. By the southwest ridge, descending by a steep 600m couloir from the southwest ridge. July 27, 1965 (see above and below).

MUSK OX MOUNTAIN 2610m

Height 8550 feet. Grid 905-874. Follow a Class 3 gully system to the upper west ridge. July 25, 1965 (see above and below).

BLACKFLY PEAK 2465m

Surveyed. Grid 893-867. An uninspiring hump. From the south over two summits. July 25, 1965. (see above and below).

Ascend the most westerly peak, Blackfly Peak (July 25, 1965), ascending from the south (over peaklets Goatfly and Horsefly), descend its east face (one rappel), traverse around the north side of a subsidiary peak, follow a Class 3 gully system to the upper west ridge and climb Musk Ox Mountain. (AAJ 1966:154; **CAJ 49(1966): 75 map**)

On July 27 they climbed to the Blackfly-Musk Ox col and descended Itasca Glacier (icefall; scenic) into the Nusatsum Valley, went around to the north of Musk Ox and up the southwest ridge of Eskimo Peak to the top, and descended a steep 600m couloir from the southwest ridge.

After moving camp, on July 28, 1965 they went up the northwest ridge of Lemming Peak, traversed and climbed down its steep east ridge on the way to climb Seal Peak (cairn, film container) by its northwest face, and then northeast to climb the Walrus Tusks.

POLAR BEAR PEAK 2475m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, Coordinates 876-846. North of the heads of Noeick and Gyllenspetz Creeks, on the east side of the group.

1. Southeast Ridge. This ascent is not difficult from the pass between Gyllenspetz Creek and Noeick River via the southeast ridge. This pass (above Polar Bear Lake) may be reached from the Nusatsum-Noeick FSR approach to Ape Lake. Climbed by Frank Cook and George Whitmore, 1962. (CAJ 48(1965):34)

The lesser summit to northwest (Cub Peak) was first climbed by the same party by the southwest slopes. Round the west shoulder of Polar Bear and cross a beautiful green basin (streams, flowers). Climb up over rock and snow patches to gain the crest of the ridge. (Probably 2130m, 7000 feet; 850-868; CAJ 48(1965):34).

This route is the upper part of 'The Trail to Ape Lake'.

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The Snootli Express. The climb is not on Snootli Peak, but on the north-facing valley wall, visible to the southwest from the town of Hagensborg. This north face is an enormous slab of granite, a pure slab climb, all friction, of eighteen pitches, Class 5.5 to 5.11. Many bolts were used for protection.

Approach, beginning at the skating rink parking lot. It is about 50 minutes of hiking and bushwhacking to the base. The first five pitches zig-zag up and end at a tree island.

There are large ledges for bivouacs. (IV,5.11). Ray Hawkes, Mike Surface, May 1993. (VOCJ 1993:167 photos)

Slab climbs are very treacherous when wet, so watch the weather !

NOOHALK MOUNTAIN 2100m

Map 93D/7 Bella Coola. Located on the eastern of the two ridges descending to Bella Coola valley between Thorsen and Snootli Creeks. It is a one day pack up the creek between these two ridges (Snooka Creek) to lakes at 1400m (4600 feet). Both Noohalk Mountain and the 2092m (6862 feet) survey summit to the south are easily climbed from here. (GUIDE).

A traverse on the ridges to Snootli Peak also appears feasible.

SNOOTLI PEAK 2325m

Map 93D/7 Bella Coola. This appears to be "the top of the western wall of the valley", climbed by the Mundays.

1. South Ridge. The south ridge is " a sinuous snow arete". Approach up Snootli Creek. Don and Phyllis Munday on July 8, 1939. (CAJ 27(1940):23 photos)

UNNAMED 2100m

Map 93D/7. At the head of Tastsquan Creek (a little of the town of Bella Coola visible from summit). John Clarke, early September, 1993. (BCM 1994:90)

UNNAMED 2240m

Map 93D/8 Stuie, altitude 7350 feet. Grid 709-977. Located three km north-northwest of Bastille Mountain. This is the peak climbed by Frank A. Cook in 1958. Not difficult. (CAJ 48(1965):32; GUIDE)

BASTILLE MOUNTAIN 2320m

Map 93D/8 Stuie, southwest corner. Bastille Mountain is a minor summit located above Nusatsum River northeast of Mount Saugstad, on the west side of the group, north of East Saugstad Glacier.

1. The best approaches seem to be from the road on the west side of Nusatsum River. Henry Hall, Don, Edith and Phyllis Munday, and Hermann Ulrichs, July 14, 1938. Approach was up the Nooklikonnik Valley, poor going.

Probably by the northwest ridge, not difficult. Descent was by a different route. There is a tremendous view of Mount Saugstad from its summit. (GUIDE; CAJ 26(1938):42 photo).

MOUNT SAUGSTAD 2908m

Map 93D/7 Bella Coola, southeast corner. Surveyed. Mount Saugstad and The Horn are the two highest peaks of the Group, with essentially the same height. It is a steep peak located between the head of the Nusatsum River and the head of the Smitley River.

There are tremendous views of Mt. Saugstad from Bastille Mountain (to the northeast; map 93D/8 Stuie) to its big northeast hanging glacier. (East Saugstad Glacier. CAJ 26(1938):42 photo from the northeast)

Mount Saugstad rises 6000 feet (1.8 km) above the meadows and alpine firs on the northwest. The northwest ridge lies between two glaciers, the Saugstad Glacier on its northwest, and the larger Munday Glacier southwest of the peak. There is a smaller hanging glacier to the left of Mount Saugstad.

The northwest ridge may be reached by bushwhacking south up Snootli Creek to the pass, and descending to meadows and alpine firs at the head of Smitley River.

NORTH SUMMIT 2770m

Altitude 9100 feet. The north summit is more difficult.

1. A complicated route. Traverse Saugstad Glacier and reach the steep face separating this glacier from the small hanging glacier. Follow the hanging glacier to steep upper snowfield (bergschrund not crossable).

Climb a short face on the left to a dangerously exposed chimney, leading to the ridge. Go up the northeast face (rotten, exposed). Regain the ridge to a vertical buttress; pass it to the right on 50 degree ice (exposed). The rest of the ridge is easy (great view down). Dudra and Schoening arrived at 4:00 P.M. Ice, Glacier (IV,5.4,s). August 1951, after the south summit. The difficulty is a guess.

On descent (difficult), follow the ridge down to above the chimney, down a little farther, and glissade down a large snowfield to the buttress, and reach the hanging glacier.

SOUTH SUMMIT 2908m

1. Northwest Ridge, Traverse. The northwest ridge leads directly to the summit. The ascent of 1951 was made from a camp at 2230m (7300 feet) on the northwest ridge. On the last 450 meters (steep granite), the rope was used. They reached the top at 9:00 A.M. (4.5 hours). (III,5.4,s,*). John Dudra, Pete Schoening, August 1951. (CAJ 35(1952):18 photo; AAJ 1952:367). The difficulty is a guess.

2. South Ridge. Descend 600 meters of altitude on the south ridge (exposed, rotten) to talus. There were standing glissades in debris that covered the feet and ankles. Cross an exposed chimney with care. The rest of the descent was uneventful.

UNNAMED 2050m

Altitude 6700 feet, map 93D/2, grid 507-878. The meadows and lakes en route to this peak make it probably the prettiest alpine destination accessible directly from the village. Camp was at the headwaters of Clayton Falls Creek. John Clarke, early Sept., 1993. (BCM 1994:90)

UNNAMED 2195m

Coordinates 554-918, northwest of Big Snow Mountain. Altitude 7200 feet. A pleasant scramble via the west ridge. Eda and John Baldwin, 1989. (CAJ 73(1990):67)

BIG SNOW MOUNTAIN 2355m

Map 93D/2 South Bentinck Arm, northern border. Surveyed. On the north, Big Snow Mountain is at the head of Thorsen Creek. Gentle glaciers lead to the summit from the north and east. The south side appears to be a precipice made of granite. The name has been misplaced to a smaller peak one km to the north.

EAST SUMMIT 2355m

1. Traverse. In Smitley River, from a big sand bar near the mouth of Brynildsen Creek, bushwhack (2 days) up the valley and another day off in the glacial valley east of Big Snow Mountain. Big Snow was traversed, backpacking, and also the 2200m (7250 feet) peak northwest of it (map 93D/7 Bella Cools, south border). Glacier. John Clarke, early September, 1993. (BCM 1994:90; CAJ 77(1994):75)

WEST SUMMIT ca. 2210m

1. Southwest Ridge. The helicopter camp was on a central ridge below the summit, and it was easy to gain the ridge. The southwest ridge appears to be excellent granite, and has discontinuous cracks and eight pitches, 500 meters of climbing. (III,5.10). Jia Condon, John Howe, Grant McCartney, June 20, 2014. (CAJ 99(2016):100 photos)

They probably used the glacier on return. The south face of the east summit appears to be of excellent granite with difficult dihedrals and discontinuous flared cracks.

DESIRE MOUNTAIN 2605m

A rugged and craggy peak, nine km south-southwest of Mount Saugstad, and east of Smitley River. Map 93D/2 South Bentinck Arm, near northeast corner. Surveyed. Desire Glacier is its southeast glacier (photo in AAJ).

1. South Ridge. Approached from Smitley River. From glacier west of the peak, gain the crest of the south ridge at 2315m (7600 feet) and cross it to the glacier to the southeast. Climbing a bergschrund and rock gains the south ridge again, and a 150m scramble goes to the top. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). John Clarke, late August, 1993. (BCM 1994:90; CAJ 77 (1994):75)

2. East Ridge. Start from a helicopter camp high on Desire Glacier (southeast glacier, photo). The east ridge is very enjoyable, Class 4 to 5.8, offering almost constant exposure on both sides on generally sound granite. There are stunning views when the weather is clear.

From the camp, descend the crevassed glacier, climb down a 50 degree snow slope to a small band of rock, and climb a ramp to the ridge proper. The east ridge has short sections of Class 5.7. Skirt an imposing gendarme to its north, and follow a beautiful, exposed knife edge snow ridge.

Descend into a notch with three rappels to a rock bridge and the base of the headwall (appears loose, steep). The headwall is the final obstacle to the summit, but there is a surprisingly easy passage. The headwall gradually steepens to near vertical and the rock quality improves. Two 60 meter pitches of Class 5.8 and easier climbing lead to the top.

Descent was to the west to a small col, then rappelling a steep snowfield and a bergschrund, arriving within 100 meters of camp.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.8,A0,s,*). Michael Pond, Matt Van Biene, July 21, 2009. (CAJ 93(2010):101 photo: AAJ 2010:139 marked route photo)

3. West Ridge. Descend to a small col, then rappels (2009).

GAIL NEEDLE

Located on the south ridge of Desire Mtn. The positions of Gail Needle, Wanderlust Peak and Mt. Birthday Suit are not clear on the map.

1. West Ridge (Menergy Ridge). From camp (Desire Mtn., Route 2), a few hours of glacier travel lead to the base of the west ridge, mostly Class 4 with some Class 5 steps. There is an optional Class 5.9 variation on the summit block. Ice, Glacier (III,5.5,s). Michael Pond, Matt Van Biene, July 22, 2009. (CAJ 93(2010):101; AAJ 2010:140). The difficulty is a guess.

WANDERLUST PEAK
MOUNT BIRTHDAY SUIT

Wanderlust Peak is south of Gail Needle. The Wanderlust Traverse. From camp (Desire Mtn., Route 2) follow the ridge of Desire Cirque, passing Gail Needle and ascend Wanderlust Peak via four long pitches of Class 5.10 and steep snow that gain the north ridge and the summit. Descend steep snow on the south side of Wanderlust and go over a Class 2-3 east ridge over two less technical peaks, then on inferior rock to Mount Birthday Suit.

Backtrack the ridge, bypassing much of the technical climbing on Wanderlust and Gail Needle, and traverse Desire Glacier to camp, a 15 hour day. Michael Pond, Matt Van Biene, July 24, 2009. (CAJ 93(2010):101; AAJ 2010:140)

UNNAMED 2090m

Map 93D/2 South Bentinck Arm, coordinates 534-863. A 2090m (6850 feet) peak west of the middle section of Brynildsen Creek. The meadows and lakes en route to this mountain make it probably the prettiest alpine destination accessible directly from Bella Coola. John Clarke, early September, 1993. (BCM 1994:90; CAJ 77(1994):75)

There is a summit of equal height 2.7 km northwest of it. A summit of 2210 meters, west of the big lake, is 5.7 km northwest of it.

Hike down Clayton Falls Creek through yellow cedar forests to return.

A road goes up Clayton Falls Creek (west of Bella Coola town, map 93D/7 Bella Coola) and goes down to South Bentinck Arm.
(CAJ 73(1990):67)

NORTHERN MONARCH GROUP

MAPS- 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, 93C/4 Junker Lake

The Northern Monarch Group lies within the area of Gyllenspetz Creek and the Noeick River on the north and west. Ape Creek, upper Jacobsen Glacier and upper Taleomey Glacier are on the south. The Talchako River is on the east, and the Taleomey River on the southwest. Both the Noeick and Taleomey Rivers drain directly to S. Bentinck Arm.

The summits of the Monarch Mtn. Area are irregularly placed and the sequence of peaks within a group is exceedingly difficult to define.

The Monarch Mountain Area is very large. From the Bella Coola River on the northwest, to the southeast at Knot Lake, its length is 74 km. Approaches are often long, and because of the altitude differential it is often advantageous to camp high, especially in the southeast (Eastern Monarch Group) near Monarch Mountain.

The Hendricks party of 1961 put an air drop on upper Jacobsen Glacier for forays on the Monarch Icefield.

The highest summit of the group is Mount Jacobsen (E).

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Access, and Changes in Access (below)

Where one camps at Ape Lake depends on where one wishes to climb.

Along the south lake shore toward the west is **John Dudra's campsite** (1953), a part of a delta with a clear stream and a miniature bathing beach (CAJ 37(1954):15; Dudra skied to Monarch Mountain and made the first crossing of the Mongol-West Jacobsen Pass). Ape Lake was about three kilometers long. Bring mosquito repellent.

One way to reach the summits in the North and Central Monarch Group is to camp to the south, high above Deer Lake (950-730). From the east moraine of Ape Glacier (mosquitos), follow the creek east of the moraine to a col at 1520m (5000 feet), then east across boulders, heather and snow. Angle up high above Deer Lake (950-730) across snow, ice and rock to a plateau at 1890 meters (6200 feet). Camp on heather with water. (1973). This gives access to the Jacobsens, The Mongols, Azazel, Dagon North and Satan. It is probably the best way. The crevasse problems on upper Jacobsen Glacier can be formidable. Be careful.

The fine high camp in 2002 was on a large rock island on heather which separates the lower Fyles Glacier from the Ape Glacier. (CAJ 54(1971):92; AAJ 1971:393; BCM 2002:111; access to Mount Fyles and Mongol-Jacobson pass; see The Mongols, Genghis)

To backpack to Ape Lake, take the Nusatsum - Noeick Forest Service Road (6 km east of Hagensborg, where the road takes sharp bends) to the signed trailhead. See the 'Monarch Mountain Area', above. (maps 93D/1 and 93D/8)

A branch road now exists on the southeast side to approach Snowside Mountain (road extended as of map date).

The Drainage of Ape Lake (Symphony Lake); **Changes in Access**

When Ape Lake was first formed by glacial retreat, it was dammed by the ice and was forced to flow east to Ape Creek and the Talchako River.

As Fyles Glacier was thinned by melting, the ice tongue was not heavy enough to resist the tendency to float in the lake water. On October 20, 1984, the ice was lifted and the outflow was changed to east to west by the resulting flood, draining to the Noeick River and South Bentinck Arm. In 24 hours the lake level dropped 22 meters and 46 million cubic meters (1.6 billion cubic feet) flowed down the Noeick, going down a tunnel nearly two kilometers long under the ice.

The Noeick Valley suffered destruction of roads and bridges, salmon spawning beds, reforested areas, and damage to the airstrip at tidewater. At the narrow parts of the valley, water levels were 15m above normal.

Some old glacial features of the lake were exposed during the flood, including an old moraine which bisected the lake until it was breached during the drainage. The lake then refilled.

The geological term for this type of flood is the Icelandic word 'jokullaup' (pronounced 'yerkullaup'). (KK 28(1985):34 and below)

Since 1984, two more jokulhlaups have occurred, and as of 2001 Fyles Glacier has thinned so much that it no longer acts as a dam and the lake drains in a tunnel under the ice to Noeick River (BCM 2004:126 photos).

Before October 20, 1984, Ape Lake drained east and north to Ape Creek. Now, the drainage is west to the Noeick River, the eastern channel is dry and one should be able to outflank the lake on the east.

Some parties on the north side used a boat to cross Ape Lake.

Float planes from Nimpo Lake (Highway 20) can still be used, but landing on the lake now requires favorable wind conditions because the lake is now one half to two thirds as long as before 1984.

A helicopter from Hagensborg is now preferred (55 minutes). One can also use a pickup from 15 km up the Nusatsum - Noeick FSR.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1953- Jack Atkinson, Waldemar (Fips) Broda, John Dudra, Howard Rode. (CAJ 37(1954):15 photos, maps; AAJ 1954:66, map p. 74)

1956- John Dorsey, Richard Houston, David Rynin, Wm. Siri, Geo. Whitmore, Jim Wilson. (CAJ 40(1957):27, photo p. 25; AAJ 1957:160)

1958- Floyd Burnette, Richard Houston, Allen Steck, Jim Wilson. (CAJ 48(1965):27; AAJ 1959:313)

1961(b)- Sterling Hendricks, Don Hubbard, Alvin Peterson, Arnold Wexler. (AAJ 1962:245; PATC 31 (No.3), July-Sept. 1962:43; CAJ 45(1962):43 photos; GUIDE)

1962- Frank Cook, George Whitmore. (CAJ 48(1965):32)

1963- Phil Bettler, Rich. Houston, Jim & Leslie Wilson. (CAJ 48(1965):34; AAJ 1964:197)

1964(a)- A. Bloomer, Joan Firey and Joseph Firey, Frank de Saussure, Frances and Geo. Whitmore. (CAJ 48(1965):38; AAJ 1965:436; GUIDE; PC: Joseph Firey)

1964(b)- Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth. (CAJ 48(1965):13, 21, 42)

1965- Fred Brownsword, Dan Chercover, Jean Finlay, Barry Hagen, Enid and John Harris, Esther and Martin Kafer, Jim Martin, Frederika Mendel, Sheila Pilkington, Alice Purdy, Mary Wells, William Wortman, BCMC climbing camp. (BCM 43(10) p.3 1965,BCM 43(12) p.2 1965, plus camp suppl. ; 2007:186; CAJ 49(1966):75 photos, map; AAJ 1966:154)

1966- John Chichester, Joan and Joseph Firey, Gary Rose, Frances and Geo. Whitmore. (CAJ 50(1967):28)

1970- John Amatt, Geo. Barnwell, Gary Colliver, Robert Cuthbert, Richard Dietz, Crawford Hills, Kelly Houghton, Brent Miller, Arthur and Bruce Ourieff, Rich. Young, from the U.S.A. (CAJ 54(1971):92; AAJ 1971:393)

1973- ACC climbing camp (CAJ 57(1974):95 map, photos)

1980(a)- Eleen Baumann, Erin Corey, Richard G. Mitchell Jr., Anson Moore. (CAJ 64(1981):103; AAJ 1981:198)

1980(b)- Barbara Hargreaves, Ralph Hutchinson, Hugh Neave. (CAJ 64(1981):103)

1983- BCMC climbing camp (bad weather; BCM 1984:34 photos)

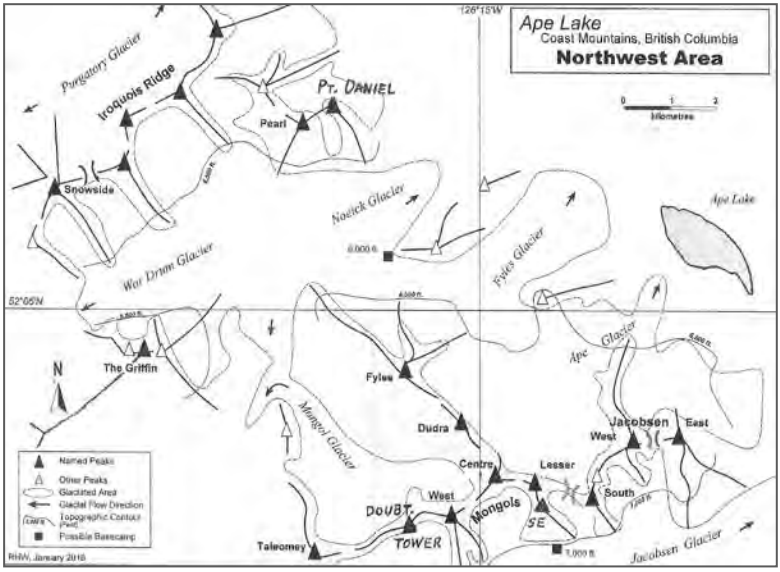
1984- Ape Lake, the Oct. 20, 1984 Jokulhlaup. (CAJ 68(1985):60)

1985- Ape Lake Glaciology, Monkey Wrenching. (CAJ 69(1986):65)

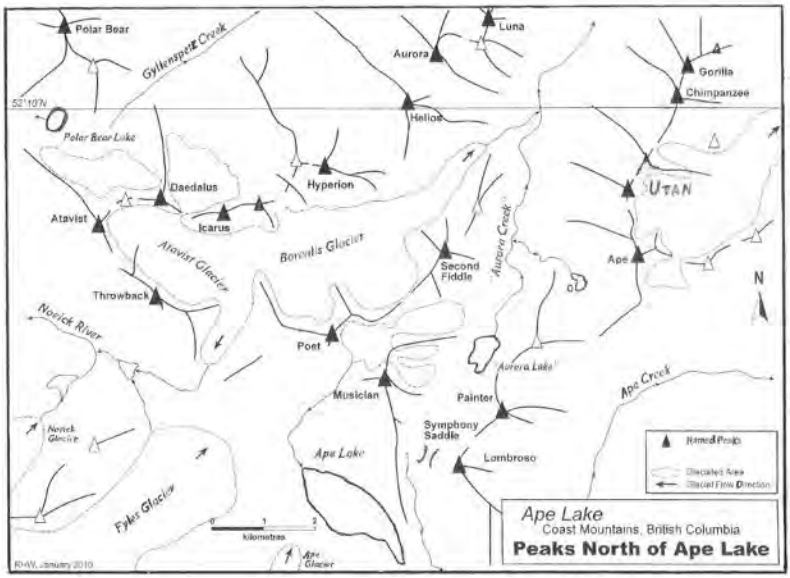
1985- Mark Bebie, Fred Beckey. (CAJ 69(1986):82; AAJ 1986:183) Also BCM 2009:187-188, 191 photos of area.

1991- John Baldwin, Steven Ludwig and Helen Sovdat. (CAJ 75(1992):45 photos)

2001- BCMC climbing camp (BCM 2002:109 photos)



Roger Wallis



Roger Wallis

Ape Mountain was called Orang by the 1965 group.
The symbol) (means a pass.

HORRIBILIS PEAK 2654m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier. Located 5.3 km north-northwest of Talchako Mtn.; 029-803. It is named for the grizzly bears in the region.

1. Northwest Gully, Southwest Ridge, West Face. From Ape Lake, pack through the pass southeast of Musician Mountain (Symphony Pass, below) and camp south of Ape Mountain. Traverse the slope above Ape Creek for three km, and cross a low ridge to the glacier which drains the west side of Horribilis.

The party started straight up into a northward-facing alcove in the flank of the southwest ridge. The rock curved up to a concave sweep, growing ever steeper. Easy at first, it almost became frightening (sound holds held by mortar of mossy dirt). Then reach the crest of the southwest ridge (at a simple touch, blocks rumble down). Their first piton was placed just above. There is a bypass at a difficult pitch, then easier. At a notch, climb a 5m vertical step (dangerous blocks).

Simple scrambling. At a wall, a ledge leads left around a corner onto the west face, which is loose but easier and might be climbed directly from the base. Somewhat difficult, and then talus to top.

Glacier. (III,5.3,s). AB, JF, JF, FS, GW. 1964(a). (CAJ 48(1965):41)

The difficulty is a guess. Not recommended.

2. West Face. The descent route from Rt. 1. Much easier.

Symphony Pass (Saddle), between Musician Mountain and Mount Lombroso (map), gives access to the valley of Aurora Creek and Lake, to campsites and the Ape Peaks, from Ape Lake.

GORILLA PEAK 2790m

Located 0.4 km north of Chimpanzee, grid 996-837. It looks difficult.

Chimpanzee Peak, the snow summit just right of center, from the northeast. The wedge-shaped Gorilla Peak is to the right. Talchako Mountain is visible to the left. Photo: Benoit Landry.

CHIMPANZEE PEAK 2792m

Surveyed at 9160 feet, the highest of the Ape Peaks. Grid 996-833. BCMC cairn tube left.

1. East Face. Part of the Utan party waited at the col. Instead of climbing the southwest ridge from the col, they went down the lightly-crevassed glacier (see Utan, Route 2), scrambled up a rotten gully, and kicked steps up a 30 degree snow slope to a steep-walled bergschrund (bridged by an avalanche path). Then up 40 degree snow to the summit ridge and scrambling to the top. Glacier. BH, EK, MK, JM, AP, WW, BCMC, part of party of Utan, July 22, 1965. (CAJ 49(1966):75 **marked map and text. The name Orang is not marked on this map.**)

The party returned to the Utan-Chimpanzee col by the way of ascent route and all descended the very steep couloir on the northwest face (snow), and rappelled the bergschrund. They then traversed southward out of the couloir, over a buttress, crossed a broad snow slope and climbed up to the north (northwest) ridge of Utan. Go down a rotten couloir to a 60m cliff to the ice below. Bivouac. In the morning, they rappelled the cliff and descended the ice to the meadow and the goat trail. Then up Aurora Creek to the south of the Second Fiddle and over the southeast shoulder of Musician Mountain (Symphony Pass).

On returning to Ape Lake, one of the climbers stated, "We have proved that man descended from the apes".

This party was far too large and consequently slow.

UTAN PEAK 2747m

Altitude 9012 feet. Located just north of Ape Mountain at 987-818. A large glacier lies between them on the east.

1. South Ridge. The start was from a fly camp near the snout of Borealis Glacier (after climbing Hyperion). There is an excellent goat trail on the northwest flank. Traverse north, cross a glacial remnant and climb a loose gully to gain the south ridge. The south ridge is Class 3, but the party roped up because of exposure and loose rock. The upper rock is firm. BH, JF, EK, MK, JM, SP, AP, MW, WW, July 22, 1965.

2. Northeast Ridge (of south summit). Descended by the party of Route 1 from the south (higher) summit of Utan (bergschrund), going down the glacier and traversing the glacier to the glacier between Utan and Chimpanzee. (CAJ 49(1966):75 **marked map and text. The name Orang is not marked on this map.**)

APE MOUNTAIN (ORANG) 2567m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier. Located southeast of the creek from Borealis (Aurora) Glacier. The four major summits of this area stand on the northeastern part of the main horseshoe-shaped ridge system. The two northern summits are isolated from the southern two.

Ape Mountain (8422 feet) was called Orang by the 1965 group.

The southernmost of these four summits (Ape Mtn.) was climbed in 1963, in a very long day's return trip from Ape Lake. Cross the pass southeast of Musician Mountain (Symphony Pass), and walk meadows down Aurora Creek beyond, then ascend slopes to the objective. The southwest face is Class 3 rock, using the rope once. (GUIDE; AAJ 1964:197; CAJ 48(1965):38)

LUNA PEAK 2475m

Immediately northeast of Aurora Tower. Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier.

1. Northeast Ridge. From camp as for Aurora Tower, circle northeast under the Borealis Peaks and reach a snow basin on the east side. The party followed grizzly tracks up the slope and down onto a small glacier on the east side. Ascend via the Class 3-4 northeast ridge, a fairly involved route. A good climb, but loose rock. Glacier (II,4,s). AB, JF, JF, GW. Late July or early August 1964(a). (CAJ 48(1965):40)

AURORA TOWER 2785m

The central and most outstanding of the three steep eastern summits of the Borealis Peaks, north of Borealis (Aurora) Glacier. Coordinates 948-844. From northeast to southwest, the sequence of peaks of the Borealis Peaks is Luna, Aurora, Helios, Hyperion, Icarus, Daedalus (and Atavist).

1. South Couloir. From Ape Lake, it is a day's pack (glacier) to camp at the snout of Borealis (Aurora) Glacier (see Icarus). The climb required a bivouac on descent, and rappels on descent. Slings are useful.

A prominent feature on the south side (glacier) is a white dike which extends all the way to the base of the mountain, but the couloir follows it only two thirds of the way down and then breaks away into a waterfall spilling water and snow down the southwest face. One may climb either to the right of the dike or left of the waterfall to reach their junction. This ascent went to the left, but descent was partly by the dike below.

Enter the couloir (crampons; some Class 3 and 4 rock) and climb to its termination, to a platform. A smooth crest of snow curved gently up to the left to a sheer wall of gray rock. Leave the snow by a few moves on beautiful rock. Use a vertical chimney directly above the snow slope.

Belay at the base of the chimney and use A1 (piton behind huge elongated chockstone, slings, rope drag) and a sling for a handhold; then easier climbing. Traverse along a long series of ledges.

Go up and around on the west over steep blocks and then to the top.

Glacier. (V,5.0,A1,s). Frances and George Whitmore, late July 1964(a). (CAJ 48(1965):38)

An easier way off the top is by going directly south down a steep little wall, then along the very crest of the peak. Rappel the chimney using a sling (no cracks) and reach the bottom of the couloir. Follow the dike for several hundred meters, leave it and descend on easy ground to the southeast. A tricky band of gray rock and one is off the face.

HELIOS PEAK 2715m

Located immediately southwest of Aurora Tower. Map 93D/1.

1. Southwest Ridge. From Borealis (Aurora) Glacier (see Aurora Tower), ascend to col southwest of Helios (Helios-Hyperion). There are sedimentary rocks in the saddle ! The climb directly from here is Class 3 and loose at first, but beautiful rock higher up. Rated Class 4 because of glacier. Glacier (II,4,s). Late July or early August, 1964(a). AAJ 1965):436 says that the route was the west face. (CAJ 48(1965):40)

The difficulty is a guess.

HYPERION PEAK 2510m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier. Coordinates 928-821. West of the col with Helios.

1. Southeast Face. From Borealis Glacier, Class 3 (two hours) on the southeast face. Both summits were climbed. BCMC party of nine, July 21, 1965. (CAJ 49(1966):75 see map)

2. West Ridge. Climbed on traverse from Icarus, over The Labyrinth, just east of Icarus; several hours of scrambling and route finding. John Christian and Joe Wagner, August 2, 1973.

ICARUS MOUNTAIN 2345m

Coordinates 907-810. Surveyed.

Daedalus and his son Icarus were imprisoned in The Labyrinth on the island of Crete. Icarus escaped by wings attached with wax, but flew too close to the sun, the wax melted and he fell to his death in the Icarian Sea.

1. Southwest Face, West Ridge. By six of the fourteen BCMC members. Glacier. July 20, 1965. See Route 2. (BCM 43(12) p.2, 1965)

2. South Face. From camp, the party crossed gravel moraines and creeks, and then up the steeply sloping tongue of the glacier leading to Borealis (Aurora) Glacier. By eight of the fourteen members of a BCMC party. Four ropes of two climbed various routes on the south face, Class 3-4. Glacier. July 20, 1965. Descent was by the west ridge.

3. East Ridge. Descended by John Christian and Joe Wagner, traversing to Hyperion. 1973.

DAEDALUS MOUNTAIN 2345m

Located 1.2 km west of Icarus. Coordinates 896-813. Surveyed.

1. Southeast Ridge. The BCMC group ascended Icarus, descended its west ridge and traversed the east-west oriented ridge to the southeast ridge of Daedalus in 1.5 hours. (Solid granite. (KK 28:35)). BH, EK, MK, JM, SP, AP, WW, July 20, 1965. Also Robert Kruszyna, ACC party, 1973.

ATAVIST MOUNTAIN 2345m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier. Surveyed. Located east of the head of Noeick River, and west of the Borealis Peaks.

1. West Slopes. The ascent was made via the west slopes from camp in the valley to the northwest. No technical difficulty. This valley is near the Nusatsum-Noeick approach to Ape Lake. 1962. (CAJ 48(1965):32)

2. Southeast Slopes. From the ACC camp at Ape Lake. On steep snow, from the northwestern part of Borealis (Aurora) Glacier (crevassed). A terrific view of Mount Saugstad. Hamish Mutch, ACC party, 1973.

During the traverse of Throwback Mountain from Atavist Mountain, Ken Holmes, Peter McIver and Peter Wood came to a notable gendarme on Atavist, vertical for about 15 meters. (Karl Ricker estimated it to be somewhat higher than the northwest and southeast summits.) The climb was exposed and easy. Five previous recorded ascents. (KK 28:36)

THROWBACK MOUNTAIN 2310m

Southeast of Atavist Mountain, on the south edge of the west lobe of Borealis (Aurora) Glacier. Approached by a variety of routes, all leading from Borealis (Aurora) Glacier (crevassed). The summit is a pinnacle (CAJ 49(1966):75 photo). It is a meter higher than the surrounding pinnacles on the ridge (Brunton Compass leveling).

1. South Slopes, East Ridge. Starting from Fyles Glacier, ascend Class 3 gullies on the south slopes to the upper east ridge. The summit tower requires two pitches of Class 4. Barry Hagen, Alice Purdy, July 24, 1965. (CAJ 49(1966):75 map). They were intending to climb Atavist.

2. East Ridge. The east ridge is easy snow and an easy scramble until the summit tower, which requires two pitches of Class 4. Spectacular views. Glacier. Fred Brownsword, Dan Chercover, John and Enid Harris, Martin Kafer, and Mary Wells, July 24, 1965 (same day). (CAJ 49(1966):75 map). They also were intending to climb Atavist Mtn. Also 1973.

One may quickly descend west to the far northwestern edge of Borealis (Aurora) Glacier via a steep snow slope.

3. West Ridge. A descent route of Route 1. Also ascended in 1973.

POET PEAK 2645m

Poet Peak and Musician Mountain are two summits just northeast of Ape Lake. Poet Peak (CAJ 57(1974):95 photo) is the more northwesterly. Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, 930-787.

The easiest way up Poet and Musician is via the creek draining the glacier between the two peaks – a handy **goat trail** up the west side of the gully avoids the dense B. C. bush (1973).

Bush and scrub firs have grown up, making access more difficult to Poet Peak and Musician Mountain. (BCM 2002:111)

1. West Ridge Ascend directly from camp on Ape Lake (scrub fir) to the west ridge of Poet Peak, 1.5 hours to treeline, no technical difficulty. Frank Cook, George Whitmore, August 22, 1962. (Summit cairn record, CAJ 51(1968):153. Climbed also in 1964(a), 1980(a & b).)

2. West Slopes. Open slopes, solid and straightforward. FB, JF, JH, EK, FM, MW, July 25, 1965. (CAJ 49(1966):75 map)

3. Northeast Ridge. Descended to the glacial saddle, and then to the north ridge of Musician Mountain, an airy traverse (see Route 5). Cornices. Glacier. Bruce Brandell, solo, July 25, 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):153)

4. Southwest Ridge (South Ridge ?). The southwest ridge of Poet Peak is the left skyline ridge as seen from basecamp. A party led by Karl Ricker (1973) traversed from the goat track (above) to a steep gully ("Horsefly Gulch") to the southwest ridge, a 300 meter scramble to the top.

Nancy Ricker (1973) and party walked along the north edge of Fyles Glacier, north up Borealis (Aurora) Glacier to a steep snow slope on the west-facing side of Poet and diagonally ascended the steep snow field to the southwest ridge (south ridge ?). Longer, but relatively easy, Class 3.

5. South Scree Slopes, Traverse. A party led by Ron Matthews (1973) ascended by the south scree slopes of Poet Peak. Descent was by the ridge to the Poet-Musician col and to Musician, an airy traverse. (Route 3)

6. Southeast Buttress. Robert Kruszyna (1973) led a group up the southeast buttress of Poet Peak.

MUSICIAN MOUNTAIN 2650m

North-northeast of Ape Lake. Grid 941-780. Surveyed at 8694 feet.

1. Southwest Face, South Ridge. See map 93D/1; CAJ 48(1965):28 says the south face, southeast ridge, but Musician Mountain has no south face. Climb the heather and grass slopes of the southwest face, then up the rock of the south ridge. Frank Cook, George Whitmore, August 30, 1962. (Summit cairn record, CAJ 51(1968):155; 48(1965):34; GUIDE, S. ridge).

South Ridge. Musician Mountain is an easy ascent via the south ridge. Follow the goat track (Poet Peak). At tree line, Musician can be ascended by a gradual traverse to the south ridge (right skyline ridge as seen from Ape Lake basecamp), then a scramble (1973). Climbed by the July 1970 party (by south ridge, Route 1).

2. North Ridge. See Poet Peak, Route 3, northeast ridge. Glacier.

SECOND FIDDLE 2450m

The 2450m (8050 feet; 953-804) 'Second Fiddle' is to the north-northeast of Musician Mountain. From camp in a broad meadow east of the Second Fiddle, ascend the east face to the saddle between the summits and climb the higher north summit on firm rock (Class 3; goat droppings on summit). First human ascent, AB, JF, JF, FS, 1964(a). (PC: Joseph Firey)

Maestro Peak is a minor summit on the north end of Second Fiddle. Starting from a camp at the **lake north of Symphony Pass** (Musician-Lombroso), climb the south ridge (Class 4; 2-3 hours from camp). John Halliday, Paul Kubik, Ed Zenger, August 1975. (CAJ 59(1976):62)

PAINTER PEAK 2370m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, 964-774. Surveyed. It is located on the northeast end of a U-shaped ridge opening north-northeast, with Musician Mountain near the north end of the other side. East-southeast of the latter. There are two summits of nearly equal height on this NE-SW ridge. The southwest summit (Lombroso) is a little lower.

1. Southwest Ridge. Traverse east below the summit of Musician, and cross a col (Symphony Pass) to a ridge running northeast to southwest above an iceberg lake. Scramble northeast for most of a kilometer along the southwest ridge. Jack Cade, John Christian, Moira Irvine, Wally Joyce, Ilse Newbery, John Peck, Nancy Ricker and Joe Wagner, 1973.

MOUNT LOMBROSO 2330m

Located 1.3 km southwest of Painter Peak, 956-764. Surveyed. (The reference states that it is SW of Musician, but no peak exists there.) Via west slopes. EC, AM, July 5, 1980(a).

The FA was probably by the party of Painter Peak in 1973.

STYX MOUNTAIN 2707m

Styx Mountain is above the south valley wall of the Noeick River, far southeast of Bella Coola, north of Snowside Mountain. Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, on the far west side of the group. There is a road on the north side of the Noeick River, over a pass to the Nusatsum River and Highway 20 (maps 93D/1 and 93D/8).

It is on Purgatory Ridge, and has northeast and southwest summits.

1. Northwest Face. Approach was by helicopter to the north shoulder of Styx Mountain. Climb the steep and crevassed glacier. There is a difficult bergschrund and ice pitch to reach the imposing northwest face, then a series of long and steep snow couloirs (40 degrees) and broken ribs of rock. It is a climb of 1000m.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s,*). Fred Beckey, Alex Bertulis, Stimson Bullitt, Aug. 28, 1988. The difficulty is a guess. (CAJ 72(1989):98; AAJ 1990:179)

LITTLE BASSARD 2696m

A spectacular spire SW of Styx Mountain on Purgatory Ridge.

POINT DANIEL 2450m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, at 848-781. Altitude 8050 feet. Point Daniel is the easternmost of the peaks rimming the cirque west of the Noeick River, just northeast of Pearl Peak.

1. South Face, Southwest Ridge. Glacier. EB, RM, July 7, 1980(a). (CAJ 64(1981):103; AAJ 1981:198)

PEARL PEAK 2630m

Located above the heads of the Noeick and War Drum Glaciers at 844-777, one half kilometer southwest of Point Daniel. Surveyed. There is a prominent moraine below the northwest summit, a bergschrund, and very loose rock on the ridge.

Rappels take one over bad rock to the lower lip of the schrund. Ascent by Jack Bryan, Ken Holmes, Bert Port (KMC), August 1985. (KK 28:36)

IROQUOIS RIDGE 2845m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier. Altitude 9334 feet; east summit 8750 feet. CAJ 49(1966):75 photo.

EAST SUMMIT 2670m

1. East Glacier, Northeast ridge. Cross Noeick glacier and climb west to the easternmost summit of Iroquois Ridge. A little Class 3 rock. Rated Class 4 because of the glacier. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Richard Culbert and Glenn Woodsworth, August 15, 1964(b). (CAJ 48(1965):23)

WEST SUMMIT 2845m

2. Southeast Ridge. The highest summit on this ridge (which runs northeast from Snowside Mtn.) was climbed from Noeick and War Drum Glaciers to the south. Broken ice on the east face was avoided on the right and the final sharp northeast snow ridge circumvented by traversing to the Class 3 southeastern rock ridge. **Rated 4 because of glacier.** Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). August 17, 1964(b).

Ascended again in 1973, the most accessible summit of Iroquois Ridge, from camp on War Drum Glacier near the foot of the ridge. Two sections of snow divide the south ridge into three steps. Except for the snow, there is continuous Class 4 (not Class 3) climbing on excellent granite (some lichens). The rock never becomes technically difficult until 100 meters below the summit where there is an overhanging block near the summit. Descend a little and traverse perhaps 100 meters to the right on snow to gain the top a few meters on its east side by two pitches of gully work. (The block could have been turned easily on the north side.) Glacier. Chris Brann, Murray Foubister, Lyn Michaud, Peter Roxburgh, July 17, 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):95)

3. East Ridge. The descent route of 1973, brief. Rappel over the 10m bergschrund. A wonderful glissade took the group back to camp (iceworms). Ascent, 8 hours on two ropes of two, descent 1.5 hours.

The east face (BCM 1984:44) is probably nearly the same route, from camp on War Drum Glacier.

Noeick and War Drum Glaciers are easily reached from Ape Lake.

Snowside Mountain, East Face (aerial). Photo: Roger Wallis.

SNOWSIDE MOUNTAIN (SNOWSLIDE) 2970m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier. An impressive summit located south of the head of the Noeick River, on the far west side of the group. The peak was approached from the head of Noeick River. This may be reached in one day from Ape Lake or by a 6 day bushwhack up the Noeick River (difficult in 1956, see reference). The east side is an impressive rock face.

Snowside Mtn. was not easy to climb, rotten rock. Success came after several attempts by several routes. Ascent is dependent on conditions. But see Route 3.

1. South Glacier, West Face, South Ridge. The 1956 expedition packed in one day from the upper Noeick River over glaciers to their high camp near the southeast ridge.

Turn toward the head of the south glacier. Climb the bergschrund, and ascend a loose 60m rock headwall. They were on the crest of the south-southwest ridge, at its head where it abutted the west face.

A route must be worked out on chutes, faces and ledges of the west face (four hours, take pitons; it provided a very fine climb) to the south end of the main south ridge. Follow the south ridge to the summit at the near end of a delicate ice crest. (The opposite end of this crest was reached in 1956 by a long Class 4 rock and ice climb on the east ridge, but at that time the ice crest was not a feasible traverse.)

Ice, Glacier (III,5.4,s). JD, DR, GW, JW, 1956. The difficulty is a guess.

Two rappels were made at the bottom of the west face (some rockfall).

2. East Ridge. This route depends on snow conditions, and there are falling rocks (1956). Climb the rocky lower part of the east ridge with a bit of Class 4 to bypass a prominent step. Climb the exposed snow ridge, more than 300m, easy when in good condition, straightforward with crampons. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). August 1966.

3. North Glacier, North Ridge, Northwest Slopes. Ascend War Drum Glacier (on skis in FA), go over a pass east of Snowside, descend a bit and gain the north glacier. Ascend the north glacier, and then the north ridge to avoid crevasses of the north glacier. Cross the north glacier and ascend the northwest slopes to the top.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). John Baldwin, Steven Ludwig and Helen Sovdat in mid-May 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):45 photos)

Snowside Mountain, North Glacier (aerial). Route 3 showing. Photo: Roger Wallis.

WAR DRUM PEAK 2610m

A spectacular peak, located east of Snowside Mountain and along the northern fringe of War Drum Glacier. Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, coordinates 805-766.

1. Southwest Ridge. The SW ridge has a great deal of scrambling, some serious, then steep snow to the technical rock. A steep buttress and a headwall provides enjoyable climbing on good rock up to Class 5.7.

Glacier (III,5.7,s). Mark Bebie, Fred Beckey, August 1985. See Ogre Mountain for their exit route from this area.

THE GRIFFIN 2570m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, surveyed. The Griffin is a ridge of several summits located four km southeast of Snowside Mountain. Grid 810-725. There are five summits of which the fourth is the highest.

There is a pass at the western head of War Drum Glacier just north of the Griffin and southeast of Snowside Mountain.

1.Northeast Slopes. Ascend Ape or Noeick Glaciers from Ape Lake and cross the War Drum snowfield to climb the northeast flank. The first 3 peaks may be traversed (Class 3) or avoided via steep snow to the southeast. The fourth peak is highest and is not difficult (a Class 3 and 4 traverse). A rather long day return trip from Ape Lake. Glacier (IV,4,s). RC, August 16, 1964(b). Glenn Woodsworth was turned back because of influenza.

MOUNT JACOBSEN 3031m

Two high summits located about 3 km south of Ape Lake. From a camp on Ape Lake, it is a one day pack through passes on either side of Jacobsen to camp on the icefield beyond. (East side recommended.) (BCM 2002:110, 113 photos)

EAST SUMMIT 3031m

The higher of the two summits. The view from Ape Lake shows the glacier below the col between the summits. Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier. Surveyed.

1. West Face. From camp on the icefall to the south, ascend to the col between the summits. The climb is Class 3 on good rock of the west face directly to the top. Steep, and skillful route finding enabled them to make the ascent without roping up. Glacier (II,4,s,*). FB, AS, JW, 1958.

Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

In 1965, this route was reached by following an old moraine alongside one of the creeks which flow into Deer Lake off the slopes of the Jacobsens. This avoided several cliff bands on the flank of the east summit. They continued up the big snowfield (glacier) to the col between the summits.

Repeated in 1973 from the camp south of Deer Lake. From the col, climb excellent Class 3 rock, airy, veer right onto steep snow patches, and then more rock. This was more west face than west ridge.

2. Southwest Face. A later party ascended from before the col to make use of the SW face, which is a little more difficult. 1961(b). (GUIDE)

3. South Ridge. The party approached from the col between the Jacobsens. The south ridge is Class 3 to the top. Glacier (III,4,s). Jean Finley, Esther Kafer and Sheila Pilkington, July 28, 1965. Rated Class 4 because of the glacier.

From a camp on Jacobsen Knoll (an excellent bivouac site, above Ape Lake and north of East Jacobsen), go to the lowest notch in the west ridge (about two hours up the glacier). Descend the glacier on the far side, and sidehill on snow to the col at the base of Mt. Jacobsen. Ascend from the col. Glacier. BH; RH, July 21, 1980(b).

4. East Face. Make a high camp at the rock margin at the foot of the east face. A long snow and ice slope starts the east face. Reach the knife edged and precipitous arete leading to the final rock wall (used snow flukes for a token protection). The final 370m of rock (fine quality) requires much continuous Class 4 and 5 climbing with route finding crucial to find one's way through the blank sections. The blankest section, about four pitches from the summit ridge, had key handholds at just the right places.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.7,s,*). Fred Beckey, Michael Schurr, early Aug. 1973. (CAJ 58(1975):100; AAJ 1974:166). The maximum difficulty is a guess.

WEST SUMMIT 2970m

1. Upper West Wall. From upper Jacobsen Glacier, go to the first pass on the flanks of West Jacobsen, the pass to the west. The route lies on the right skyline, and then up the center face (photo, CAJ 37(1954):14). The rock is exceedingly steep and exposed in many places. There may be loose rock in the numerous chimneys. A good portion of the climb up to the ridge was a stiff Class 4. For descent, see Route 2.

Glacier (III,5.0,s). Jack Atkinson, Waldemar (Fips) Broda, John Dudra, July 11, 1953.

2. South Hanging Glacier. The descent route of Route 1. Descend the steep hanging glacier on the south side, traverse around the edge of the wall and climb back up to camp. This side faces the sun, and may avalanche (possible falling ice, hanging glacier). July 11, 1953. (See Rt. 3.)

3. North Face. Crampon up a steep snow tongue to the crest of a long spur north of the peak. Once on the spur, traverse along its east side and climb steep snow above a schrund to regain the crest at a rocky saddle. (Some of the party left the snow half-way up to a broad rubble-covered ledge, leading up and around a corner to the left; faster.)

Two rope lengths (delicate Class 5) go up a precipitous ridge. Easier rock, and snow, lead to the foot of a broad ice slope high on the right (west) side of the north face. Bypass the slope on the right by cutting across the head of an impressive ice couloir; this puts one on a rock rib which leads to the top of the ice slope.

Avoid a vertical rock step by traversing left around the foot of the rock wall, and entering a snow-ice couloir which cuts through the step to its top. An easy snow crest and rock go to the summit.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.5,s). August 1966. The difficulty is a guess.

Descent was by the southeast glacier to a broad band of snow which extends horizontally across toward the saddle between the east and west peaks. Follow a ledge system toward the saddle along the lower margin of the snowpatch. The snow gives out but the ledge continues before stopping. Find one's way down the seemingly vertical face via a series of interconnecting ledges to the talus below the saddle. Regain the route on the north spur.

4. West Face. Start from a camp on Ape Glacier right below the west face. The first part of this 400 meter face is Class 4. In the middle are five nice leads of Class 5 (hardest, 5.7) and the last part is Class 3. The rock on the difficult leads is very firm, and took 8 hours.

Descent was by the northeast face, and a traverse over to the east ridge just above the vertical part of the face, where there was rappelling to the saddle between the west and east peaks (4 rappels). Bivouac.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.7,s). John Halliday, Paul Kubik, Ed Zenger, August 1975. (CAJ 59(1976):62)

Mount Fyles from the southeast (aerial). Photo: Roger Wallis.

MOUNT FYLES 2770m

Mount Fyles terminates the ridge running northwest from Mongol Mtn., overlooking Fyles Glacier. (BCM 2002:114, 113 photo). Map 93D/1.

NORTHEAST SUMMIT ca. 2740m

Climbed by the 1970 party from a camp on the rock island between Fyles and Ape Glaciers (see Access). They made a cairn. (CAJ 54(1971):92)

According to Fred Beckey (1973), there are a few awkward moves, and the view is magnificent. Route not stated.

MIDDLE SUMMIT (highest)

1. East Face, Southwest Ridge. From Ape Lake, ascend Fyles Glacier and climb through a heavily crevassed section to the east face of Mount Fyles. Continue to the col between the two southeastern summits, the northeastern of which is the highest. The southwest ridge of the middle summit has an easy, short Class 5 section. Ice, Glacier (III,5.3,s). August 1964(b). The difficulty is a guess.

The worst of the crevasse system may be avoided by climbing the north ridge to a northern summit and dropping down east to snow beyond. (GUIDE)

The fine high camp in 2002 was on a large rock island which separates the lower Fyles Glacier from the Ape Glacier (see Access). This site was first used by Gary Colliver and the 1970 party.

Mount Fyles, Route 1, can be reached from camp on the West Jacobsen-East (Lesser) Mongol col (1973). Traverse below the Dudra-Fyles ridge on ramps and shelves.

2. Southeast Shoulder, Northeast Ridge (?). From Jacobsen Knoll (an excellent bivouac site, above Ape Lake and north of East Jacobsen), cross Ape Glacier to the southeast shoulder, and up snow to the rock ridge with false summits. There is a large gap after the last false summit. Go down the rotten rock, flank the final peak on snow, and then easy climbing up the back side of the summit.

A rotten spur was climbed to regain the ascent route after trying to descend the glacier (stopped by crevasses). July 22, 1980(b).

SOUTHWEST SUMMIT ca. 2760m

The southwest summit is an easy scramble from the col. Glacier.

FA by Richard Culbert and Glenn Woodsworth (August 1964b) during the confusion of which summit is higher. (GUIDE)

MOUNT DUDRA 2765m

Mount Dudra is north-northwest of the Central Mongol, and southeast of Mount Fyles, much closer to the Central Mongol. Surveyed.

1. Southeast Ridge. The climb started from a camp on the rock island between Fyles and Ape Glaciers (see Access), and an arduous ascent of the **north** side of the east-central col to the East Mongol (which see, after Route 3. Any route that puts one on the eastern Mongol can put one onto Mount Dudra; Class IV possible bivouac).

After this, they descended, and climbed a major bergschrund (some Class 5 rock), and good Class 4 rock ribs leading to the ridge crest just north of the col north of the Central Mongol. The route on the southeast ridge is stepped with buttresses, bypassed on good granite to the east (lichens).

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.6,s). July 1970. (CAJ 54(1971):92; AAJ 1971:393). Repeated by Karl Ricker (who provided most of the description), ACC party, July 24, 1973. The difficulty is a guess.

THE MONGOLS 2850m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier. Four summits located west of Mount Jacobsen, the Southwest, Central, East (lesser) and Southeast.

SOUTHWEST SUMMIT (GENGHIS; **highest**) 2850m

Coordinates 880-690. Located 3.3 km northeast of Ogre Mountain.

1. Southwest Glacier. Go through the Mongol-Jacobsen pass and around the icefield plateau south of the Mongols. Skirt the foot of the south ridge of Genghis and ascend directly up the southwest glacier, keeping quite close to the southwest ridge all the way. There are two summits of equal elevation. A cairn was built on southeastern summit (easier one). Descent was by the same way. Glacier (III,4,s). August 1966.

MONGOL MOUNTAIN (CENTRAL SUMMIT; OGEDAI) 2825m

1. Southwest Ridge, Traverse. The ascent was made from a camp on the icefield near the base of the Mongols. The central Mongol was climbed by its southwest ridge, Class 4. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). August 8, 1961(b) Descent was by the east face.

Repeated in 1980(b). The east face is described as a ridge. From the east col (Pogo Col) down, there are scree-laden ledges. Rappel through a cornice to the bottom of the bergschrund.

2. East Face. The descent route from Route 1, down the steep east rock face to Pogo Col, west of the East (Lesser) Summit.

Ascended by the Hummingbird Buttress party of the East (Lesser) summit, 1973, "an airy walk".

The ascent to Pogo Col is easy glacier capped by upper rock rubble slopes (described by Karl Ricker, 1973. See the repeat in Route 1). The ease of ascent or descent depends on snow conditions and bridging of the bergschrund.

EAST SUMMIT (Lesser; KUBLAI or Pogo) 2760m

Coordinates 897-698.

1. South Gully, West Ridge. The eastern Mongol was climbed from the col between it and the central summit (easy; Pogo Col), reached from the glacier to the south (bergschrund, see central summit), or by descending the steep east face from the higher summit (central summit, Route 2).

A piton was used for descent at the head of the gully. Ice, Glacier. (II,5.0,s). August 3, 1961(b). (GUIDE). Repeated in 1970 (AAJ 1971:393).

2. East Buttress (Hummingbird Buttress). Start from a camp near the West Jacobsen-East (Lesser) Mongol col. This is a rock buttress rising from the col; lichen encrusted rocks of Class 3-4. Glacier. Ron Matthews, Hamish Mutch, Karl Ricker, July 23, 1973.

3. Southeast Ridge. The southeast ridge was ascended by the group of Route 2 of the Southeast Summit, July 29, 1973. Glacier. They descended the south face on snow.

The East Summit (East Mongol) was climbed by the 1970 party by an arduous ascent of the **north side** of the col (Pogo Col) between the eastern and central summits direct from Ape Glacier. It is easy glacier capped by upper rock rubble slopes. Ice, Glacier. (CAJ 54(1971):68)

SOUTHEAST SUMMIT 2670m

1. Northwest Ridge. FA by the Hummingbird Buttress group of the East (Lesser) Mongol. They scrambled south below the ridge to avoid the East Summit. There is an abrupt Class 4 pitch on the northwest ridge, rotten. Glacier. July 23, 1973.

Descended by the party of Route 2. The descent of the northwest ridge to the East Summit-Southeast Summit col is nasty, with loose holds, no belay stance and rock too rotten to hold a piton. Not recommended.

2. South Ridge. The south ridge is mostly on rock, elegant, Class 3 with some interesting pitches. Glacier. Harriet and Robert Kruszyna, Pat Guilbride, Dominic Neuhaus, Francis Soges, July 29, 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):66 map)

Ice worms were observed, 250 per square foot on a warm day, at the Hendricks' campsite under near the base of the Mongol Peaks on the icefield, 1961. There were also many hummingbirds. (See PATC article.)

DOUBTFUL TOWER 2515m

Doubtful Tower (8250 feet) is northeast of Taleomey Tower and west of the Southwest Mongol, on the west side of the major col between Mongol and Jacobsen (and Taleomey) Glaciers, the pass (col) bordering between the two glaciers. It was approached from Ape Lake, to War Drum Glacier and Mongol Glacier.

1. Northeast Face, East Ridge. About halfway up the col, the party went into a large moat and gained the northeast face. The rock was solid on the first few pitches, but was rotten higher, Class 5.5 to 5.7. Followed obvious weaknesses but solid anchors were few. After eight hours, the east ridge and solid rock were reached.

Exposed climbing on or near the east ridge led to the summit in an hour. They bivouacked after several rappels down the face.

At first light, they climbed down and rappelled the rest of the exposed, treacherous face. Ice, Glacier (V,5.7,s). Mark S. Dale, Brad McCarroll, with support from Fred Beckey, August 21, 1979. (AAJ 1982:162)

Ogre Mountain, south glacier, and Taleomey Tower (right), (aerial). Photo: Roger Wallis.

TALEOMEY TOWER 2700m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, coordinates 849-682 (west summit), 1.6 km north-northwest of Ogre Mtn.

Taleomey Tower apparently has poor quality rock (Fred Beckey; CAJ 60(1986):82), but he did not approach the peak.

OGRE MOUNTAIN 2950m

Located 3 km northwest of Mount Rimmon; south of Taleomey Tower, and southwest of the Mongol Peaks. Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier.

1. South Glacier, West Ridge. Approached by backpacking up the Taleomey River from South Bentinck Arm. Ascend glacier from the south (bergschrund) to gain the west ridge. Steep snow climbing above the bergschrund. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). 1958. (CAJ 48(1965):27)

2. Southeast Ridge. Start on the southeast rock face below the ridge; one snow crest is intimidating. The southeast ridge is partly a high angle snow edge. Upon intercepting the ridge, the route is easy but at times obscure and spectacular. Ice, Glacier (III,5.0,s), August 4, 1961(b).

Descent was by the west ridge and the northwest glacier, to the base of Ember Mountain, before they could turn east to camp. See Route 3.

3. Northwest Face. Reach the glacier between Taleomey Tower and Ember Mountain by helicopter from the Bella Coola valley. Climb a spectacular glacier, then crevasse problems to a protruding rock ridge west of the summit. Rock pitches on sound granite reach the final summit ridge and the original route. Descent by the same route.

The party then hiked out along the uplands of the Noeick River to a road in the valley of Nusatsum River to the Bella Coola Valley (three days) after climbing War Drum Peak.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.6,s). Mark Bebie, Fred Beckey, August 1985. The difficulty is a guess.

EMBER MOUNTAIN 2570m

West of Ogre Mtn. Very poor volcanic rock. (CAJ 69(1986):82; AAJ 1986:183). No record of complete ascent. Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier.

CENTRAL MONARCH GROUP

MAPS- 92M/16 Sheemahant River, 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, 93N/13 Knot Lakes, 93C/4 Junker Lake

The Central Monarch Group is bounded by Ape Creek, upper Jacobsen Glacier, upper Taleomey Glacier, and Taleomey River on the north. Talchako Glacier and the Monarch Icefield are on the east. The northern edge of the Monarch Icefield is on the north border, and Hilder Creek and upper Sumquolt Creek on the south and southwest.

The Talchako Valley is said to be one of the last dwelling places of the Sasquatch. Another creature here is the Sninik, a Sasquatch-like being, the color of a blue jay, which eats the bodies of the dead and is named after the outflow winds of winter.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1953- Jack Atkinson, Waldemar (Fips) Broda, John Dudra, Howard Rode (CAJ 37(1954):7 photos, map).

1958- Floyd Burnette, Richard Houston, Al Steck, Jim Wilson. (CAJ 48(1965):27)

1961(a)- Rich. Houston, Geo. Whitmore, Jim Wilson. (CAJ 48(1965):28; AAJ 1962:244)

1961(b)- Sterling Hendricks, Don Hubbard, Alvin Peterson, Arnold Wexler. (AAJ 1962:245; CAJ 45(1962):43 photos, PATC 31 (No.3), July-Sept. 1962:43)

1962- Ashlyn Armour-Brown, Richard Culbert. (CAJ 46(1963):49)

1963(a)- Phil Bettler, Rich. Houston, Jim and Leslie Wilson. (CAJ 48(1965):35-37; AAJ 1964:197)

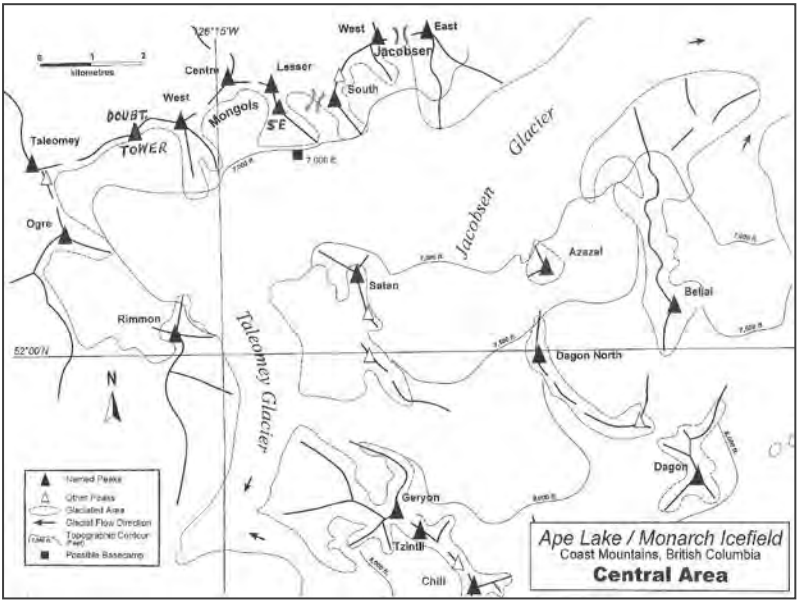
1963(b)- Jos. Firey, Joan Firey, Frank de Saussure, George Whitmore. (GUIDE; AAJ 1964:197; CAJ 48(1965):35-37)

1980- Eleen Baumann, Erin Corey, Richard G. Mitchell Jr., Anson Moore. (CAJ 64(1981):103; AAJ 1981:198). Also N. Monarch Group.

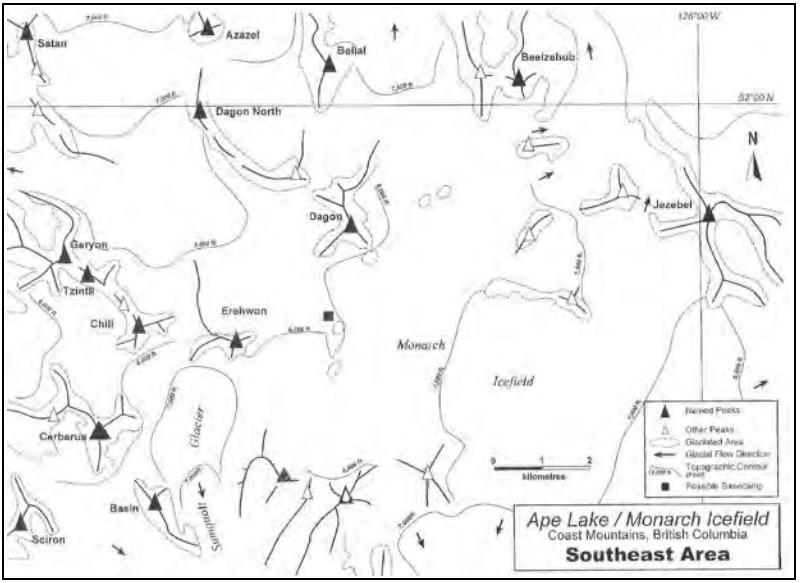
1988- Jos. Firey, David Knudson, Peter Renz. (CAJ 72(1989):108 photo)

2002- Monika Bittel, Norbert Eckert, Erich Hinze, David Hughes, Theo Mosterman. (BCM 2004:124)

CAJ 1965 has accounts of various trips to the Saugstad – Monarch area from 1951 through 1964.



Roger Wallis



Roger Wallis

The symbol) (means a pass.

Monarch Icefield Approaches:

The best approach by far is from Ape Lake. Passes on either side of Mount Jacobsen may be used to reach the icefield in one day from the lake, but the best route located at the present time goes first to Deer Lake and then works around the east and south sides of Mount Jacobsen over meadows, moraine, slabs, and woods to the icefield of Jacobsen Glacier. The eastern rim of the icefield could be reached in a day's pack from head of Success Creek. (See approaches to Eastern Monarch Group.)

Since the draining of Ape Lake in 1984, helicopter transport has been preferred. Many people walk out. See 'The Trail to Ape Lake', above.

The glacial pass between Jacobsen Glacier and the upper Taleomey Glacier basin (above the Taleomey icefall) is just south of the Mongols. The northern head of the Monarch Icefield is just east of this glacial pass.

Snow basins south and east of Cerberus Mountain may be reached in two long days' pack across the icefield from Ape Lake. Use the pass between Erehwon Mountain and Chili Tower. The glacier south of Tzintli Peak may be reached from the east via a pass north of Cerberus Mtn., or directly from the icefield by crossing the Chili- Tzintli saddle.

On July 3, 1953, John Dudra and friends skied from Ape Lake over the West Jacobsen-Mongol pass, **passing (airdrop) along the northeast side of the Dagon Ridge and headed southeast to Monarch Mountain.** On icefields, **distances are deceptive, and the danger of becoming lost amid a maze of glaciers in cloud should not be underestimated (carry a compass).** The rock is generally fairly sound.

An expedition of 1958 packed into the southwest part of the icefield in four days via Taleomey River. General references are CAJ 1954, 1962; AAJ 1954, 1962; SIERRA, Apr. 1959; PATC 31 (No.3) 1962:43.

The 1980 group placed a camp near the glacial pass on the Monarch Icefield between Erehwon Mountain and Mount Dagon, and later moved the camp to the base (south side) of Mount Azazel.

UNNAMED 2539m

Maps 93D/1 and 93C/4. Height 8330 feet. This party climbed the easternmost summit of the four-spired peak two km north of Talchako, before climbing Talchako. Eleven hours round trip. Ray Borbon, Drew Brayshaw, July 26, 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):98; AAJ 2005:216)

The approach is long, and there is much talus and rotten rock. Consult the CME for details, under Talchako N2 Trip Reports, which also has Talchako Mountain Route 4 description.

TALCHAKO MOUNTAIN 3040m

Talchako Mountain is a triple summited pyramid located east of Ape Lake. Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, surveyed. It is at least a three day trip from Ape Lake. (BCM 2004:125, 126 photos)

1. FA by the native people, date and tribe unknown. Probably by Rt. 2.

2. South Face, Southeast Ridge. Traverse around the south side of Ape Lake (outlet not fordable then, but dry now, 2011) and cross the moraine and meadows to the east, camping on a very large meadow bench at 1680m (5500 feet) to the southwest of Talchako. The party completed the climb from here in 15.5 hours return.

Traverse at constant elevation under Talchako's south face, coming to a bluff overlooking a rocky basin with a small glacier at its head; leave the heather behind, cross the basin, and traverse to the base of a huge terminal moraine. Ascend to the moraine crest, and ascend to the east of the main couloir in this face. (Talchako has tremendous moraines, requiring an unusual effort to surmount.) The climb is on easy rock, very long, the last being Class 3. Of the three summits (all were ascended), the west is highest, although a later party left their cairn on the central peak.

The FRA party found a curious semi-circle of stones (1.2m across) on the western summit slab (see Route 1).

(IV,3,s). FRA August 2, 1961(a). (CAJ 48(1965):31 photo)

The second known ascent of Route 2 was in fog and snow, August 17, 1961(b). (CAJ 45(1962):46). The footing on the peak was treacherous because of wet lichens, and the Hendricks party roped up. Before roping up, a slip on the slippery wet lichen almost cost Hendricks his life. There were mountain goats, and it was very scenic when clear.

3. South Couloir, South Face. From the camp at 1700m (5580 feet), about 2.5 hours southwest from the south side of Talchako (Un. 2610m just below), cross alpine scrub and two large moraines. (See Route 2.) After starting the route, go left and climb the long, steep, prominent gully on the south side of the peak, which leads to the upper snow face two thirds of the way up the south face. Crampon up the south face to the west summit (highest). (III,3,s). July 29, 2002.

4. Northeast Buttress (Up in Smoke). The name derives from a forest fire. From a helicopter camp, cross the toe of the northeast glacier and scramble up the southeast flank. Much scree and some Class 4.

For the northeast buttress of Talchako (1000m), it took 4 hours to hike to its base; they climbed 16 pitches the first day. The first 10 were mostly Class 5.6 with a few harder places. Stay near the buttress crest at first, but go left at overhanging sections. Eventually climb a gentle gully about 150m left of the crest (loose rock, meltwater). Near Pitch 15 was the first

ice patch, skirted on its left. There is a broad ledge system just over the crest on the north face (bivouac on a sidewalk-like ledge above an 800m drop).

Climb up two pitches on ice (ice screws). A few rope lengths higher, climb three pitches on a steep rock band separating the two snow patches on the upper ridge (5.8). At the second snow patch, there is a ledge system at its left, following it on the east side of the crest, walking and then Class 5.8.

Two pitches go to the east summit. All three were climbed; the west summit is highest. The central has Whitmore's Klim can. Twenty seven to 30 pitches. Ice (V,5.8,s). Ray Borbon, Drew Brayshaw, James Nakagami, July 28-29, 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):98; AAJ 2005:216 marked photo)

Descend on steep scree. A 1000m lower, exit the descent gully and contour along the base of the south face. Cross a deep, difficult gully to camp.

UNNAMED 2610m

Altitude 8550 feet, located 2.8 km directly west of Talchako Mountain. Two peaks of 2700m (8850 feet) are between it and Talchako, on the west ridge of Talchako. It was climbed from a helicopter camp at 1700m (5580 feet), about 2.5 hours southwest from the south side of Talchako. Ascend the southeast glacier, and to top. Glacier. July 30, 2002. (BCM 2004:126)

MOUNT GRIFFITHS 2670m

Map 93D/1. Altitude 8750 feet, at grid 005-673 south of Jacobsen Glacier and on the ridge north of the west summit of Mount Beelzebub (true position). It is prominent from Ape Lake. (CAJ 69(1986):58)

1. South Ridge. Approach up the glacier on the west side. The south ridge is a long and relatively easy corniced ridge (April). Glacier (III,4,s). Stephen Fuller, Don Serl, April 1983. (CAJ 68(1985):52)

MOUNT RATCLIFF 3015m

Map 93C/4 Junker Lake, grid 953-674 just north of the falsely named Mt. Ratcliff (below). Surveyed. Located west of the snout of Talchako Glacier. Ratcliff may be climbed from a camp to the west of the lower Talchako Glacier. This may be reached in 1/2 day from Pandemonium Pass by descending through forests and crossing the Talchako Glacier, or by a half day march across the same glacier from the head of Success Creek. (See map in Eastern Monarch Group.) For both see approaches to the Monarch Mountain Area. (CAJ 48(1965):33 photo)

1. East Ridge. From camp at 1830m (6000 feet) above the Talchako Glacier and southeast of Mount Ratcliff, climb to the glacier in the basin to the south of Mount Ratcliff's east ridge. Walk up the glacier and ascend a steep scree gully to the east ridge just below the final summit at 2440m (8000 feet) at a large gendarme. Bypass the gendarme on the left, and one Class 4 lead goes over the next tower. Climb the ice ridge to summit; about 9 hours return from camp. The entire east ridge comprises a Class 4 rock climb due to gendarmes. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Ashlyn Armour-Brown, Richard Culbert, June 16, 1962. (GUIDE)

Also climbed by the party of the Eastern Monarch Group, 1977(a). They also climbed a 2710m (8900 feet) summit (Goat Mtn.) on the second ridge due south of Ratcliff. Early August 1977(a).

Several other summits south of Mount Ratcliff may be approached from a similar camp. (CAJ 46(1963):48 error; is E ridge)

2. South Gully. The descent route of Rt. 1. Descend directly down an ice and scree gully to glacier to south. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). June 16, 1962.

3. West Face, North Ridge. From Ape Lake, pack to Deer Lake and cross Jacobsen Glacier to the canyon east of Mount Beelzebub. Ascend south to cross two saddles, the first in Mount Jezebel's northeast ridge, and the second to the northeast across the glacial basin beyond. Two days' pack to the head of glacier west of Mount Ratcliff. Climb the west face to the snow to the summit ridge north of highest point, then follow rocks up the west edge of the summit icefield to the top. A long Class 3 rock climb. Rated 4 because of the glacier. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). 1963(a).

4. West Glacier. The descent route of Rt. 3. (CAJ 48(1965):37)

UNNAMED 2760m

Map 93C/4 Junker Lake, grid 955-660. Altitude 9050 feet. Located west of the snout of Talchako Glacier. Erroneously marked as Mt. Ratcliff.

UNNAMED (GOAT MTN.) 2730m

Map 93C/4 Junker Lake, southwest corner. Grid 952-653. Height 8950 feet. It is located 2.2 km due south of the true Mount Ratcliff, and south of the false Mt. Ratcliff. Easy. Mike Bialos, Donald Goodman, Gene Mickle, Paul Wagenaar, August 1977. (CAJ 61(1978):143)

UNNAMED 2610m

Located 1.7 km north of Mount Belial, on the north ridge of Belial. Visible from the Ape Lake campsite, southeast of Mount Jacobsen's east summit. FA by a BCMC group in late July of 1965. (summit cairn record). Also ascended by a KMC party, August 1985, who traversed, descending second gully south from the summit, to glacier. (loose rock; KK 28:34)

LILLITH PEAK 2620m

Map 93D/1. Coordinates 975-661, 0.5 km northwest of Mount Belial. Height 8600 feet. Directly east of camp at the base of Mount Azazel on the south side. (CAJ 64(1981):103; AAJ 1981:198).

1. West Face, North Ridge. The north ridge is enjoyable. (It appears very short.) No details available. Glacier. June 29, 1980.

2. Southeast Ridge. This group traversed the saddle one half kilometer southwest (really southeast) to Mount Belial. June 29, 1980.

MOUNT BEELZEBUB 2810m

Located 6.4 km west of Mount Ratcliff. Surveyed. It is misplaced on map 92M/16 Sheemahant River (the summit, 7850 feet, is far too low) and is on map 93D/1, coordinates 017-654 on the southeast corner.

Mt. Beelzebub, a double summit, is east of Mts. Azazel and Belial on the same map, and northeast of Mount Dagon.

1. West Ridge. From the southeast end of Ape Lake, pack past Deer Lake and cross Jacobsen Glacier to the canyon immediately east of Beelzebub. Circle south of Beelzebub to gain the foot of the west ridge. Follow this to the summit over Class 3 rock. The recorded ascent is of the highest (eastern) of three summits. Glacier (III,4,s). August 8, 1963(a). Repeated in 2010, to the east (higher) summit. Rated Class 4 because of the glacier. (CAJ 94 (2011):76)

MOUNT BELIAL 2640m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, south border. Near the south end of a north-south trending ridge. Located 2.7 km east-southeast of Mt. Azazel.

1. Northeast Ridge. The party started from camp above Deer Lake, three km southeast of Ape Lake. Cross Jacobsen Glacier (a tangle of crevasses and ice ridges), stay on the glacier northeast of the peak and then to easy snow and rock of the short northeast ridge of the mountain; six hours from camp.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). BCMC, Fred Brownsword, Dan Chercover, Jean Finlay, John Harris, Esther Kafer, Frederika Mendel, Sheila Pilkington, Mary Wells, July 27, 1965. (AAJ 1966:154; CAJ 49(1966):75 marked map)

2. Northwest Ridge. Very short. Climbed on a traverse from Lillith (which see). June 29, 1980. The party of 1980 found the numerals "1979" scraped on lichens near the summit. There were at least two previous ascents to 1980.

3. East Side. Class 3. Glacier. (BCM 1984:44)

MOUNT AZAZEL 2475m

Map 93D/1, southern border. Just north of the north end of the curving ridge of Mount Dagon. It is a flat-topped nunatak. Surveyed.

1. South Face. Reached from a camp on heather south above Deer Lake (given in N. Monarch Group). The south face is a boulder slope, a scramble. Glacier. Harriet and Robert Kruszyna, Dominic Neuhaus. July 30, 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):95 map, photo)

Also climbed in 1980 from camp at the base of Azazel (south side; see Monarch Icefield approaches). There was a mountain goat on the summit.

MOUNT SATAN (MOLOCH, HORNET) 2550m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier. Surveyed. Mount Satan is located 5 km south-southwest of Mount Jacobsen.

1. Northwest Slope, North Ridge. From camp on the icefield south of Mount Jacobsen, ascend the northwest slope with Taleomey Glacier below on the right. As the snow of the northwest slopes becomes steeper and icier, go right to a rock outcrop. It is only difficult enough to keep one mentally and physically alert. Then traverse the ridge from the north to the south summit. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). 1958. Repeated, 1961(b) & 1973.

2. Rock Wall (South Summit). Descend the steep, broken rock wall of the south summit to the glacier. This is the descent route of the Hendricks party of August 2, 1961, who ascended by Route 1. (AAJ 1962; PATC 31 (No.3), July-Sept. 1962:43)

MOUNT RIMMON 2580m

Map 93D/1 Jacobsen Glacier, south border. Mt. Rimmon is west of the head of Taleomey Glacier, and directly west-southwest of Mt. Satan.

1. South Side. From upper Taleomey Glacier, circumnavigate the mountain to approach from the west and south. Take advantage of a diagonal shelf or fault line and then a gully, using one piton for protection. On return, rappel twice down the gully. Glacier (III,5.4,s). By the Hendricks party, August 9, 1961(b). Also BCM 1984:44.

UNNAMED 2530m

Altitude 8300 feet, within the bend of Talchako Glacier on map 93N/13 Knot Lakes, and two kilometers east of Mount Jezebel.

This is probably the mountain climbed by Henry Hall, John H. Storer with Hans Fuhrer, July 18, 1936, from a camp near Success Lakes in the Eastern Monarch Group, and crossing Talchako Glacier, route not stated. (CAJ 24(1936):32)

MOUNT JEZEBEL 2645m

Map 93N/13 Knot Lakes. Located within the bend of Talchako Glacier and 5 km southeast of Mount Beelzebub.

1. Northwest Ridge. The ascent was from the glacier east of Mount Beelzebub (which see), by way of the northwest ridge, a walk. Glacier. August 7, 1963(a). (CAJ 48(1965):37; AAJ 1964:197; BCM 1984:44)

UNNAMED 2420m

Altitude 7940 feet. Located two km west of Mount Jezebel. It was ascended by the ski group of Phil Hammer, Janet Nootka, John Pearson and Betsy and Brian Waddington in May, 1996. (CME)

Just after, three of the group died in an avalanche on Cerberus Mountain.

DAGON NORTH 2580m

On the north end of the long ridge (curving to the southeast to Mount Dagon), 1.7 km south of Azazel. The summit lies on the border between maps 93D/1 and 92M/16, just south of Mount Azazel.

1. North Ridge. Climbed by the steep north snow ridge from the glacier, from camp on heather south above Deer Lake (N. Monarch Gr.).

Glacier (III,4,s) Harriet and Robert Kruszyna, Pat Guilbride, Dominic Neuhaus. July 30, 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):95 map)

Dagon Northwest, seen from the northeast. The east ridge is to the left, the north ridge to the right. The route to the Dagon - Dagon Northwest col is around the southwest ridge of Mount Dagon. Mount Belial is on the right side of the picture. (PC: RW) Photo: Roger Wallis.

Mount Dagon from the south, with the southwest ridge. The ridge behind it is the west ridge of Dagon Northwest. The long curving northwest ridge contains Dagon Northwest and Dagon North.
The right hand ridge of Dagon is the southeast ridge.
The summit of Dagon Northwest is just to the left, which is seen from the south, with the west ridge.
Behind that ridge, at the left, rise the two summits of Mount Jacobsen in the Northern Monarch Group. Photo: Roger Wallis.

DAGON NORTHWEST 2760m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River, north border. Altitude 9050 feet. Grid 974-633 (947-633 in reference, error).

1. East Ridge. Roger Wallis approached on skis from the camp east-southeast of Erehwon Mountain. The route to the Dagon - Dagon Northwest col is around the southwest ridge of Mount Dagon. (PC: RW, marked photo).

The trip, and the east snow ridge, are very long. Traverse the east ridge a long way, and then along a rock ridge, scrambling, to the top.

Glacier (III,4,s). FRA Roger Wallis, August 6, 2010. There was a cairn on the summit but no record. It is rated Class 4 because of the glacier. (CAJ 94 (2011):76 map; PC: RW)

In the summer of 2010, The skiing was made difficult by sun cups at times more than one meter across. In the camp east-southeast of Erehwon Mountain, the weather was at times very stormy with high winds, or very cold (-20 degrees C) and the pond at the camp was frozen over, or with much melting from the heat. At the end of the trip, one tent stood on a snow pedestal almost one half meter high ! (PC: Roger Wallis)

MOUNT DAGON 2865m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River. Northeast of Erehwon Mountain, at the south end of a long ridge, curving southeast from Dagon North.

The 1980 group placed a camp on the glacial pass between Erehwon Mountain and Dagon (see Approaches, above). Their lost airdrop was found in 2010 between Beelzebub and Dagon. (CAJ 94 (2011):77)

The route south to Monarch Mountain in 1953 passed along the northeast side of the Dagon Ridge.

1. South Face. From camp between Erehwon and Dagon. The south face is of good rock, difficulty not stated. Glacier. June 25, 1980.

2. Southwest Ridge. The descent route of Route 1. June 25, 1980. The ascent of the southwest ridge is easy but exposed. Glacier.

3. West Face, Northwest Ridge. The climbing party approached on skis from the camp east-southeast of Erehwon Mountain, with Roger Wallis continuing to Dagon Northwest. Glacier. Paul Geddes, Norman Greene, Patrick Lloyd, Wm. McKenzie. August 6, 2010. (CAJ 94 (2011):76 map)

MOUNT GERYON 2960m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River. Surveyed. Geryon is the highest and northernmost of the summits on a ridge north of Cerberus Mountain and southeast of Taleomey Glacier. It is northwest of Tzintli Peak. Poor rock on southeast ridge (BCM 1984:44).

1. Northeast Ridge. It is a two day march across icefields from Ape Lake to camp in the basin east of Geryon. Cross the bergschrund on the east face near its north end, and climb mixed rock and snow to the northeast ridge, and climb the ridge with some respectable climbing near the top. They were in a hurry and made no cairn.

Glacier. Al Steck, Jim Wilson, 1958. (CAJ 48(1965):27)

2. Southeast Ridge. From camp south of Tzintli Peak, cross ice to the southeast ridge and ascend over Class 4 loose rock. The party used the easier west ridge for descent, involving a short section of more difficult snow crest. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). August 8, 1963(b). (CAJ 48(1965):35)

3. West Ridge. The descent route of Route 2 (which see). Easy. One stretch necessitated straddling a narrow snow ridge, and could be adverse under bad snow and ice conditions. (CAJ 48(1965):35)

4. South Face, West Ridge. The south face of Mount Geryon was skied to the west ridge (glacier), ascended by John Baldwin, Steven Ludwig and Helen Sovdat in mid-May 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):36 photos)

TZINTLI PEAK (CLEAVER) 2915m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River. Surveyed. A sharp, double summit located between Mount Geryon and Chili Tower.

NORTHWEST SUMMIT (higher)

1. Southwest Gully. The party traversed both summits from a camp near Cerberus south of the objective. The Geryon-Tzintli ridge (not the col) may be reached by a Class 4 rock chimney and ice gully leading close under the NW summit, NW ridge. The rock is sound and steep.

Climb directly up the steep, broken ridge to the summit. The traverse to the lower SE summit is not very difficult. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). August 7, 1963(b). (GUIDE; CAJ 48(1965):35)

2. Southeast Ridge. Descended to the northwest ridge of the 10m lower southeast summit.

SOUTHEAST SUMMIT

1. Northwest Ridge. Ascended on traverse from the northwest summit, a broad ridge.

2. Southeast Rib. Descend the southeast rib for a way, and leave the rib crest and go onto the south face. Work down a broad ledge and into a loose gully which is crossed to reach the snow. This is the most difficult climbing of the traverse. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). 1963(b). (error in GUIDE; CAJ 48(1965):35)

FLATTOP 2790m

Altitude 9150 feet. Grid 939-605. Located between Tzintli and Chili Peaks.

1. Northeast Face Southeast Ridge. Glacier. FRA Paul Geddes, Norman Greene, Patrick Lloyd, Wm. McKenzie, August 9, 2010. (CAJ 94 (2011):76 map)

CHILI PEAK 2895m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River. Surveyed. Located north-northeast of Cerberus Mountain, west of Erehwon Mountain, and southeast of Tzintli Peak (on the same ridge with Geryon-Tzintli). It appears that what is marked on map 92M/16 as Chili Tower is actually Chili Peak. It has steep, clean rock which is broken enough to permit free climbing.

1. Southwest Ridge. From camp to the south and west, near Cerberus, traverse the glacier under the west side of Chili Tower to the base of the southwest ridge. This is Class 3 direct, but most difficulties may be avoided by crossing a gully to easier rock about 60m below the summit. Glacier (II,4,s). August 9, 1963(b). (GUIDE)

Chili Peak was climbed by its southwest ridge, a short, easy climb on very good rock. Class 4 because of glacier. Glacier. August 9, 1963(b). (CAJ 48(1965):35)

Erehwon Mountain from the southeast, from the northwest ridge of Far East Half Dome. Photo: Roger Wallis.

Base camp in 2010 was located in a glacial basin 2.1 km east-southeast of Erehwon Mountain. There was a pond.

CHILI TOWER (CHILLICOOTIN TOWER) 2790m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River. Located north-northeast of Cerberus Mountain, west of Erehwon Mountain, and southeast of Tzintli Peak (on the same ridge with Geryon-Tzintli). (BCM 2002:112 photo). From a camp in the basin (1961), it is a very striking pillar of rock. From the back side, it is much easier.

The lower southern summit (Chili Tower) was reached on July 28, 1961(a) by Richard Houston, George Whitmore and Jim Wilson by an easy snow slope to the west, with a little scrambling through some boulders at the top. (CAJ 48(1965):30)

EREHWON MOUNTAIN 2760m

A snow dome northeast of Cerberus Mountain, and east of Chili Tower. Erehwon is "Nowhere" spelled backwards. Map 92M/16.

1. North Glacier. From camp on the icefield below the base of the Mongols, the group approached, from the icefields to the north, to the Monarch Icefield, 13 km away to the south-southeast. Moving right because of the bergschrund, they required an ice piton to cross the bergschrund. A rock piton farther up protected the leader in breaking through the snow cornice to the ridge above.

On the descent, the rotten rock gave no place for a rappel piton, so a large-size boulder was sunk in the snow with a sling attached to rappel the bergschrund. They returned to camp the same day.

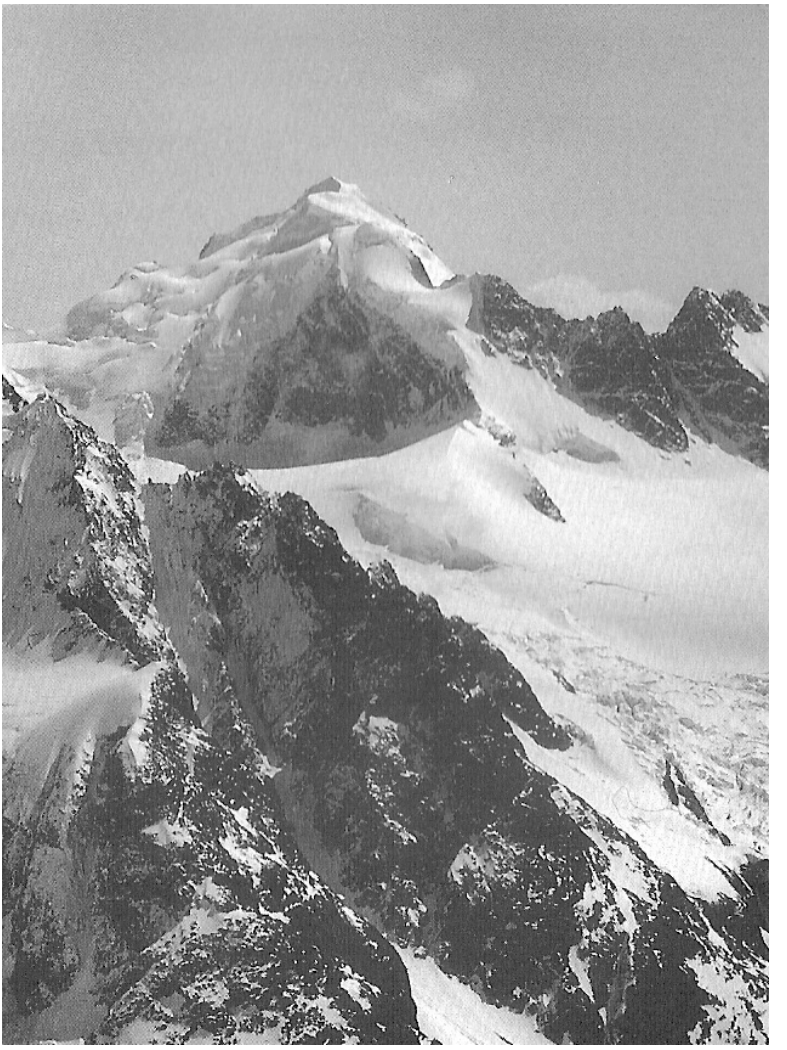
Ice, Glacier (IV,5.0,s). August 7, 1961(b)

Ascent from the south is likely not difficult. (GUIDE)

2. East Ridge. From camp between Erehwon and Dagon (see Monarch Icefield approaches). Descent was to the north. Glacier. June 24, 1980.

3. North Face. Paul Geddes, Norman Greene, Patrick Lloyd, Wm. McKenzie, August 4, 2010. (CAJ 94 (2011):76 map)

There are fossils southeast of Sumquolt Glacier, found near the 1980m (6500 feet) summit, on the ridge ('Obstreperous Ridge') southeast of the glacier. Map 92M/16. They climbed the Class 4 northeast ridge and descended the easier ridge to the southwest. Richard Culbert, Michael Warr, (GSC), 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):196; GUIDE2)



Mount Geryon (foreground) and Cerberus Mountain, from the north. Photo: John Baldwin.

Cerberus Mountain from the southwest (aerial).
Photo: John Scurlock (2007).

CERBERUS MOUNTAIN 3138m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River. Surveyed height 10,295 feet. Located south-west of Erehwon Mountain. It is also south of Tzintli Peak and Chili Tower, (BCM 1984:41 photo; CAJ 48(1965):22 photo).

1. South Ridge, West Face. It is a two day pack from Ape Lake across the icefields to camp in the basin east of Cerberus Mountain, or adjacent to the south ridge. A little Class 4 rock work is required to reach the crest of the south ridge. About halfway up, the ridge levels off and then rises again in an ever-steepening curve. Small holds lead up a slab and around a corner to the right into a chimney, then easier ground. The south ridge went easily, but loose rock.

Then make an ascending traverse of the west face to the summit snowcap. The summit pitch overhung the north face. Glacier (III,5.0,s). July 27, 1961(a). (Date, in summit cairn record, was found by Hendricks party in 1961, who also climbed the south ridge.) CAJ 48(1965):28

2. West-Northwest Ridge. From the pass at the head of the west branch of Sumquolt Glacier, gain a col in the west-northwest ridge (the ridge bends west), ascend a Class 3-4 rib of sound rock to a minor saddle. Some of the rock is Class 5, and one rappel was made.

From the minor saddle, the snow just north of the ridge crest was climbed to the summit snowcap, which was ascended on the west side below the heavily-corniced crest. (A glacier extends over and across the ridge crest on the north (icefall) and west sides.)

Ice, Glacier (III,5.4,A0,s). Joseph Firey, David Knudson, Michael Martin, early August 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):93, p.92 photo; PC:DK). The difficulty is a guess, but is Class 5.

3. West Glacier, Northwest Ridge. Approach as for the south ridge, but continue clockwise around the mountain and ascend the west glacier to the northwest ridge. There is an easy way on the north side of the glacier.

Skis were left at the bergschrund, and the party kicked steps up the last 150m. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). John Baldwin, Steven Ludwig, Helen Sovdat, May 14, 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):45 photos; PC:SL)

4. Northeast Ridge. From camp on the Monarch Icefield, go into the flat bowl between Cerberus and Erehwon. Skirt the bergschrund and go up to the top of a snow patch (shape of a bust of Abraham Lincoln). From the forehead, a leftward pitch (broken rock; 5.4) leads to the crest of the northernmost of several parallel rock buttresses on the east face. Climb the buttress (loose in places, snow patches; 5.6) and reach a snow dome on the northeast snow ridge.

Climb the ridge, to 45 degrees (some rock belays). The party chose to detour to the right (bergschrund) to 100m north of the top.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.6,s). Matt Perkins, Jim Ruch, with support from Fred Beckey, July 31, 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):125 photo). Descent down west face.

The west glacier was the descent route of Route 4. They were forced right (north) near the bottom. There is a relatively easy path on the far north perimeter of the west glacier, missed by the party. They returned at midnight.

FAR EAST HALF DOME 2545m

Altitude 8350 feet. Grid 004-570.

1, North Face. Glacier. On skis by Norman Greene, August 11, 2010. (CAJ 94 (2011):76 map)

2. Northwest Ridge. Glacier. Roger Wallis, August 11, 2010. (CAJ 94 (2011):76 map, and map above, south border)

HALF DOME 2670m

Map 92M/16. Altitude 8750 feet. Grid 985-564.

1. North Face, Northwest Ridge. Glacier. FRA Paul Geddes, Norman Greene, Patrick Lloyd, William McKenzie, August 11, 2010.

Half Dome is misplaced on the map, confused with Double Top. (CAJ 94 (2011):76 map, and map above; PC: Roger Wallis)

UNNAMED 2575m

Map 92M/16. Altitude 8450 feet. Grid 978-565. Unclimbed ?

(CAJ 94(2011):76 map, and map above, south border)

DOUBLE TOP (SUMQUOLT) 2710m

Map 92M/16. Altitude 8890 feet. Grid 973-569. Double Top is located east-northeast of Basin Peak at the head of Sumquolt Glacier, and just west of Half Dome. It was ascended by the long, curved, west ridge and over the lower northwest summit, rotten rock, Class 3-4.

Glacier (II,4,s). Joseph Firey, David Knudson, Michael Martin, early August 1986. Rated Class 4 because of the glacier. (CAJ 70(1987):93; 94(2011):76 map, and map above, south border)

BASIN PEAK 2760m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River. Located southeast of Cerberus Mountain, it splits Sumquolt Glacier in half.

1. Southwest Slopes. Climbed from a camp in the vicinity of Basin Peak and Cerberus Mountain (which see). There was some uncertainty about getting off the snow onto the rock. The southwest side of Basin Peak first requires chimney technique (respectable), traverses up and left, route finding, and is a Class 3 rock climb.

Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). July 29, 1961(a). (GUIDE; CAJ 48(1965):28). Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

On descent, a way was found around the initial awkward pitch.

MOUNT ELFRIDA 2566m

Map 92M/16. Altitude 8419 feet. Located between Marvel Creek and the head of the Taleomey River.

1. Southeast Ridge. From the pass at the head of Marvel Creek, circle south of Mount Elfrida and climb an easy couloir and the southeast ridge. Glacier. Richard Culbert, Michael Warr, (GSC), 1967.
(CAJ 51(1968):196; GUIDE2)

MOUNT SCIRON 2782m

Map 92M/16. Height 9127 feet. Located at the extreme west corner of the Monarch Icefield at the head of Marvel Creek, south of Crystal Glacier. The summit is misplaced on the map; the top is one km south of the marked point. (BCM 1984:43 photo; CAJ 48(1965):22 marked photo)

NORTHWEST SUMMIT (highest)

1. East Ridge. The group camped near the south ridge of Cerberus Mountain and required 26 hours on the move to climb Mount Sciron and Crystal Spire with return. The route went to Cerberus-Sciron col, then up a short snow slope to the left and through a notch in a subsidiary ridge.

Descend a loose gully on the far side, encountering an overhanging chockstone (passed on its south side by chimneying down). On the snow, ascend the slope (glacier) toward a long rock island which juts out of the glacier directly astride the main east ridge of Sciron.

Surmounting the rock, traverse along a bench on its south side. Beyond the end of the bench, the traverse was continued on steep rock for one more rope length. This took them to the snow of the main ridge crest again, to the base of a huge tower (Crystal Spire).

Starting up the snow on the south face of the spire; soon reach easy rock on the right; recross the snow higher up. Follow a ledge system which leads diagonally up to the left toward a prominent overhang high on the left hand skyline. One is cut off by a deep couloir (Crystal Couloir) which furrows the entire south face of the spire, and one is forced high over more difficult rock before managing to cross over (i.e., climb rock to the east of the couloir until it may be crossed at the same height as the prominent overhang beyond).

Going across huge blocks and flakes arrives at the overhang. Pass under the overhang to easier ledges (Class 3) and gullies leading down diagonally toward the snow on the west side of the tower. These take one down to a broad platform only about 50 meters above the snow, but overhanging it.

To reach this snow saddle, drop down from the platform, cross a scree pile at the head of a long gully and then a descend short chimney and purple rock to reach a rubble ledge leading back across the gully and around a corner to the snow saddle.

The route beyond here is fairly obvious and took the climbers to the summit by noon.

Ascend steep snow and over a rock knob to the base of a vertical wall, which is climbed on the right, and leads to south end of the summit ridge on the **southeast (lower) summit.** (8 hours up; considerable Class 4).

Descend rock on the north side of the **southeast summit** and traverse the summit beyond, using a non-obvious ledge system on the east face to descend to the glacial plateau. Cross to the northwest summit and climb via steep snow on the southeast face. A very complicated route.

At no time was the climbing really difficult. The challenge lay in the complexity of the route. There was a bivouac on return.

Glacier (V,4,s). August 11, 1963(b). (CAJ 48(1965):35)

2. Western Icefall of South Glacier. Descend the eastern icefall of the unnamed glacier flowing south from the southeastern summit. Then ascend the western icefall of the same glacier to the icecap between the summits. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Joseph Firey, David Knudson, Peter Renz, late July, 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):108 photo of NE face)

SOUTHEAST SUMMIT

See the northwest summit.

CRYSTAL SPIRE (CRYSTAL TOWER) 2650m

Located on the ridge southeast of Sciron's southeast peak. (CAJ 48(1965):29 marked photo, plus map, p. 26)

1. Climbed in 1963 on return from the main summit. Continue up Crystal Couloir one rope length above the crossing mentioned in the route on Mount Sciron (which see). This terminates adjacent to the summit. Joseph F., GW, 1963(b)

2. North Ridge. Mixed snow, rock and ice. Joseph Firey, David Knudson, Peter Renz, late July, 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):108 photo)

EASTERN MONARCH GROUP

MAPS- 92N/13 Knot Lakes, 92M/16 Sheemahant River,
93C/4 Junker Lake

The Eastern Monarch Group is south of Talchako Glacier, east of the Monarch Icefield and Princess Glacier, and west of Elbow Lake and Knot Lake. The North Homathko River and Sheemahant Rivers are the limit on the south, part of the Silverthrone Group being south of the Sheemahant River. The northern border is just north of Pandemonium Pass (map 93C/4 Junker Lake). This group is high and very rugged.

Approaches:

Read also the approaches described at the beginning of the Monarch Mountain Area. Not all possibilities are given below.

Via Pandemonium Pass (map 93C/4 Junker Lake)**.** Pandemonium Pass is north of Monarch Mountain, north of the head of Success Creek, just east of the lower tongue of Talchako Glacier, and northwest of Migma Mountain. On its east side, the drainage is east to the Atnarko River between Knot and Elbow Lakes.

The north end of Knot Lake may be reached as below, or by floatplane. A stream (drainage mentioned above, north of Migma Mtn.) descends from the west to the divide between Atnarko River and Knot Lake. A rockslide down this creek has obliterated a large section of forest and formed a boulder plateau on the divide. Cross the plateau and pack up debris on the south side of the creek. Beyond the slide path, climb around a falls and continue through bush to open country and the lakes above timber. Keep left up the valley to 2010m (6600 feet) Pandemonium Pass above the Talchako Glacier tongue (one day from Knot Lake). It is another 0.5 day pack south on a scrub and scree bench traverse to camp by upper Success Lake.

An alternative route to Knot Lake might be via the east fork of the Atnarko River. Take a boat into Charlotte Lake (by road; 1965) and cross same. Follow the east fork down to join the main Atnarko valley near Tenas Lake, or use the valley south of **Mount Ada**. Roads being extended up McClinchy Creek may offer another possible approach (1965). Parties descending from the plateau to the east will find the river between the two parts of Knot Lake fordable at reasonably low water.

Consult the beginning of the Monarch Mountain Area also.

Turner Lake approach. It may also be possible to gain Pandemonium Pass in a day from the Turner Lake area (southern Tweedsmuir Park). From the homestead at the end of the 6.4 km jeep road on the east side of the Atnarko River, a cable-raft crossing leads to a fair-to-poor trail going to alpine country near Whistler Pass (Mt. Marvin – Caribou Mtn.).

Another trail was cut from this in 1959 by a survey party to get horses into Turner Lake. This trail fords above Hunlen Falls and goes down the east side of Turner Lake to the south end, where it fords again and continues to Junker Lake. One can fly into the west end of the Turner-Junker chain of lakes. From the west end of the chain, pack south up 'Sunshine Valley' and then climb left to a bench at treeline. Traverse south along this bench above Talchako Valley, climbing behind (E of) the 2290m (7500 feet) peak which splits Pandemonium Pass, here joining the Pandemonium Pass approach.

Ape Lake Approach. The 1953 expedition skied to within 16 km of Monarch Mountain in 2 days from Ape Lake. A bivouac was required and a closer camp is recommended. (See Monarch Icefield approaches, Central Monarch Group). An approach from the icefield leads to Monarch Mountain's west face (Route 2), and another day's march across Talchako Glacier would be required to gain the head of Success Creek.

Success Creek. It is one long day's pack from the shallow narrows (for horses) of Knot Lake (in southern-most Tweedsmuir Park) up Success Creek to camp by lakes at the head. (See the Success Lake approach, below.) It is at least a one day's pack from the north end of Knot Lake down the west side to Success Creek. (The old trail down the west side of Knot Lake is nearly gone and it would be at least a day's pack from the north end to Success Creek. 1965)

In traveling up **Success Creek**, parties are advised to remain on the north side, about 100 meters above creek level, and to avoid a prominent mid-valley rib near the head by circling to the south. (GUIDE2)

Several hard days' march is required if crossing the plateau from Charlotte Lake (east of southern Tweedsmuir Park) or McClinchy Creek to ford the river between the two parts (the narrows; CAJ 24(1936):18) of Knot Lake. This may be more feasible when roads on McClinchy Creek are extended.

Success Lake Approach. A floatplane can land and take off on Success Lake (1220m; 3998 feet; 1977). Monarch Mtn. is SSW of Success Lake. If one wishes to make more than one climb, one should camp higher.

Approaches to and on the Monarch Icefield are given in the Central Monarch Group.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1936- Henry Hall with Hans Fuhrer. (CAJ 24(1936):18 photos, map; AAJ 1937:30 photos)
1953- Jack Atkinson, Waldemar (Fips) Broda, John Dudra, Howard Rode. (CAJ 37(1954):15 photos, map; AAJ 1954:66, map p. 74)
1959- Richard Culbert. (CAJ 48(1965):27)
1962- Ashlyn Armour-Brown, Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth. (CAJ 46(1963):45 photos; CAJ 48(1965):32); GUIDE)
1965(a)- Tony Hovey, Vic Josendal, M.F. Muzzy, Duke Watson, Stewart Wilson, Seattle Mountaineers. (SEATTLE 1966:196)
1965(b)- David Boyd, Esther and Martin Kafer. (CAJ 49(1966):83)
1967- Geo. Bloom, Joseph and Joan Firey, Gary Glenn, Irene Meulemans, Ben Sandilands. (CAJ 51(1968):198 photo)
1977(a)- Mike Bialos, Donald Goodman, Gene Mickle, Paul Wagenaar. (CAJ 61(1978):143)
1977(b) Fred Beckey, Dennis Mullen. (CAJ 61(1978):143; AAJ 1979:206)
1984- Michael Down, Don Serl. (CAJ 68(1985):42 photos)

NODAL PEAK (STYGIAN) 2830m

Map 93C/4. Altitude 9300 feet. Located north of Migma Mountain at 067-697, north of the stream that flows east from Pandemonium Pass.

1. East Ridge. Ascend the east ridge directly from the north end of Knot Lake, or climb scree slopes from the valley leading to Pandemonium Pass. Rich. Culbert, Sept. 1959. No technical difficulty.

2. Northwest Gully. From the glacier, ascend the northwest snow and ice gully. Ice, Glacier (II,4.s). John Baldwin, Steven Grant, Wayne Nagata, August 1978. (VOCJ 1978:35)

ITCHY PEAK 2530m

This peak is west of Nodal Peak on the southwest side of the glacier. Coordinates 043-695. Biting horseflies and blackflies had tortured the first ascent party. Glacier. John Baldwin, Steven Grant, Wayne Nagata, August 1978. (VOCJ 1978:35)

UNNAMED 2760m

Map 93C/4 Junker Lake. Altitude 9050 feet (9200 on map) at 036-683. Located immediately north of Pandemonium Pass, and is easily climbed from there. June 8, 1962. See the approaches to the Eastern Monarch Group.

MIGMA MOUNTAIN 2933m

Map 92N/13 Knot Lakes. The highest summit in the area immediately north of Success Creek. It is within Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, southeast of Pandemonium Pass. See approaches to the Eastern Monarch Group for all routes.

1. Northwest Ridge. From camp near Pandemonium Pass, the ascent may be made without difficulty by first climbing over scree to the mountain's northwest ridge. Richard Culbert and Glenn Woodsworth, June 9, 1962. (PC:GW; GUIDE)

2. West Slopes. From near the head of Success Creek, climb the west and southwest slopes of the mountain to the summit. No difficulty. A long, dry slog, but the views make it worthwhile. (PC:GW)

3. North Glaciers. From upper Pandemonium Creek, ascend moraine and rubble to glaciers on the north side of the mountain. Little difficulty aside from glacier travel. Steve Israel and Ken Glover, 2001. (PC:GW)

THE SCEPTER

The Scepter is a fifty meter spire just north of The Concubines, within Tweedsmuir Park. It lies north-northwest of Monarch Mountain on the same ridge, and was seen on the approach to the glacier west of Monarch Mountain in 1977. The exact location is uncertain.

1. South Face, North Face. Approach the north side by a very rotten Class 3-4 gully. From the top of the gully, a delicate traverse was made to the vertical north face, the bottom of which was not feasible. Scramble around the west face to the south face.

Pitch 1. Go directly up the steep exposed face to a belay alcove. 30m, 5.5.
Pitch 2. Continue up the face for 10m and end at a small edge. 5.6.
Pitch 3. Go around the west side of the top of the tower to the north face and climb directly to the summit. Ten meters, 5.3.

The climbing is exceptional on very solid rock, using a full selection of nuts. (II,5.6,s,*). Early August 1977(a). (CAJ 61(1978):143)

CONCUBINE PEAKS 3098m

North-northwest of Monarch Mountain, west-southwest of Success Lake at the head of the Anarchist Icefalls, and in Tweedsmuir Park. The east face is mentioned in BCM 1984:44.

These summits are misplaced on map 92N/13 Knot Lakes. Both are surveyed.

North Concubine, 013-578
South Concubine, 012-565

NORTH CONCUBINE 3082m

1. FA by five Seattle climbers, August 18, 1965(a), probably by the east ridge which is stated to be narrow. From Success Lake, they packed up moraine and ice along the west edge of the Anarchist Icefalls to a camp at 1770m (5800 feet). (SEATTLE 1966:196)

2. East Ridge. Glacier travel, through the icefall. Class not stated. Joseph Buszowski, Don Serl, August 3, 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):61)

SOUTH CONCUBINE 3098m

1. Southeast Face. The 'easiest' route on the mountain (PC: Don Serl). FA by five Seattle climbers, August 17, 1965(a), probably by the southeast face, route not stated. (SEATTLE 1966:196)

The southeast face is Class 3 as rated by the Kafers. Glacier (III,4,s). Martin and Esther Kafer, and David Boyd, September 3, 1965(b). (CAJ 49(1966):86). Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

2. Gully, Southeast Face, Northeast Face. This route starts in a gully right of the open southeast face and finishes at the very top (very short) with a pitch on the northeast side of the summit block. Glacier. Michael Down, Don Serl, August 1990. (PC:DS)

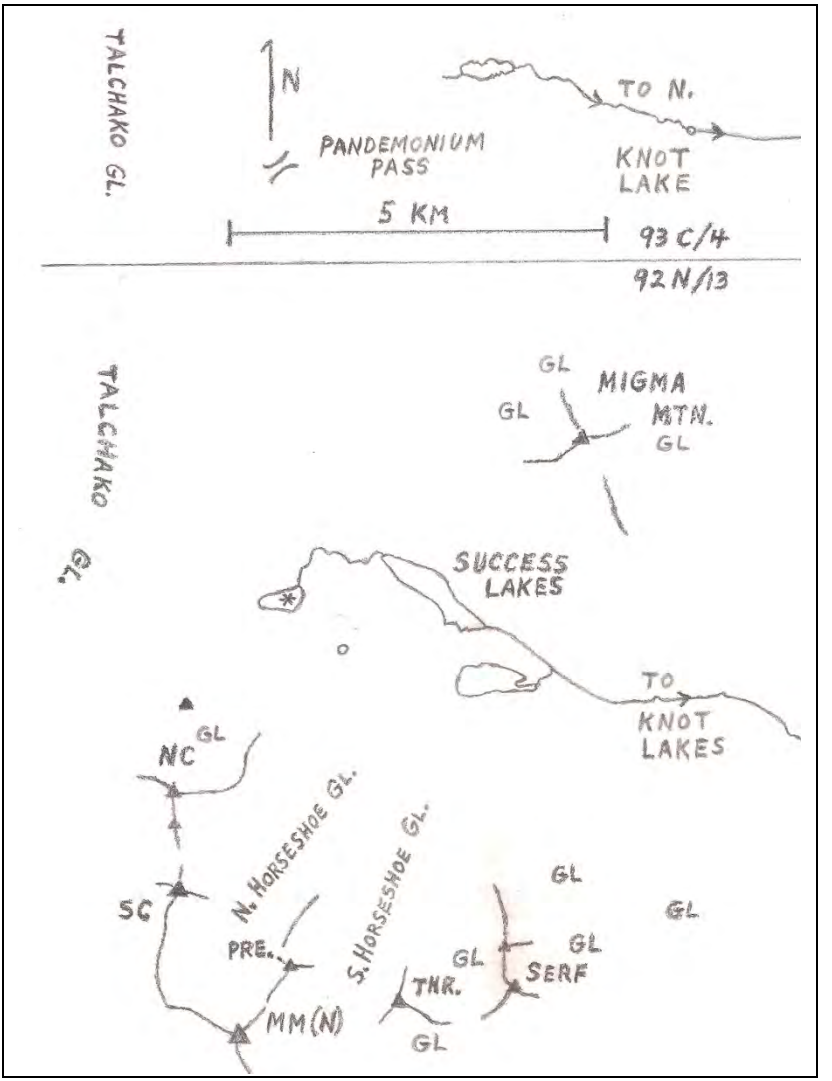
THE SERF 2945m

Located east of The Throne. Altitude 9662 feet.

1. South Face. The south face was ascended over easy rock in about two hours. Glacier (III,4,s). Martin and Esther Kafer, and David Boyd, August 31, 1965(b). (CAJ 49(1966):86, 152). Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

2. Northwest Ridge. Tricia Daum, Geoff Mumford, Ed Zenger, 1983. (BCM 1984:36)

3. Southwest Ridge. The easiest and most common route is the southwest ridge. It rises from the Throne-Serf col, easy scrambling on broken rock. Glacier. FA unknown. (PC: Don Serl)



The northern part of the Eastern Monarch Gr. Note Pandemonium Pass and the two Concubine Peaks (NC and SC). THR is The Throne, MM(N) is Monarch Mountain North Summit, and PRE is The Pretender. The highest of the Success Lakes is marked with a star in its center.

THE THRONE 3038m

A large and steep rock peak standing just north of The Queen, in the park. Altitude 9967 feet. The two summits appear to have exactly the same height.

EAST SUMMIT

1. East Ridge. The east ridge is a magnificent climb of 400m on middle Class 5 rock with only two piton cracks and six rappel knobs. Climbing down, the last man had no protection. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

The west summit, climbed, was of equal height and separated by a considerable gap.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5,s,*). Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth, June 13, 1962. (CAJ 46(1963):45 photo)

WEST SUMMIT

1. The equally high west summit is an hour rock climb from the east summit. June 13, 1962.

THE PRETENDER 3037m

Altitude 9964 feet. Just north of Monarch, between the two Horseshoe Glaciers. At first, this mountain was confused with The Serf, who huddles in the lee of The Throne.

1. East Ridge. Three hundred meters of medium difficulty rock is followed by 300 meters of snow slopes interspersed with short, athletic rock steps, Class 5.7.

Glacier (III,5.7,s). Joseph Buszowski, Don Serl, August 5, 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):61; photo)

2. North Ridge. First there is an easy scramble up rock, Class 3, then 300m in a 50 degree snow and ice gully, and an easy snow ridge to the top. Rated 4 because of glacier. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Michael Down, Don Serl, August 13, 1984. (CAJ 68(1985):42)

Monarch Mountain from the northeast (aerial). Route 1 rises from the left. The north summit is to the right. Photo: John Scurlock.

Monarch Mountain from the west, from the summit of Far East Half Dome. The north summit is to the left. Route 2, the west face, is visible. The ridges north-northwest from Page Mountain are on its right, below. Mount Vera is to the far right.

The tiny needle at the far left may be The Scepter.

Photo: Roger Wallis.

MONARCH MOUNTAIN 3555m

Apart from Mt. Waddington and others in its group, Monarch Mountain is the highest summit within the scope of this guidebook. Surveyed. Although heavily glaciated, Monarch Mountain is basically a steep rock peak, located southwest of Knot Lake. (CAJ 80(1997):80 photo; BCM 1984:38 photos)

Strongly defined ridges are at all four points of the compass. The north ridge goes for nearly a kilometer at high altitude over a great series of rock towers to the north summit, where it bifurcates into northwestern and northeastern spurs. Awesome rock faces fall 900m to the northeast, and 1300m to the southwest from the main summit. The north summit is truncated by a 400m high north wall. (CAJ 84(2001):123)

This mountain is composed of metamorphosed volcanic rock which is tight, affording relatively little opportunity for protection. See Route 5, Game of Thrones, which is of loose rock at the very bottom, but very solid high up, but difficult to protect, outsloping.

Monarch Mountain lies on the south border of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, and the north side of the mountain is in the park. It is visible from Stuie Lodge (1932) in the Bella Coola valley, straight up the valley of the Talchako River, about 52 kilometers. (CAJ 24(1936):18; BCM 2009:188, 190 photos)

NORTH SUMMIT 3200m

1. Northeast Spur, North Ridge. The majority of the climbing was on steep ice and mixed ground on ramps and gullies weaving amongst the towers. Third bivouac on way down. Nine hundred meters of climbing.

Cross the bergschrund (4 hours from camp on the 'rognon'). Most of the climbing on the northeast spur is on the shady right flank. Three 60m pitches of 50-60 degree ice reach the notch behind the first tower. A short 5.9 off-width crack to the right and a tricky mixed traverse right lead to a groove bypassing the second tower. Two long pitches on mixed ground (to 5.8) lead to the ridge beyond. Then pleasant rock pitches to the third tower. Bivouac on the only available ledge below the tower.

Make a tricky downward traverse into the notch. Climb grooves above with ice to 65 degrees, which narrow. Reach a comfortable ledge. Ice and shattered rock end on the north ridge. Then up to the north summit.

Ice, Glacier (VI,5.9,s). Wm. Durtler, Bruce Fairley, Don Serl, August 3-4, 2000. (CAJ 84(2001):124; AAJ 2001:242)

The traverse was continued along the north ridge and west face, from below the north summit, to the south summit.

SOUTH SUMMIT 3555m

1. East Ridge, East Hanging Glacier. From camp (above north moraine of N. Horseshoe Glacier at treeline), climb the icefall (of Anarchist Icefalls) of North Horseshoe Glacier, pass a great rock tower on your left (The Guardian) and cross to the South Horseshoe Glacier. Ascend (bergschrund) to the Monarch-Queen col. After about ½ hour on snow-covered rocks, put on crampons and the slope gradually steepens. At 3200m (10,500 feet) there is a very difficult schrund (no problem, 1984). There is a very steep snow couloir (ice at times) leading directly up under the summit, but turn up a side gully and later climb steep snow covered rocks. This puts one on the summit ridge on the wrong side of the snow couloir. Pass a small buttress onto the sunny side of the ridge (there is a slab) and gain the small main summit to the southwest in 20 minutes.

Ice, Glacier (IV,4,s,*). Henry Hall with Hans Fuhrer, July 16, 1936. (CAJ 24(1936):25 photos, map; AAJ 1933, 1934, 1936).

Variation: The highest of the lakes at the head of Success Creek is only at 1460m (4800 feet). While ascent from a camp by this lake is feasible, parties intending to make more than one climb in the area are advised to camp higher.

From the lake, ascend southeast, traversing above the westerly of two glaciers (North Horseshoe Gl.) on the northeast side of Monarch to gain the ice just above worst of the Anarchist Icefalls. Proceed up the glacier until a wide snow col gives access to the next glacier east (South Horse-shoe Glacier). Cross the col and ascend to the saddle between Monarch Mountain and The Queen. The route thus far is not difficult in good snow conditions. The remaining 600m are directly up the east ridge, with some steep scrambling, reaching the hanging glacier of the northeast face (mostly ice), except for the final part which makes use of a gully (sometimes ice) a little south of where the ridge fades out. The difficulties depend entirely on snow conditions and the state of the bergschrund, and are few if conditions are good. The return trip from the camp by the lake is likely to take at least 13 hours.

Ice, Glacier (IV,4,s,*). CAJ 49(1966):86; BCM 41(2) p.4, 1963; 41(3) p.2, 1963)

Variation: The two climbers spent 6 hours cramponing up the Anarchist Icefall. Cross the wide snow col leading to the eastern of two glaciers (South Horseshoe Glacier) on the north side of Monarch, to the col east of Monarch.

The knife-edged and corniced east ridge was followed until it led into the 45 degree hanging glacier on the east face. Ascend the east hanging glacier until 120m below the summit (bergschrund). There is an excellent belay 80m of rope above the schrund (very bad snow conditions).

Then there are two very long leads up a steep and icy gully (two rock pitons) and a short scramble to the top. Twenty-one hours return from camp at head of Success Creek (bad weather, slow). Ice, Glacier (IV,5.3,s). RC, GW, June 11, 1962. (CAJ 46(1963):45). The difficulty is a guess.

2. Center West Face. A camp is required on the icefield northwest of Monarch Mountain. This may be reached from Ape Lake as described in the approaches (Central Monarch Gr.) or reached in a day's pack up Talchako Glacier from the head of Success Creek. From camp, cross a pass in the rock ridge northwest of Page Mountain (which see) to the glacier beneath the west face of Monarch Mountain. (Some difficulty may be experienced in gaining the col, due to a bergschrund.) Climb the base snow slopes of the west face to a small, flat bivouac site.

The route goes up the central west face, comparatively easy climbing, to a prominent buttress. Climb to the top of the buttress (verglassed rock). A knife edge of ice (straddling and belaying) connected the top of the buttress with the side of the great couloir (avalanches) and continue up rock to the left of the steep great couloir, and above this to the ridge.

What appeared to be a snowfield below the rock ridge was in reality a huge slab of ice disguised with restless snow upon it, ready to avalanche (many belays). Firm rock was reached below the ridge. Follow up the serrated ridge to the summit. Ice conditions hampered the 1953 ascent, and Class 4 rock climbing may be expected at the best of times. Ice, Glacier (V,5.0,s). Waldemar (Fips) Broda, John Dudra, July 7-8, 1953.

This is a very long climb and may be a VI. The descent was hazardous because of melting snow and water flowing down the ice. Several rappels were needed to descend the buttress. The bivouac site was reached at 8 P.M. and the two climbers continued down.

This route was repeated in July 1967. The final step on rock (with snow and ice, no piton cracks) was avoided on the precipitous east side on tiny ledges, and gives access to the summit ridge. (CAJ 51(1968):198)

Addition to Route 2, west face. The base of the west face may be reached in a day's pack from Success Lake, via the glacier between Monarch and Page Mtn., or by using the less broken Page Glacier, then passing through a snow gap in the rocky NW ridge of Page. The route goes up the central west face to a prominent buttress. Climb to the top of the buttress and cross the snow arete at the top of the N-facing glacier.

Continue up rock to the left of a steep couloir, and above to the ridge. Ice conditions on this ridge have been poor on this ridge during both ascents. Follow the ridge to a prominent step which is passed on small ledges to the east, climbing broken rock here to regain the ridge. Follow the serrated crest to the summit, Class 4. (New Zealand Alpine Journal 1968; GUIDE2)

3. South Buttress. Beckey and Mullen landed at Success Lake and had a light air drop under the Page-Monarch col. They climbed over the north ridge of Page and dropped onto the saddle from which they could climb to the foot of the icefall on the NW side of Monarch to collect the air drop, before making camp.

The route to the south buttress had some glacier and loose rock problems in the descent to the cirque beneath the southwest face. Unpleasant scree led to the buttress crest (bivouac).

The south buttress (ridge) is broken midway by a great gendarme which does not protrude above the ridge but is defined by two deep notches. The 90m upper notch overhangs spectacularly.

Climb to the first notch, following a small gully which splits the ridge (good rock) and work left on a ledge system to the bottom of the notch. Then climb two moderate Class 5 pitches up a chimney in the center of the uphill side of the notch and go to the second notch (formidable).

Rappel 30m to good ledges. (Beckey, not feeling well, remained.) Mullen, now alone, traversed right to a chimney. Take an easy line up the left side of the chimney to a comfortable ledge (bivouac).

Third class rock goes to the top of the notch, and hike up talus. There is a last little notch, easily crossed, and complicated but easy rock puts one on the summit. Some rock is good on this route, some not.

Ice, Glacier (VI,5.7,A0,s). Dennis Mullen, with support from Fred Beckey, late August 1977(b). The maximum difficulty is a guess. (CAJ 61(1978):143; AAJ 1979:206)

4. North Ridge, West Face. From a traverse over the north summit. From below the north summit, go down a rubble-filled gully to a solid ledge, and a 40m rappel goes into a slot-like couloir. Easy terraces lead across the west face of the tower, and snow slopes go to the expansive, flat-top of the next pinnacle. Bivouac.

On the third morning, rappel down and into a second west-facing ice couloir to avoid the jumble of towers in the middle section of the ridge. Climb down and traverse hard granular ice to reach and ascend a short ice gully (55 degrees). Crampon across the basin beyond to what may be the finest climbing on the route, the 80m couloir (flow ice to 65 degrees). Stem the upper headwall to a good rock belay, onto the snow fields of the upper west face.

Move through open terrain and winding gullies. Regain the ridge at a little turret and traverse to a wall at the north end of the summit super-structure. A leaning Class 5.10 hand jam and dicey vertical flakes go up 8m to an alcove. Then an easy blocky ramp and a balance traverse around the head of a gully end below icy slopes. Weave a few rope lengths along the snow crest, and the climbing is over.

Another bivouac ensued on descent. Ice, Glacier (VI, 5.10,A0,s). Wm. Durtler, Bruce Fairley, Don Serl, August 3-6, 2000. (CAJ 84(2001):124)

5. Southwest Face, Southwest Buttress (Game of Thrones).

The southwest face can be divided into three sections. The lower sections are two pronounced spurs. Climb a series of walls left of the first spur. The second spur is the steeper of the two and leads to the apex of the wall. The third section follows a lower angled ridge directly to the top.

The first section starts up a right-trending ramp before following up the left side of the central gully system that in summer retains three significant areas of snow, the Hidden Icefield, the Triangular Snow Patch and the Great Icefield.

Start by descending 150m from the Monarch-Page col and traversing horizontally across broken rock, snow and scree to reach the foot of the face; 32 pitches and 400m of moving together.

Section 1. Climb two pitches to the start of the ramp (5.8) and continue easily up the ramp for 150m and cross the central gully system. Five pitches up walls and grooves (to 5.8) to the left of the gully lead to the deeply enclosed Hidden Icefield. Cross the icefield to its top right side and climb a steep, hanging groove (5.9) cutting through the back wall to an easing. Traversing slightly down and left across the central gully, and climb steep walls (5.9) to the Triangular Snow Patch.

Climb the slabby ground on the left side of the Snow Patch for two pitches (5.8) to gain a prominent rib that leads up towards the steep second spur. Climb the rib for two pitches, bearing right at the top (5.10) to reach the girdling ledge below the second spur (2800m; bivouac)

Section 2. The wall above overhangs, so move right along the dwindling ledge for 30m until just above the Great Icefield, and break through the roof above at its narrowest point (5.10). Continue, first slightly right for two pitches (5.9), then left for a pitch to gain an open corner system. This leads (5.8 then 5.9) to a large snow field where the angle temporarily eases (13 pitches from the bivouac ledge).

Continue easily up the crest for a pitch to a right-facing corner. Follow this up and right (5.7), then bear left up a ramp to the crest. Move left 10m and climb a steep, hidden groove (5.9) to where the angle eases. An easier pitch leads to the top of the second spur at 3300m (5 pitches from the large snow patch).

Section 3. Move easily up to the upper lower-angled ridge, and follow it for 200m to the upper snow slopes (bivouac). Move right, up snow, and climb the final broad gully to exit on the summit ridge just left of the summit (70m).

Ice, Glacier (VI,5.10,s,*). Simon Richardson, Michael Rinn, August 4-6, 2017. (CAJ 101(2018):38 photos, one marked; INT; AAJ 2018:166 photos)

Be sure to read the accounts in CAJ and AAJ before attempting this formidable ascent.

THE QUEEN 3143m

Located immediately east of Monarch Mtn. Surveyed. (CAJ 1963; 49(1966):83). The Queen is barely south of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. The lower part of the north face is in the park. (BCM 1984:40 photo)

1. West Ridge. See Route 1, Monarch Mountain, and North Concubine, for the approach. Ascend from the 2740m (9500 feet) Queen-Monarch saddle directly up the Queen's west ridge. It has been climbed in 2.5 hours from the col (BCM 1984:36). Glacier. FA by five Seattle climbers, August 16, 1965(a), who left a summit register. (SEATTLE 1966:196)

Climbed by David Boyd, Esther and Martin Kafer, after five hours of cramponing and Class 3 rock. There was a cairn. August 29, 1965(b). (CAJ 49(1966):86, photo)

2. North Face. A most unusually varied ice climb. There is a very steep pitch above the bergschrund; then beside the hanging glacier for four pitches, then smooth, hard, gray ice. Very exposed above.

A traverse left goes to the upper part of the north face ice route, with cliffs below, and four pitches of 50 degree ice lead to the top.

Mostly 50 degrees (65-70 at the schrund), 500 meters, 16 pitches, 10 hours. Ice, Glacier (III,s,**). Mike Down, Don Serl, August 25, 1990. (CAJ 74(1991):83 photos; also BCM 2009:191 photo)

PAGE MOUNTAIN 2890m

Page Mountain is a bold tower immediately west-southwest of Monarch Mountain, just south of the park boundary. Approach from the icefield. The approach to Route 2 on Monarch Mountain goes through a pass in the Page's rocky northwest ridge to the glacier under the west side of Monarch. Surveyed.

NORTHWEST SUMMIT 2890m

1. Northeast Face or Ridge. Dudra's map shows that they crossed the northwestern ridge to reach the glacier between Monarch and Page. Some difficulty may be experienced in crossing the northwest ridge due to a bergschrund. They left the packs and climbed from the "neve' pass". The northeast route is a combination of good and bad rock with ice and snow. Ice, Glacier (III,5.0,s). WB, JD, July 7, 1953. (CAJ 37(1954):15 map)

The party of 1977(a) was adept at rock climbing (FA of The Scepter) and stated that the northwest ridge was "far too long and difficult". (CAJ 61(1978):143). Note the southeast summit, 1977(a).

SOUTHEAST SUMMIT ca. 2880m

1. Southeast Ridge. Glacier. Class 3-4. The northwest summit was not attained. Early August 1977(a). No evidence of previous climbing was found on the southeast summit. (CAJ 61(1978):143)

UNNAMED (VERA) 2830m

Map 93N/13 Knot Lakes. Located 4 km northeast of Princess Mountain; a pyramidal summit. Altitude 9285 feet.

The summit climbed by Kennan Harvey and Scott Roach, April 8, 1993, during the West Coast Haute Route ski traverse, may be one of the lower summits north of Mount Vera. (CAJ 77(1994):71).

UNNAMED (TURTLEHEAD) 2770m

Map 93N/13 Knot Lakes, altitude 9100 feet. Coordinates 974-533.

It was climbed from the pass south of it by the south rib, no technical difficulty. Glacier. Ray Borbon, David Parker, Matt Perkins, Wm. Pilling, with support from Fred Beckey, early August 2003. (CAJ 87(2004):93, 99; AAJ 2004:232)

CAMELOT SPIRES 2820m

Map 93N/13 Knot Lakes. Grid 983-523, at the head of Page Glacier, and west-southwest of Page Mountain. Height 9250 feet. There are five summits. (CAJ 51(1968):198 photo).

One of the spires was an enjoyable 45m Class 5 pitch on somewhat rotten rock, leading to the top. Glacier. July 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):198)

Skied by Brian Sheffield and Graham Underhill during the Monarch Icefield-Ha-iltzuk Icefield ski traverse, April 26, 1982. (CAJ 66(1983):19). Peaks 8200, 8600 and Hamster Fangs (8200 feet) could not be identified.

Princess Mountain from the northwest, from the summit of Far East Half Dome. Photo: Roger Wallis.

PRINCESS MOUNTAIN 2925m

Maps 92M/16 and 92N/13. Located west-southwest of Monarch and Page Mountains, 6.5 km from Page Mountain. Outside of the park.

NORTHWEST SUMMIT

1. Northwest Rib. Approach from the north, from camp on the icefield. The northwest rib is a prominent spur ridge, beginning with snow, leading almost directly to the summit. No difficulties, except a cornice (delicate traverse on exposed south side). Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). July 5, 1953. (CAJ 37(1954):15 photo). Descent was down the northwest rib.

They appear to have reached the northwest summit first.

The long northwest ridge extends from the northwest rib.

Variation: Climb the east-facing glacier that joins the original northwest rib route. July 1967.

2. Southeast Ridge. From the main (SE) summit, climb down a Class 4 rock pitch (different conditions than in 1953, less snow), and ascend the northwest snow summit. Party of the southeast summit, Route 2, early August 2003. The party then descended the northwest rib, and continued south and east to reach camp (because of snow conditions).

SOUTHEAST SUMMIT 2925m

1. Northwest Rib of Northwest Summit. Traverse to southeast summit. See northwest summit, Routes 1 and 2.

Variation: The party of April 1982 skied up the glacier that is directly north of the summit into the basin west of the summit. They then followed the ridge to the southeast summit. (PC: John Baldwin). See the April 1982 ski traverse party, Silverthrone Group. (CAJ 66(1983):19)

Variation: Ascend the same glacier as the above variation, but then climb a west-facing couloir that leads directly to just north of the southeast summit. Alex Geary, Jonas Hoke, Ian Watson and a party of five other skiers from Whistler, 2010. (PC: John Baldwin)

2. Northeast Buttress. From camp below the east side at 2190m (7200 feet), go through crevasses, up the bergschrund, and climb the northeast buttress on mixed terrain, steep snow, ice, and good rock to the main summit. Ice, Glacier (III,5.5,s,*). Ray Borbon, David Parker, Matt Perkins, William Pilling, with support from Fred Beckey, early August 2003. (CAJ 87(2004):93; AAJ 2004:228, 231 marked photo p.232)

UNNAMED (SUGARLOAF) 2620m

Located north of Un. 2625m. A shapely curved tower. This is the highest peak on the pinnacled ridge running north from Un. 2625m.

Unnamed 2620m and 2625m appear to be on the ridge running north-northwest from Page Mountain. Empire Way Glacier (not on map) would then be the glacier just east of the smaller south-southeast tongue of the Monarch Icefield and just east of the two peaks.

1. From a South to North Traverse. From camp (see Un. 2625m), start on Un. 2625m and traverse north over the long ridge over six summits and rappel over the deep notch to reach Sugarloaf (unclimbed previously ?). This traverse is not technically difficult, but long.

Glacier. Simon Richardson, Michael Rinn, August 8, 2017.
(CAJ 101(2018):45; AAJ 2018:168)

UNNAMED 2625m

1. FA unknown, but probably by the south ridge. A cairn was found on the top on July 30, 2017.

2. North Ridge (?). From base camp on the col between Monarch Mountain and Page Mountain (see Monarch, Route 5), cross Empire Way Glacier, ascend a sinuous snow crest and descend to the col separating the Empire Way Glacier from the Monarch Icefield.

Glacier. Simon Richardson, Michael Rinn, July 30, 2017.
(CAJ 101(2018):44; AAJ 2018:167)

3. Traverse. See Sugarloaf, above. This traverse is not technically difficult, but long.

Glacier. Simon Richardson, Michael Rinn, August 8, 2017.
(CAJ 101(2018):45; AAJ 2018:168)

WILDERNESS MOUNTAIN 2610m

Map 92N/13 Knot Lakes. Surveyed. Wilderness Mountain lies just east of the southeastern corner of Tweedsmuir Park.

1. FA by a survey party, date and route unknown.

2. North Ridge. For those who do not wish to use a floatplane on one of the surrounding lakes, the road on McClinchy Creek seems the best access. (See the Pandemonium Pass approach, above.) The southeast slopes do not appear difficult. The Class 3-4 north ridge was climbed by L. Jones and J. Milton in 1959. (GUIDE)

3. West Ridge. Stephen Fuller, T. Knight, Don Serl, Easter 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):58). Several other summits were skied,

4. North Face. Don Serl. (CAJ 69(1986):58). Possible FA.

Possible First Ascents, below (CAJ 69(1986):58).

UNNAMED 2330m

Map 92N/13 Knot Lakes. Altitude 7650 feet. West of Wilderness Mountain. Altitude 7650 feet, grid 224-585. S. Fuller, T. Knight, J. Rutter, Don Serl, Ellen Woodd. (CAJ 69(1986):58)

UNNAMED 2270m

Map 92N/13 Knot Lakes. Altitude 7450 feet, grid 262-548. South of Wilderness Mountain. T. Knight, Don Serl.

UNNAMED 2300m

Map 92N/13 Knot Lakes. Altitude 7550 feet, grid 248-539. South-southwest of Wilderness Mountain. B. Blackwell, S. Fuller, T. Knight, J. Rutter, Don Serl, Ellen Woodd.

UNNAMED 2300m

Map 92N/13 Knot Lakes. Altitude 7550 feet, grid 213-468. South-southwest of Wilderness Mountain. S. Fuller.

MONARCH MOUNTAIN AREA WEST

MAPS- 93D/2 South Bentinck Arm, 93D/3, 92M/15 Tzeo River and 93D/6

The boundaries of this area are Burke Channel on the north, South Bentinck Arm on the northeast, Rivers Inlet, Owikeno Lakes and the Sheemahant River in the south. The Pacific Ocean is the west boundary.

From Rivers Inlet (Monarch Mtn. Area West), boats may be taken into the Owikeno Lakes (and shallow boats 11 km up Machmell River, and the Sheemahant River, and lesser distances on the Tzeo and Washwash Rivers), but the passage is somewhat tricky. There is a road (1965) about 11 km up the north side of Chuckwalla River and from South Bentinck Arm south to the Tzeo River (1965).

The Kwatana River is passable to a small boat to Slousiska Creek with a trail up Oak Creek to the forks. A mainline grizzly trail is said to run up Slousiska Creek and over to Moses Inlet.

These summits may be seen from across South Bentinck Arm from the Saugstad Group.

UNNAMED 2028m

Map 93D/3, height 6655 feet. This unnamed summit is north of Bentinck Spire and was climbed by a survey party on foot from Burke Channel, not difficult, before 1965. (GUIDE)

UNNAMED 2040m

Map 93D/3, coordinates 357-857, east border. Un. 2040m (6700 feet) is above Tallheo Hot Springs in South Bentinck Arm. John Clarke, late August 1990. He built a cairn. (CAJ 74(1991):89)

UNNAMED (BENSIN'S PEAK) 2230m

Map 93D/3, height 7313 feet. Coordinates 343-850. Spectacular.

1. Northeast Ridge. Camp at the 1890m (6200 feet) col. Go down into the valley west of the peak, and very steep slopes lead to the high glacier north of the tower. Climb the airy, blocky northeast ridge, a twelve hour day. Glacier. John Clarke solo, August 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):57, photo)

John Clarke and David Lammers, on the same trip, climbed four summits south of the icefield. The westerly one is (misnamed ?) Bentinck Spire on federal map 93D/3 (see below).

Un. 7412 feet (2260m; Bentinck Spire) Photo: John Baldwin.

BENTINCK SPIRE 2300m (TRIM 2145m)

Map 93D/3, altitude 7554 feet (GUIDE). Coordinates 336-827. The best access appears to be from an unnamed large lake to the southwest (floatplane), although a trail up the north side of Hot Springs Creek puts the base of the mountain within an easy day's pack of Tallheo Hot Springs. The spire's summit has quite likely been occupied by a helicopter survey party.

Different maps show different Bentinck Spires, and the name does not appear on either of the two spire-like peaks in the area. **Unnamed 7412 feet** on map 93D/2 South Bentinck Arm, has been called Bentinck Spire. (CAJ 75(1992):57; GUIDE)

UNNAMED (BENTINCK SPIRE) 2260m

Map 93 D/2 South Bentinck Arm, coordinates 402-764. Un. 2260m (surveyed at 7412 feet) is a handsome rock tower. Baldwin and Clarke started from South Bentinck Arm, near the head of Hot Springs Creek, on an east to west backpacking traverse through the area.

1. North Side, Northeast Face. Traverse under the prominent north ridge (glacier) to the west side, and go to the notch on the east side of the final summit tower. A ledge leads to scrambling on the north side to the summit. Rated 4 because of the glacier. Glacier (II,4,s). John Baldwin, John Clarke, late July 1990. (CAJ 74(1991):74 photo)

UNNAMED (KWATNA) 2290m

Map 93 D/2 South Bentinck Arm, coordinates 400-706. Altitude 7513 feet. Marked 7479 feet on the map, surveyed. North of the head of Ickna Creek, the highest in its area. Climbed from a camp in the Ickna Valley, by Jos. Ives and A. Teed, 1963. The ascent was not difficult, but peaks to the south appear more challenging. (GUIDE p. 250)

Also climbed by John Baldwin and John Clarke, July 24, 1989. (CAJ 73(1990):55 photo).

Regional Traverse: South Bentinck Arm to Rivers Inlet.
John Baldwin and John Clarke, July 1989. (CAJ 73(1990):55).
Maps 93D/2 South Bentinck Arm, 93D/3, 93D/6 and 92M/14, 92M/15.

Regional Traverse: Jacobson Bay (far north) to Kilbella Bay (west of Owikeno Lake). John Baldwin, John Clarke. (CAJ 73(1990):55)

UNNAMED 1890m
Altitude 6200 feet. July 19, 1989, from a camp on a grassy knoll on the crest of the ridge 1.6 km south of Un. 1991m (6532 feet). July 18, 1989.
This is probably Un. 6250 feet (1905m) at grid 263-862 on map 93D/3. It is just south of Burke Channel.

In 1990, John Baldwin and John Clarke ascended two summits, joined by a small neve', between the upper Clyak and upper Kilbella Rivers on the divide between the two rivers and also to the farthest summit on the divide. These are northwest of Mt. Playter. (CAJ 74(1991):74)

MOUNT QUISSY 2227m
MOUNT PLAYTER 2137m
Map 92M/15. Both climbed by John Baldwin and John Clarke, July 1989. No details available. (CAJ 73(1990):55)
They also climbed the little 2040m peak located 3.2 km west of Mt. Playter. It has 600m of ice on its north side.

MOUNT KENDALL 2182m
Map 92M/15. West of the third narrows in Owikeno Lake.

1. From an old cabin on the west shore of Owikeno Lake. There is a long southeastern approach ridge to Mount Kendall. Go over the 1710m (5600 feet) dome, southeast of the peak, to the top (old survey (?) cairn). John Clarke, September 6, 1990. (CAJ 74(1991):89)

SILVERTHRONE GROUP

MAPS- 92M/9 Machmell River, 92M/8 Catto Creek, 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier, 92N/4 Sim River, 92N/12 Trophy Lake, 92M/1 Atwaykellesse River, 92M/16 Sheemahant River, 92N/13 Knot Lakes, 92M/7

"**You come here on your holidays? ! " Logger at Kingcome Inlet to John Clarke, July 1985.** (CAJ 71(1988):18)

The northern boundary of this extensive group is Rivers Inlet, Owikeno Lake and Sheemahant River. (Rivers Inlet receives the drainage from the Sheemahant and Machmell Rivers that flow into Owikeno Lake.) It is west of the North Klinaklini River (and south of its bend, near Monarch Mtn.) and west of the Klinaklini River. The southern boundary is Knight Inlet. On the west is the ocean. It is west of Mount Waddington and includes Seymour and Kingcome Inlets. Some of this area is occupied by the huge Ha-iltzuk (Klinaklini) Icefield and the Klinaklini Glacier, from the icefield, was forty kilometers long.

The region is difficult of access. A road and trail system on the lower Klinaklini River (map 92N/4 Sim River) started on the east side with the road end at Devereux Lake. The trail continued up to beyond Dorothy Creek (map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier; GUIDE, 1965).

The logging roads on the lower west side of the Klinaklini River were the exit point for John Clarke's traverse (1973).

Klinaklini is a native word meaning "the river that turns back on itself" (because of its great bend).

There is a trail to the forks in Sim River, which flows into the head of Knight Inlet on the west side. (1976)

The peaks of the Rivers Inlet map, both north and south of Owikeno Lake are of little interest to climbers. Typically, the valleys are deep, steep and bushy, and few peaks of interest break the monotonous waves of rounded ridges. Summits traversed by GSC parties in 1967 included the 1980m (6500 feet) 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 Lake (1969; GUIDE2).

A Forest Service Road goes 16 km (10 miles) up the west side of Kingcome River to Clear River with a spur across the river at 11.3 km (7 miles) to the Atlatzi River, and farther up with construction up the Satsalla River to the east (map 92M/1; 1980). **Summits of about 1650m** (5400 feet) on both sides of the head of Kingcome Inlet were climbed as early as 1900 by E. Halliday and H. Kirby (GUIDE). **The 1920m (6300 feet) peak south of Clear River** (map 92M/1 Atwaykellesse River, grid 927-549) has also been climbed. None of these ascents is difficult.

A logging road extends far up the Wakeman River from the head of Wakeman Sound. This road starts on the east side, and a spur, far up, extends to the east on Wahpeeto Creek. (Map 92M/1; 1980)

Floatplanes can land on the Sim River. (GUIDE, 1965)

Small boats may be taken from Rivers Inlet to the head of the third Owikeno Lake. The Fisheries Department has a station near the first narrows in the Owikeno Lakes (1965) and shallow boats capable of going about 11 km (7 miles) up Machmell River (head of Owikeno Lake) and Sheemahant River, and lesser distances on Tzeo and Washwash Rivers.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1900- Ernest Halliday and Harry Kirby (GUIDE, see above; INT)
1927- C. N. Pretty and brother. (CAJ 23(1934-35):27)
1927- J.T. Underhill and a Survey party. (They climbed two small peaks on the 'Middle Ground'.) (CAJ 23(1934-35):22)
1936- Henry Hall, Don Munday, Phyllis Munday, with Hans Fuhrer as guide, and Sherrett S. Chase and Wm. H. Hinton (both 17 years of age). (CAJ 24(1936):34, photos, map. The map is inaccurate. AAJ 1937:30 photos)
1967- GSC parties. (CAJ 51(1968):195; AAJ 1968:179; GUIDE2)
1973- John Clarke. (CAJ 57(1974):15 photos, map)
1977- John Clarke, Jamie Sproule. (CAJ 66(1983):42 map, many photos)
1982- Ha-Iltzuk Ski Traverse. John Baldwin, Steven Ludwig, Brian Sheffield, Helen Sovdat, Graham Underhill. (CAJ 66(1983):19 map, photos)
1984- John Baldwin, John Clarke. (CAJ 68(1985):12 map, photos)
1986- Chris Cooper. (CAJ 70(1987):43)
1988- Emily Butler, John Clarke (CAJ 72(1989):108)
2002- Lisa Baile, Jack Bryceland, Peter Pare. (BCM 2004:127 photos)

On June 30, 1973, John Clarke used a ski plane from Pitt Meadows, then to Powell River, refueling, and landed at the head Kilippi Glacier near the north end of the icefields. He was then stormed in for eleven days. He skied and climbed many of the following peaks (except Silverthrone and Fang Peak, climbed in 1936), working his way south.

In the spring of 1995 there was a ski trip, crossing the Monarch Icefield and the Silverthrone Group. Silverthrone and Somolenko were ascended. The group exited via Pashleth Creek. (CAJ 80(1997):86 photos)

Regional Circuit: The Munday party of six climbed Fang Peak and Silverthrone in 1936, and then visited the ridge between Klinaklini Glacier and Klinaklini River to view the mountains where they had been. See Silverthrone Mtn. (CAJ 24(1936):34 map)

Regional Traverse: Kingcome Horseshoe. From the Satsalla divide to the junction of Clear and Kingcome Rivers, 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):92).

Regional Traverse: Silverthrone Mountain to Smith Inlet, 2010. Neechantz and Piper Peaks were ascended. (CAJ 94 (2011):82 photos)

Many regional and ski traverses exist here. Consult the Regional (Backpacking) Traverses and Hiking.

Mount Somolenko lies in the volcanic depression called the Silverthrone Depression or Caldera.

The four highest summits in the Silverthrone Group are Silverthrone Mountain, Rampart and Crumble Peaks and Un. 2730m. All of these are in the northern or central parts of the group.

RAMPART PEAK 2820m

Map 92N/13 Knot Lakes. Grid 086-486, altitude 9250 feet. It is 5.6 km southwest of the southern tip of Knot Lakes. The climb (route not stated) is four leads of Class 4-5 on firm rock, well supplied with holds, perhaps the best climb of the season. Richard Culbert, Michael Warr (GSC), 1967.

Crumble Peak (2740m, 9000 feet, the second summit SW of Rampart) is of comparable difficulty but on loose rock. (CAJ 51(1968):196)

MOUNT INNOCUOUS 2580m

Map 92N/13 Knot Lakes. Grid 979-376 in the southwest corner. Altitude 8450 feet. Traverse from the north. Glacier. Richard Culbert, Michael Warr (GSC), 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):196)

THREE CORNERED HAT 2550m

Map 92N/12 Trophy Lake. Grid 929-339 in the northwest corner, three km south of the 51 degrees 45 minutes marker, and 1.8 km ENE of Mount Swordy. Altitude 8350 feet.

The east ridge was Class 4, loose, with a traverse onto the north face to avoid difficulties, and with a Class 5 summit block finale. Glacier. Richard Culbert, Michael Warr (GSC), 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):196; GUIDE2)

UNNAMED (WINDCIRQUE) 2300m

UNNAMED 2240m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Two summits, 7550 feet (eastern) and 7350 feet, between the Machmell-Lemolo divide east of the east fork of Kull Creek, routes unknown. Coordinates 789-294 and 777-288. Tony Ellis, Monty Laserre (GSC), 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):195)

MOUNT MANZO NAGANO 1980m

Located just south of the lower part of Owikeno Lake and east of the head of Rivers Inlet, far to the west of Silverthrone Mountain. It is named for the first Japanese immigrant to B. C. (1876).

1. North Ridge. Not difficult; four days round trip, ascending 1800m, from the south shore of Owikeno Lake. Robert Drescher, David, James and Steven Nagano and Robert J. Secor, July 25, 1979. (CAJ 61(1978):142, history of Manzo Nagano; CAJ 64(1981):104 photo; AAJ 1980:561)

There is a 1520m Matterhorn-like peak 23 km southwest of Mt. Manzo Nagano. The mountains south of Owikeno Lake are not particularly attractive, being mostly ridges and deep valleys with thick brush.

The Machmell Ski Horseshoe

CAJ 68(1985):12 map, photos, April-May 1984. This Regional Traverse was done clockwise from a helicopter landing north of Lemolo Creek. Climbs by John Baldwin and John Clarke, 1984.

MOUNT GALLOWAY 2360m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River. Height 7750 feet. By northeast ridge.

MOUNT SAWITSKY 2330m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River. Height 7650 feet. From the west.

MOUNT BOHNET 2330m

Map 92M/16, south border. Height 7650 feet. From southwest.

MOUNT SANDES 2320m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Height 7600 feet. By north glacier.

UNNAMED 2410m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River, north border. Height 7900 feet. Grid 009-365. By northeast ridge.

MOUNT HASLETT 2610m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River. Height 8550 feet. By northeast glacier.

MOUNT VALLILLEE 2610m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River. Height 8550 feet.

MOUNT LEARN 2510m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River. Height 8250 feet.

UNNAMED 2550m

Map 92M/16 Sheemahant River, west of Mount Learn. Height 8350 feet. Grid 006-418. By east glacier. John Baldwin, 1984.

MACHMELL PEAK 2650m

Map 92N/13 Knot Lakes. Height 8700 feet. Grid 963-404. By SE ridge.

MOUNT SWORDY 2510m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River, northeast corner. Height 8250 feet.

UNNAMED 2530m
Map 92N/12 Trophy Lake. Height 8300 feet, just east of Mount Swordy. Grid 936-334. By west glacier.

UNNAMED 2560m
Map 92N/12 Trophy Lake. Height 8400 feet. Grid 966-299. By glacier and south ridge.

UNNAMED 2650m
Map 92N/12 Trophy Lake. Height 8700 feet. Grid 989-233. East face, steep snow chute to summit ridge. John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984.

UNNAMED 2730m
Map 92N/12 Trophy Lake. Height 8950 feet. Grid 024-202. By northwest ridge, descent to southwest, then northwest.

The two then ascended Mounts Dolter, Image, Huth, Calli and Triplex Mountain (which see). On May 22, 1984, Baldwin and Clarke skied west to the logging road at Pashleth Creek.

THE SEVEN DWARFS ca. 2100+m
In the northeastern part of the group. Altitude approx. 2100+ meters (7000+ feet), on the WNW-ESE ridge at 110-075, map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier, north edge. Five of the Seven Dwarfs were ascended, Class 3-4. July 24-26, 2002. Three other peaks of about 2300m (7550 feet) were climbed in 2002 (BCM 2004:127 photos; map 92N/12 Trophy Lake, near south border). However, the latitude-longitude positions do not correspond with summits.

MOUNT LOMAS 2420m
Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Height 7950 feet. Chris Cooper, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):43 photo p.44). Mount Lomas is a superb rock peak, and was climbed by the west side and the narrow north ridge.

MOUNT HUTH 2670m
Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Height 8750 feet. (CAJ 70(1987):43). Mount Huth is misplaced on the map, and should be the peak 0.7 km northwest of that marked. The height is for the correct one. Ascended by the SE ridge, John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984. Also Chris Cooper, 1986.

MOUNT DOLTER 2610m

The summit has a nice, flat rock. Climbed from the south by John Clarke, and descended to the southeast to Mount Image. July 9, 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):15 photos, map). Climbed by John Baldwin from the northwest in 1984.

MOUNT IMAGE 2580m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Height 8450 feet. Traverse from Dolter Peak and climb the northwest side. Return to camp via the west side. July 9, 1973. Ascended by John Baldwin and John Clarke by the west slopes in 1984.

MOUNT MYRON 2580m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. A sharp rock peak north of the glacier. Ascended from the southwest side. July 12, 1973.

FANG PEAK 2300m

Map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier, northwest corner. Located north of Silverthrone Glacier, 9 km up (west) from the glacial junction with Klinaklini Glacier. The unclimbed rock tower for which Fang Peak was named is lower and stands immediately east.

1. West Side. From the same camp as for Silverthrone Mountain, over snow ridge and rotten rock on the west. Henry Hall, Don Munday, Phyllis Munday, Sherrett S. Chase and Wm. H. Hinton, with Hans Fuhrer, August 13, 1936.

MOUNT FITZGERALD 2640m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. East of Silverthrone Mountain. Climbed by John Clarke on July 12, 1973, an easy snow climb. Climbed by Kennan Harvey and Scott Roach, April 14, 1993, during the West Coast Haute Route ski traverse, via a pass three peaks to the right (?) of the north summit. The top is made of granite. (CAJ 77(1994):74)

TRIPLEX MOUNTAIN 2640m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Northeast of Silverthrone Mountain. Climbed by John Clarke from the north, July 12, 1973, easy snow, and by John Baldwin by the north-northwest ridge, 1984.

Silverthrone Mountain, in cloudy weather. Photo: Henry S. Hall (1936).

SILVERTHRONE MOUNTAIN 2865m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. The highest summit in the vicinity. Silverthrone Mountain is an eroded lava dome.

1. East-Northeast Ridge. The expedition of 1936 into the vast Klinaklini Glacier complex used a boat on the lower parts of the treacherous Klinaklini River. Approach was up the west side of the river, Tumult Creek being very difficult to cross (with a ¼ inch (0.6 cm) wire rope; should be more than 40m long, was 30m). The approach took about 26 days on foot. (Logging road up the west side of Klinaklini River. 1973.)

The party had base camp on the west side of the Klinaklini Glacier at about 031-985 (map 92N/5). They backpacked up Silverthrone Glacier and crossed the glacier. From the shelf camp at 1550m (5100 feet) southwest of Fang Peak above Silverthrone Glacier, go up the glacier to a col at 2330m (7650 feet; skis) below the east-northeast ridge. The ridge is partly rock and the summit is a long, narrow, crest of snow.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s,*). Henry Hall, Don Munday, Phyllis Munday, Sherritt Chase, Wm. Hinton, with Hans Fuhrer, August 14, 1936. It was repeated four days later to obtain a better view (cloudy on August 14). (CAJ 57(1974):15 photo; 68(1985)15 photo, map p.14; 94(2011):82 photo)

Variation: Ski the east face of Silverthrone Mountain to join the east-northeast ridge just below the summit. May 5, 1982.

2. Northwest Ridge. The northwest ridge (rock) was climbed from the glacier by Sandra Briggs, John Clarke and David Sarkany, May 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):57)

MOUNT CALLI 2420m

Altitude 7950m. Map 92M/8 Catto Creek on its north border, directly south of Silverthrone Mountain. Climbed by John Clarke, by the south glacier, 1984.

MOUNT SOMOLENKO 2660m

Map 92M/8 Catto Creek. Surveyed. A snow and ice mountain west of Fang Peak. Mt. Somolenko is one of the few peaks where ice moves from the peak toward major glaciers in every direction.

1. Northeast Slopes. Glacier. Ascended by John Clarke via the northeast slopes, July 13, 1973. (CAJ 71(1988):14 photo)

MOUNT KINCH 2380m
MOUNT SQUIRE 2390m
MOUNT ARDERN 2360m
Mounts Squire and Ardern are made of loose volcanic rock.

UNNAMED 2450m
Map 92M/8 Catto Creek, altitude 8050 feet. (The FA was in 1980. See Un. 2450m in this group.) The unnamed peak is a snow dome just east of Mount Squire. Glacier. Sandra Briggs, John Clarke and David Sarkany camped of the summit of this dome, May 1991. All four peaks were climbed. (CAJ 75(1992):57)

PETROVSKY PEAK 2300m
Map 92M/8 Catto Creek, west of Mount Kinch.

MOUNT HAMATSA 2330m
Map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier, 986-973. Altitude 7650 feet. In the bend of the junction of the Silverthrone and Klinaklini Glaciers, west of lower Klinaklini Glacier and south of Silverthrone Glacier.
The Hamatsa was a Kwakiutl dance.

1. About the year 1927, C. N. Pretty and his brother ascended the first branch glacier (map 93N/5, grid 025-915, now melted back) above the head of the West Klinaklini River. Tumult Creek gave no trouble, because it flowed under the Klinaklini glacier at the time. They climbed an '8000 foot' summit, route unknown.
Mount Hamatsa is by far the closest of the high summits here. (CAJ 23(1934-35):27; BCM 2004:129 upper photos)
2. South Ridge. Approached from the west, via the south ridge, after descending and ascending a deep valley. John Clarke, July 14, 1973.

UNNAMED 2360m
Map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier. Altitude 7750 feet, coordinates 011-845. It is north of the Tumult Glacier snout.
Climbed by Emily Butler, John Clarke, May 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):108)

UNNAMED 2300m
Map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier. Altitude 7550 feet, coordinates 005-842. North of Tumult Glacier. **This appears to be the summit climbed by Philip Brock, Don & Phyllis Munday and James Varley, Aug. 15, 1935.** (CAJ 23(1934-35):24). The 'tiny glacier' of the text shows on map 92N/5.

UNNAMED 2360m

Map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier. Altitude 7750 feet. Coordinates 979-847, west of the Un. 2360m above. It is north of Tumult Glacier.

Climbed by Emily Butler, John Clarke, May 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):108)

UNNAMED 2330m

Map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier. Altitude 7650 feet. Coordinates 959-860, west-northwest of Un. 2360m just above, and 2.2 km east-southeast of Klisila Peak. North of the Tumult Glacier.

Climbed from the west side, Sept. 1977.

Climbed by Emily Butler, John Clarke, May 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):108)

UNNAMED 2296m

Map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier, 916-894, 16 kilometers directly south of Fang Peak, and north of Kolos Peak. Altitude 7533 feet, surveyed.

KLISILA PEAK 2390m

Map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier, 937-866. Altitude 7850 feet. At the head of Tumult Glacier, northeast of the pass.

Climbed from the southwest. Easy. July 15, 1973.

KOLOS PEAK 2480m

Map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier, on extreme western edge, 908-852. Altitude 8150 feet. At the head of Tumult Glacier.

Circle behind the rock tower on the east ridge and stay on the rock ridge. John Clarke, July 15, 1973.

The east ridge was also climbed on May 8, 1982.

The following peaks were climbed by Chris Cooper in May-June 1986, excepting where noted. (CAJ 70(1987):43)

MOUNT SMEE 2300m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Height 7550 feet.

MOUNT ROGAN 2300m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Height 7550 feet.

MOUNT MCGOVERN 2270m

Map 92M/9. Height 7450 feet. Two peaklets S of it were also climbed.

MOUNT WITTS 2470m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Height 8100 feet.

MOUNT MANN 2500m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Height 8200 feet.

MOUNT GIRARD 2480m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Height 8150 feet.

MOUNT HUTH 2670m (see above)

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Height 8750 feet. (CAJ 70(1987):43). Mount Huth is misplaced on the map, and should be the peak 0.7 km northwest of that marked. The height is for the correct one. Mount Huth was ascended by the southeast ridge, John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984. Also Chris Cooper, 1986.

MOUNT MCBRINN 2550m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. The height is 8350 feet. Chris Cooper, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):43).

Chris Cooper also climbed all the peaks just northwest of Mount Dolter.

MOUNT LOMAS 2420m (see above)

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. The height is 7950 feet. Chris Cooper, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):43 photo p.44). Mount Lomas is a superb rock peak, and was climbed by the west side and the narrow north ridge.

MOUNT PELLETIER 2510m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River. The height is 8250 feet. Chris Cooper, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):43). Chris Cooper also climbed the 2480m (8150 feet) peak just northwest of it.

UNNAMED 2500m

Map 92N/12 Trophy Lake. Grid 102-203. The height is 8200 feet. Chris Cooper, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):43). This is 8 km east of the 2730m (8950 feet) peak climbed by John Baldwin and John Clarke in 1984, during the Machmell Ski Horseshoe.

It is also north of the three other peaks mentioned under the "Seven Dwarfs", above. (Use the map positions, not the GPS.)

UNNAMED 2730m

Map 92N/12 Trophy Lake. Grid 024-202. The height is 8950 feet. Climbed by John Baldwin and John Clarke in 1984, and included in the Machmell Ski Horseshoe, above. Also Chris Cooper, 1986.

UNNAMED 2450+m

Map 92N/12 Trophy Lake. The heights are 8050 and 8050+ feet. Chris Cooper, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):43). These are in a cluster of two peaks 6.4 km south of Unnamed 2500m. This is among the three other peaks mentioned under the "Seven Dwarfs". The southwest of the two (grid 100-138) is much higher than shown on the map. It was ascended by the southeast slopes to join the southwest ridge.

UNNAMED 2390m
Map 92N/12 Trophy Lake. Grid 115-143. Height 7850 feet. Chris Cooper, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):43). This is east-northeast of Un. 2450+m. The two small peaks just east of it were also ascended. These summits are in the zone termed by the Mundays the 'Middle Ground', between the Klinaklini Glacier and the Klinaklini River.

UNNAMED 2290m
Map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier. Grid 073-046. Height 7500 feet. Chris Cooper, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):43). Three peaklets are just northeast of it, but the northeast one is the only one prominent (climbed). These summits are in the zone termed by the Mundays the 'Middle Ground', between the Klinaklini Glacier and the Klinaklini River.

The summits below are in the Satsalla Glacier area. John Clarke, Jamie Sproule, September 1977. (CAJ 66(1983):42 map, many photos)

UNNAMED 2330m
Map 92N/8 Catto Creek Altitude 7650 feet, at 031-919. Skied from the north, Sept. 1977. (CAJ 66(1983):42 map, many photos)

UNNAMED 2230m
Map 92N/8. Altitude 7350 feet. Grid 024-908. Skied from the east.

UNNAMED 2270m
Map 92N/8. Height 7450 feet. Grid 018-878. Skied from the northeast.

UNNAMED 2150m
Map 92N/8. Altitude 7050 feet. Grid 046-872. Cairn built, traversed.

UNNAMED 1940m
Map 92N/8 Catto Creek. Altitude 6350 feet. Grid 046-847. Traversed.

UNNAMED 1970m
Map 92N/8 Catto Creek. Altitude 6450 feet. Grid 047-836. Traversed.

UNNAMED 2120m
Map 92M/1 Atwaykellesse River. Altitude 6950 feet. Grid 043-794. Traversed, Sept. 1977.

UNNAMED 2060m
Map 92M/1 Atwaykellesse River. Altitude 6750 feet. Grid 047-776. Up north ridge, then to two summits below. Traversed, Sept. 1977.

UNNAMED 2120m

Map 92M/1. Height 6950 feet. Grid 014-766. By east slopes, glacier.

UNNAMED 2240m

Map 92M/1 Atwaykellesse River. Altitude 7350 feet. Grid 074-774. By glacier and north ridge. Sept. 1977.

SHAMAN PEAK 2472m

Map 92N/5 Klinaklini Glacier, grid 946-826. Height 8110 feet. Located above the icefield, southwest of Tumult Glacier. It is a double summit, climbed by the northeast ice face, and then each summit from the intervening col. John Clarke, July 16, 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):15 photo, map)

UNNAMED 2380m

Map 92N/4 Sim River, grid 972-795. Altitude 7800 feet. A rock pyramid on the largest southern tributary of Tumult Glacier. July 16, 1973.

UNNAMED 2350m

Map 92N/4 Sim River, on the other side of the pass from the rock pyramid (2380m), at grid 967-790. Altitude 7700 feet. Glacier. John Baldwin, Steven Ludwig, Helen and Stan Sovdat, 1994. (CAJ 78(1995):66)

KLINAKLINI PEAK 2631m

Map 92N/4 Sim River, grid 060-763. Altitude 8632 feet. Northeast of Sim Glacier, above the Klinaklini River and south of Tumult Creek.

1. North Glacier, North Ridge. The start was from a glacial basin four km northwest of Klinaklini Peak. Climb over a 450m (1500 feet) ridge and descend the same amount to the next glacial valley. The entire north side is a magnificent snow (glacier) climb of 1200 meters (4000 feet). Clarke crossed the lower glacier and ascended a rock slope, going east, and ascended the north glacier from the north-northeast, the slender top consisting of very steep ice. He did not do the entire 1200 meters.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s,*). John Clarke, solo, July 17, 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):15, photo p. 17, map)

The north ridge was also climbed by John Baldwin, Brian Sheffield and Graham Underhill on May 9, 1982.

Wahshilas Peak, center, from Jubilee Mountain, Waddington Group. The Klinaklini River canyon is below. Photo: Earle R. Whipple (1959).

WAHSHILAS PEAK 2605m

Map 92N/4 Sim River, grid 016-725. Altitude 8547 feet. Located on the south side of Sim Glacier. Wahshilas Peak stands out to the southwest in the view from Jubilee Mountain (Waddington Group).

1. North Glacier, East Ridge. Camp was on a bench between the two icefalls of Sim Glacier (north glacier). Wahshilas Peak was climbed via the ridge on the left (east) side of the 1050m icefall, first going south from camp, then curving west to the east ridge. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). John Clarke, solo, July 19, 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):15 photo, map)

Clarke then descended Sim Glacier and Sim River (first on the southwest side, slide alder) to the logging road to Knight Inlet.

MOUNT WILLOUGHBY 2562m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River, altitude 8406 feet. Climbed by John Clarke, August 20, 1983, by a long trek from Owikeno Lake and the southeast ridge to the south ridge. (CAJ 67(1984):13 map, photos)

UNNAMED 2300m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River, altitude 7550 feet. Grid 789-294. Climbed by John Clarke, August 18, 1983, by an easy climb up the southeast slope. (CAJ 67(1984):13 map, photos)

MOUNT CONERY 2366m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River, altitude 7762 feet. It is misplaced on the map, and should be the higher point 0.8 km south. Climbed by John Clarke, approaching by bad roads from Owikeno Lake and hiking, August 31, 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):15 map, photos)

MOUNT STORRY 2336m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River, altitude 7664 feet. Located 4 km east of Mount Conery. Climbed by John Clarke, September 3, 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):16 map, photos)

UNNAMED 2300m

Map 92M/9 Machmell River, altitude 7550 feet. Just south of Mount Storry. Climbed by John Clarke, September 3, 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):16 map, photos)

MOUNT TRAN 2120m
Map 92M/9 Machmell River. Mount Tran is two km northwest of the little range south of lower Pashleth Creek. Emily Butler, John Clarke, May 1980. (CAJ 72(1989):108)

UNNAMED 2190m
One and one half km NW of the little range south of lower Pashleth Creek. Emily Butler, John Clarke, May 1980. (CAJ 72(1989):108)

UNNAMED 2450m
Map 92M/8 Catto Creek, coordinates 963-013. This dome is southeast of Mount Kinch, where they camped on the summit (see Mt. Kinch, above). Emily Butler, John Clarke, May 1980. (CAJ 72(1989):108)

In 1988, John Baldwin and John Clarke made a traverse from the head of Thompson Sound to Kingcome Inlet. Low altitude, but rugged granitic country with a more than five kilometer escarpment (300 to 800 meters high) had to be passed. They climbed a 1950m (6400 feet) summit on the way. (CAJ 72(1989):90 photos)
Friends of John Clarke made a 15 day traverse south from Owikeno Lake to Seymour Inlet in 2003. They climbed several peaks along the way. (CAJ 87(2004):91 photos)

In 2004, a group traversed from the Satsalla divide (first camp east of Lahlah Creek), along the divide above Kingcome River, ending at the junction of Clear and Kingcome Rivers. They found a cairn on Un. 2150m (7050 feet, above; John Clarke 1977). (CAJ 88(2005):92 photo)

UNNAMED 2120m
Map 92M/8 Catto Creek, grid 830-884, altitude 6950 feet. It is west of McFee Creek.

1. North Ridge. Reach it by traversing across the middle of a big cliff on narrow, grassy ledges (used by goats). A little Class 4. (III,4,s). Lisa Baile, John Baldwin, Linda Bily, Peter Pare, August 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):92)

UNNAMED 2210m
Map 92M/8 Catto Creek, grid 845-831, southwest of McFee Glacier, the highest peak in the area (7250 feet). The approach is difficult (see ref.). The south slopes are a scramble. Lisa Baile, John Baldwin, Linda Bily, Peter Pare, August 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):92)

UNNAMED 1840m
Map 92M/1 Atwaykellesse River, grid 900-791. Height 6050 feet. West of the lake at the head of the Atwaykellesse River. Lisa Baile, John Baldwin, Linda Bily, Peter Pare, August 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):92)

UNNAMED 1660m
Map 92M/1 Atwaykellesse River, grid 962-651. Height 5450 feet. Located between Magson Creek and Kingcome River, at the south end of the ridge. Lisa Baile, John Baldwin, Linda Bily, Peter Pare, August 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):92)

Regional Traverse: Beyond Kingcome Inlet

In July 1985, John Baldwin and John Clarke made a regional traverse between Kingcome and Knight Inlets. They approached up a logging road up the Atlatzi River from Kingcome Inlet, and exited on the road to Knight Inlet. (CAJ 69(1986):15 map, photos)

UNNAMED 2000m
Map 92M/1 Atwaykellesse River. Grid 038-654. Height 6550 feet.

UNNAMED 1830m
Map 92M/1 Atwaykellesse River. Grid 078-682. Height 6000 feet.

UNNAMED 2070m
Map 92N/4 Sim River. Grid 910-686. Height 6800 feet. West ridge.

UNNAMED 2160m
UNNAMED 2160m
Map 92M/1 Atwaykellesse River and 92N/4 Sim River. Coordinates of the col between them, 900-699. Height 7100 feet.

UNNAMED 2000m
Map 92N/4 Sim River. Grid 914-639. Height 6550 feet. West to east traverse.

UNNAMED 2260m
Map 92N/4 Sim River. Grid 943-653. Height 7400 feet. By southwest ridge (glacier).

UNNAMED 1830m
Map 92N/4 Sim River. Grid 976-647. Height 6000 feet.

UNNAMED 2150m
UNNAMED 2150m
Map 92N/4 Sim River. Coordinates of col between them are 988-652. Height 7050 feet.

UNNAMED 2380m
Map 92N/4 Sim River. Grid 997-682. Height 7800 feet. Surrounded by glaciers.

UNNAMED 2150m
Map 92N/4 Sim River. Grid 996-701. Height 7050 feet.

UNNAMED 2300m
UNNAMED 2200m
Map 92N/4 Sim River. Coordinates of the col between them, 970-707. Height 7550 feet.

UNNAMED 2470m
Map 92N/4 Sim River. Grid 979-736. Height 8100 feet. A short, vertical rock step to reach the east side. Descended the east face.

UNNAMED 2380m
Map 92N/4 Sim River. Grid 984-736. Height 7800 feet. A mixed climb up the west side.

UNNAMED 2330m
Map 92N/4 Sim River. Grid 993-735. Height 7650 feet. Grassy terrace past a cliff, and up to the south ridge. John Baldwin, John Clarke, July 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):15 map, photos)

Regional Traverse: Silverthrone Mountain to Smith Inlet.
FRAs by Javier Garcia Fernandez, David Williams, July 2010. (CAJ 94 (2011):82 photos). Maps 92M/9 Machmell River, 92M/8, 92M/10, 92M/7, 92M/6.

These peaks lie well to the west of the Silverthrone area.

MOUNT PHILLEY 2120m

Map 92M/7. Altitude 6960 feet. Coordinates 696-958. The Wakeman River FSR, from Wakeman Sound in Kingcome Inlet, reaches to 14 km of Mount Philley, as the crow flies. There was also a logging road up the Seymour River from Seymour Inlet.

1, Southwest Ridge to Southeast Ridge Traverse. Descent was by the very easy southeast ridge. Glacier. Glenn Woodsworth, August 8, 1982. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

2. Northeast Ridge, Upper North Ridge. Glacier. Javier Garcia Fernandez, David Williams, July 16, 2010.

UNNAMED 1845m

Map 92M/7. Altitude 6055 feet. Coordinates 655-983. By southeast ridge. July 16, 2010.

UNNAMED 2065m

Map 92M/7. Altitude 6770 feet. Coordinates 590-040. By the east-southeast ridge and south ridge. Class 3. July 18, 2010.

UNNAMED 1950m

Map 92M/7. Altitude 6400 feet. Coordinates 584-023. By northeast ridge. July 18, 2010.

UNNAMED 1980m

Map 92M/7. Altitude 6500 feet. Coordinates 545-976. By lower northeast face, upper east ridge. Low Class 5. July 20, 2010.

UNNAMED 1820m

Map 92M/7. Altitude 5970 feet. Coordinates 512-950. It is on a long E – W ridge. FRA Javier Garcia Fernandez, David Williams, July 20, 2010. (CAJ 94 (2011):82 photos)

UNNAMED 1710m

Map 92M/7. Altitude 5610 feet. Coordinates 488-958. July, 2010.

UNNAMED 1745m

Map 92M/7. Altitude 5720 feet. Coordinates 467-936. This peak is one km northeast of a very small lake. July, 2010.

UNNAMED 1690m

Map 92M/7. Altitude 5550 feet. Coordinates 422-926. This summit is 3.6 km west of the very small lake near Un. 1745m, north of Smokehouse Creek and has a glacier on its north side. July, 2010.

UNNAMED 1465m

Map 92M/7. Altitude 4800 feet. Coordinates 408-912. Located above two small lakes. July, 2010. They also climbed the Big Round Peak just east of it and south of Un. 1690.

MOUNT EVERARD 2195m

Map 92N/4 Sim River, height 7200 feet. Coordinates 108-558. Located southwest of the head of Knight Inlet, overlooking the inlet. There is a glacier on the north and east sides.

Mount Everard was named in 1867 after the voyage of Captain G.H. Richards (Royal Navy) in 1860 up Knight Inlet.

On a good day, one can see Mount Waddington, and the sea of glaciers in the Silverthrone and Whitemantle areas.

The party used a seaplane to approach.

1. Southeast Glacier, South Ridge. The two climbers started from Sim River and followed bear paths up Sim River for a while, then turned sharply left and up on their route, going in the opposite direction for a while, bushwhacking with machetes. They went up the valley leading to Mount Dyer and Unnamed 6550 feet to Mount Everard (far south of the starting point), avoiding a waterfall. The route is convoluted.

The south ridge was easy. They reached the summit on the fourth day, an epic bushwhack. There was no cairn. Rated Class 4 because of the crevassed glacier. Jim Everard, David Franklin, July 31, 2002. (PC: JE)

On their return from the summit, grizzly bears had shown disapproval of their visit at the second camp by ripping bark off trees and flagging tape had been pulled down.

PANTHEON RANGE

MAPS- 92N/11 Siva Glacier, and 92N/12 Trophy Lake

The lower Klinaklini River (flowing northeast to southwest and then south) is to the west of the Pantheon Range, and this group is north of the Waddington Group. It is between the Klinaklini River, and Mosley Creek (a boundary of the Niut Range) on the east. In the south, it lies north of lower Twist Creek, north of the southwest fork of Twist Creek, and north of Frontier Creek. In the far north, it changes into hills.

Access

Air (**helicopter**) service is from Bluff Lake (office in Tatla Lake). The road to Bluff Lake starts one km east of the town of Tatla Lake (paved, then gravel; WADD). Four km from Highway 20, turn right and go 20 km farther, passing along the east side of Bluff Lake to Whitesaddle Air Services. There is also air service from Vancouver to Anahim Lake and then to Bluff Lake (above in introduction).

Backpacking approaches are lengthy. From the Scimitar Glacier region of the Waddington Range, the Pantheon Range may be reached in about two day's pack via Pocket Valley and Bifrost Pass. Continue across the head of Frontier Creek, or take a pass immediately northeast and approach via the southwest fork of Twist Creek.

From Tatla Lake (town; Highway 20), there is a side road south about 20 km to Bluff Lake and the Bluff Lake road (high clearance). The Mosley Creek FSR (high clearance) branches south from the Bluff Lake road and extends far beyond Middle Lake almost to Twist Lake. Entry might also be made by a pass at the head of Sand Creek from the north end of Twist Lake. Then, one must backpack.

One possibility is Hell Raving Creek, which flows to the southwest end of Middle Lake.

From the end of The Bluff Lake road, go up Hell Raving Creek. There is a stream crossing (possibly dangerous). The group of 1966 backpacked up the south side of Hell Raving Creek (burn and windfall, sidehilling. This route is very difficult. At one point one must lose 600m of altitude (BCM 2009:183) and then cross to the north side. (They later reconsidered this and perhaps should have used the north side.) The central part of the Pantheon Range was reached in 1966 from the head of Hell Raving Creek by following the most northerly of its three sources and a 2130m (7000 feet) pass west to Colwell Creek. Two and a half days should be allotted by any route to reach **Nirvana Pass** (1740m, 5710 feet) between the north fork of Twist Creek and Colwell Creek from the road.

If one is on the lower road (Mosley Creek FSR) and wish to approach via the S side of Hell Roaring Creek, there is no stream crossing (bridge).

There is a pass (Zeus-Pegasus) between the north fork of Twist Creek and Ragnarok Glacier where one can place a camp (1964). The Zeus-Pegasus col was used as camp (by helicopter) for the northwest face of Manitou in 1984.

In 1980, the helicopter camp was below Ragnarok Glacier.

The 1980 ACC, Vancouver section, climbing camp was at Nirvana Pass (1740m, 5710 feet), a windy place (and in 1966). Nirvana Pass is at the head of the **north fork of Twist Creek** and Colwell Creek. A second camp was later placed between Zeus and Manitou. Nirvana Pass is boggy in places, and nowhere is level enough to pitch a tent without landscaping, but is a good basecamp.

The 1991 BCMC climbing camp was at the head of the southwest fork of Twist Creek (very buggy), on the boundary with the Waddington Group. A high camp was placed near the Varuna (Huia)-Hephaestus col. The peak called Leda at this camp is technically in the Waddington Group, as is Frontier Mountain.

An idyllic campsite is in a side valley southwest of Nirvana Pass near the Septentrion Spires. Backpack a little down upper Twist Creek. (Mark Landreville, 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):52)

The group of 1981 used a helicopter to land (July 12) on the high col (southwest of Fenris Mtn.) between Nemesis Peak and The Furies, making camp on heather benches. This col is on the dividing point between solid rock (north) and loose rock (south). The camp was later moved to the snowfield west of Nemesis. The ridges of Nemesis Peak effectively block easy travel along the range.

Trophy Lake (maybe a swamp), on the Klinaklini River above its junction with Frontier Creek, can be used for the west side (Gilgamesh and Nemesis, etc.; from Nimpo Lake; WADD).

There was a ski traverse here in 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):101)

The rock is good in much of the Pantheons (but not all) and where it is good it sometimes is littered with much rock probably left by the glacial retreat. (Read climbs on Mounts Vishnu, Astarte and Byamee, bad rock.)

Grizzly bears roam in this area.

Mount Vishnu is probably the highest summit.

For marvelous views of the Pantheons, see CAJ 73(1990):92 **(Error. These are towers SE of Vishnu, not Septentrion Spires).** Also note the front and back covers and inside back cover.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1964- Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth. (CAJ 48(1965):20; GUIDE)
1966- Jack Bryceland, Richard Chambers, Jim Craig, Robert Cuthbert, Judy Horgan, Esther and Martin Kafer, Sheila Pilkington, Paul Plummer, Alice Purdey, Siegmund Werner, Wm. Wortman. BCMC. (CAJ 50(1967):14 and 21 map, photos; BCM 45(3) p.3, 1967 map; BCM 45(4) p.1, 1967)
1970- David Boyd, Esther and Martin Kafer. (CAJ 54(1971):91; BCM 49(4) p.4, 1971)
1980(a)- Joseph Firey, David Knudson, Peter Renz, Gary Rose, Frank de Saussure, Michael Schurr. (CAJ 64(1981):99; photos, map)
1980(b)- ACC, Van. section, climbing camp. (CAJ 64(1981):101 photos)
1981- Carla and Joseph Firey, David Knudson, Michael Martin, Jim McCarthy, Irene Meulemans, Peter Renz, Frank de Saussure, Michael Schurr. (CAJ 65(1982):66; photos, map)
1991- BCMC climbing camp. (BCM 1992:84). Also BCM 2009:184 photos.
1991- Carl Diedrich, Mark Landreville. (CAJ 75(1992):52 photo)

ANAHIM PEAK 1895m

An old volcanic plug (CAJ 21(1932):96) about 40 km northwest of Anahim Lake, so not strictly within the Pantheon Range. A significant source of obsidian (for points and jewelry) for first nations people.

PERKINS PEAK 2840m

Near the head of the Klinaklini River, which flows northeast for a short distance. A logging-mining road (Miner Lake Road) branches southwest from Highway 20 about 25 km west of Tatla Lake, near One Eyed Lake. This ascends to alpine benches and an old mine site at about 2400m on the ridge northeast of the peak (easy tramp to the top). A branch of the road leads into the valley south of the peak, to about 2200m. Easy south-facing slopes can be ascended to reach the southwest or eastern upper ridge (both easy) of Perkins Peak. (INT)

FA previous to 1932. Perkins Peak was used as a triangulation point in establishing the interior network, which was joined to geodetic surveys at the coast (the latter by J.T. Underhill). Underhill, in 1927, triangulated the altitude of Mount Waddington from several angles. (CAJ 21(1932):93)

UNNAMED 2900m

Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier, on northern border. Grid 543-347. Located just west of the small lake which is the source of the Klinaklini River.

UNNAMED 2217m

Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier, near northeast corner, north of Hell Raving Creek. Surveyed, and climbed by the Topographical Survey, date and route unknown.

OSIRIS PEAK 2755m

Osiris Peak is located north of Mount Vishnu and Siva Mountain, above Siva Glacier.

1. South Ridge, and a Couloir. From the north moraine of Siva Glacier, find a system of easy gullies and ascend to a gap in the south ridge. Descend a bit, avoiding towers, and traverse four or five gullies and ridges to a gully leading to the summit. (III,4,s). MK, AP, July 24, 1966.

It was climbed on a stormy day, snowing.

2. Gully. A 600 meter continuous gully was the descent route from Route 1, plunge-stepping and glissading, down to the moraine.

SIVA MOUNTAIN 2880m

Siva Mountain was reached from Nirvana Pass, west of Mount Vishnu. It was skied in 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):101). The correct pronunciation is with SH, Shiva. There are two summits, and the north summit is higher. And, a spectacular spire.

The southern summit is considerably lower (gap). Unclimbed ?

1. Northwest Ridge. An easy scramble. From Nirvana Pass, go north down Colwell Creek (bush). Round a low shoulder and come to a moraine. Climb through the icefall and west glacier (crampons; Siva Glacier) on the western slopes to a small saddle on the northwest ridge. Follow the rocky ridge (some Class 3), or the steep slope beside it, to the top. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). RCh, JH, EK, MK, SP, WW, July 22, 1966. Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

The second ascent was by Fabienne Granges, Dan Feuchuk, Irene Goldstone, Julian Lash, Jay MacArthur, and Jane Weller. August 3, 1980(b). The reference states the northeast ridge (error).

Graham McLean and Jeff Relph ascended the northwest ridge on April 2, 2002, and skied down the south side of the west face. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). (CAJ 86(2003):113)

MOUNT VISHNU 3008m

East of Nirvana Pass and west of Siva Mountain. Siva Glacier is north of Mt. Vishnu and west of Siva Mountain, and flows northwest in the cirque between them.

Mount Vishnu is a labyrinth of rotten gullies and buttresses. The Siva Glacier side presents a better aspect. The two summits are separated by a deep, ugly-looking notch. **Not recommended.**

NORTH SUMMIT

1. Northeast Face. From Siva glacier, the route traverses right to left to the center ice sheet, climbs 50 degree ice, then to a solid rock anchor. Climb the ridge (shattered, lichens; see the descent, south summit, Route 2) to the north summit.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.4,s). Carl Diedrich, Mark Landreville, July 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):52 photo). The difficulty is a guess.

Descent was by the northwest ridge, solid in places, horrifyingly rotten everywhere else. Bivouac in a deep notch above a north-facing ice sheet. Rappel the ice sheet (ice bollards) back to Siva Glacier.

SOUTH SUMMIT (highest)

1. Southwest Face, West Ridge. Climb snow gullies on the southwest face, then over many gendarmes on the west ridge to the top. The rock is often covered with lichens (slippery when wet). (IV,4,s). July 1, 1970.

On descent, some of the gendarmes can be avoided by traversing rubbly ledges on the north face. Rappel the difficult part of the ridge.

In 1990, the gullies had melted out and were channels for falling rock. Not recommended.

2. Southwest Buttress. From Nirvana Pass. The southwest buttress is Class 5.5, good climbing with the crux pitch at the top of the buttress, but loose blocks are scary.

Descent by the northwest ridge. Bivouac in a notch. The gullies used by the FA party were bare of snow and were channels for falling rock, and the ridge NW was endless and knife-edged. So, they descended the north face to Siva Glacier, ice and rubble with more than 12 single-anchor rappels. The rope was nicked by falling rock in four places. A bad scene.

Undoubtedly, one reason that Gabarrou and Scott did not descend the southwest buttress was because of the danger of pulling down loose rock when the rappel rope was retrieved.

They walked out on Twist Creek to Twist Lake in a storm, then the car. (IV,5.5,s). Patrick Gabarrou, Chic Scott, 1990. (CAJ 74(1991):78 photo)

BYAMEE MOUNTAIN 3000m

Byamee is an Australian word for a medicine man. The summit tower on Byamee Mountain rivals Mt. Vishnu in altitude, and these two plus Mounts Zeus and Astarte appear to be the highest in the Pantheons.

The north summit of Byamee Mtn. is lower, just barely big enough to be called a summit, and very rotten. (BCM 49(4) p.4, 1971). (PC: DS)

NORTH SUMMIT

1. North Face, Northeast Ridge (?). To the north summit only. FA by a BCMC party of eight people, 1966. There is some solid rock lower down Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). In 1966, a ledge on Byamee Mountain disintegrated not once, but twice, ending progress.

2. Northwest Ridge (Witch Doctor Ridge). A curving spine of very solid rock to about Class 5.7 leads to the easy upper ridge well west. (III,5.7,s). Mike Down, Don Serl. July 27, 1980(b).

3. Northeast Ridge, North Face. **Start from the Byamee-Vishnu col.** There was ice and snow to 50 degrees and easy mixed ground on beautiful granite on the north face. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Graham McLean, Jeff Relph, April 3, 2002.(CAJ 86(2003):113).

SOUTH SUMMIT (highest)

1. West Face, South Ridge. Climb steep snow gullies on the west face leading to the south ridge (fractured rock). The lower sections of the south ridge are fractured rock, and then there is some high grade firm rock and an easy scramble over two gendarmes. (IV,4,s). June 29, 1970. Climbed again in 1980(b), with a bivouac.

MOUNT DANAUS 2625m

Mount Danaus is southwest of Byamee Mountain, at the end of the ridge, above the bend in Twist Creek and south of Nirvana Pass. Danaus was the king of Argos.

1. East Ridge. Head south along the east side of Twist Creek, keeping above the creek, and traverse through bush and scree into the west cirque. Cross the west cirque ridge mid-way on an easy snowfield. On the east side the crest slopes gently for some distance. Turn right and follow the base of the ridge, descending first about 60m and then climbing a short gravel couloir to the ridge, Class 3.

The summit is a six meter block with an easy tourist route. Glacier (III,4,s). RCu, JC, AP, PP, July 22, 1966. Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

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Leda Peak from the northwest. The southwest fork of Twist Creek is below. Photo: Geoff Mumford

LEDA PEAK 2720m

Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier. Coordinates 485-127. Leda Peak is technically in the Waddington Group, but is easily accessible from a base camp in the upper southwest fork of Twist Creek. The name of this mountain is not yet official. Climbers on the northeast ridge of Leda are on the front cover of BCM 1992.

It is directly south of Mount Danaus across Twist Creek, and on the southeast wall of the southwest fork of Twist Creek.

1. Northwest Glacier, Northeast Ridge. From a base camp in the upper southwest fork of Twist Creek, ascend either side of the northwest glacier to the northeast ridge. The final part of the northeast ridge is a steep snow climb, with some exposure at a shoulder.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Lisa Baile, Tricia Daum, Norbert Eckert, Evelyn Feller, Michael Feller, Geoff Mumford, Peter Pare and Hilton Poidevin, mid-August 1991. (BCM 1992:84)

Descent was by the northeast ridge and the northeast side of the glacier. This route leads to a beautiful park-like stream gully coming from the lowest notch in the ridge.

Mount Cornelia (Waddington Group) rises above Bifrost Pass, at the southern border of the Pantheon Range, south-southwest of Mount Danaus, and southwest of the head of the southwest fork of Twist Creek (campsite, BCMC 1991). The other side of Mount Cornelia is much easier.

The west ridge-Angel Glacier (Munday) route on the northwest peak of Mount Waddington is visible at the left.

Photo: Geoff Mumford.

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These summits are presented counterclockwise around the Ragnarok Glacier Cirque. There were mosquitos at the base camp, 1980(a), below.

MAMMON MOUNTAIN 2695m

On the northwest end of the Ragnarok Glacier cirque, northeast of Polyphemus. Grid 398-229. A high peak is just northeast of Mammon.

It is Class 3 by the east ridge. PR, FS, MS; July 25, 1980(a).

POLYPHEMUS MOUNTAIN 2820m

Polyphemus Mountain is northeast of The Cyclops and southeast of Mammon Mountain. The view is spectacular. Grid 390-222. There is a pass between Polyphemus and Anubis, close to Anubis.

Polyphemus, a one-eyed giant (a cyclops), son of Neptune, imprisoned and devoured some of Ulysses men during the Odyssey.

It is also Class 3 by the east ridge. July 14, 1980(a).

MOUNT ANUBIS 2675m

Mount Anubis is on the ridge southeast of Polyphemus and east of The Cyclops at grid 398-215.

1. East Face. Class 3 except for a shoulder stand on the summit block. (II,3,A0,s). PR, FS, MS, July 17, 1980(a).

THE CYCLOPS 2700m

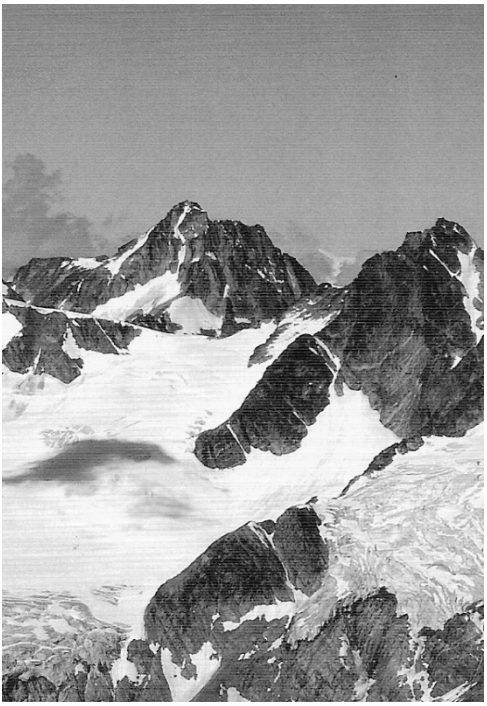
The Cyclops has a huge eye-like hole in its east ridge. Passes exist between Cyclops and Surt (close to Cyclops) and south of Cyclops.

1. Southeast Glacier, Northeast Glacier. From the campsite of Pegasus Peak (Zeus-Pegasus col), ascend the glacier southeast of Cyclops. Cross a pass to the east of the peak (bad snow conditions on the south) and climb steep snow back to the Class 4 east ridge, which had an impassable bulge.

The two rappelled back to the glacier, and climbed 100m of 50 degree snow to the summit. To descend, the party rappelled the east ridge and rappelled to the glacier on the south. A long climb.

Glacier (III,4,s). Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth, July 15, 1964.

2. Southeast Face. Class 5.7, 100m, very short on superb rock. Steve Harng, Jesse Mason, Jordan Peters, August 2006. (CAJ 90(2007):135)



Fenris Mountain from the east, from the north shoulder of Byamee Mountain. The Septentrion Spires are on the right. Photo: Don Serl.

MOUNT SURT 2800m

On the ridge east-southeast of The Cyclops. Surt was the Fire Giant who seared the world at the battle (Ragnarok) of the gods, Fenris Wolf, the Midgard Serpent and the giants.

1. South Face. Reach the south face of Mount Surt from a helicopter camp east of Mount Surt, below Ragnarok Glacier, and west of its river. Class 3. July 18, 1980(a).

FENRIS MOUNTAIN 2860m

Between The Cyclops and Mount Thor, on the west side of Ragnarok Glacier. It has several impressive ridges and faces. Surveyed.

A gigantic, ferocious wolf, Fenris Wolf, one of the three monstrous children of the god Loki, dangerous even to the gods, could not be bound by any bond (except a magical one).

1. South Ridge. From the campsite of Un. 2740m (Pegasus Peak; Zeus-Pegasus col), Fenris Mountain (2900m, 9500 feet) is reached by crossing Ragnarok Glacier to climb the southeast slopes to the south ridge (Class 3). Class 4 because of glacier. Richard Culbert, Glenn Woodsworth, July 18, 1964. Repeated in 1980(a).

2. Northwest Ridge. Reach the northwest ridge from a helicopter camp east of Mount Surt, below Ragnarok Glacier, and west of its river. There are two belayed snow and ice pitches to reach the northwest ridge itself (difficult Class 3) with two Class 5 pitches near the top. It is a delightful climb over granite blocks, 450m of climbing. The maximum difficulty is a guess. Ice, Glacier (IV,5.4,s,*). FS, MS, July 23, 1980(a). Repeated in 2005. (also CAJ 89(2006):127. AAJ 2006:210)

Descent in 2005 was by the southeast ridge and the bivouac in 2005 was on a moraine bench on the lower icefields.

3. East Face, Middle Buttress. Good rock. Class 5.4 (?), 250m, 8 pitches (some short). Steve Harng, Jesse Mason, August 2006. (CAJ 90(2007):135)

Left to right, Kali Peak (just left of center), and the southwest ridge and southwest summit of Mount Zeus, from the south. Mount Thor is out of sight to the left. Photo: Geoff Mumford.

MOUNT THOR 2920m

Mount Thor is west of the head of Ragnarok Glacier, on the edge of the cirque, west of Mount Zeus.

1. East Slopes. From a bivouac above the Zeus-Manitou saddle, traverse a series of small glaciers on the south flank of Zeus, and after about 2.4 km of cramponing reach a high sub-peak on the east side of Thor. Descend 100m to a wide plateau and climb a few hundred meters of steep snow to the top. Easy. Glacier (III,4,s). RCu, EK, MK, AP, August 1, 1966. Rated 4 because of glacier.

2. Northwest Ridge. Reach the northwest ridge from a helicopter camp east of Mount Surt, below Ragnarok Glacier, and west of its river. Easily gain the northwest ridge beyond the col separating Thor and Fenris. The ridge (steep steps) is easy on solid rock, sometimes by-passing on the southwest side. The final step was fifth class on very loose rock. The maximum difficulty is a guess. Seventeen hours. Very scenic and alpine. Ice, Glacier (IV,5.4,s). July 21, 1980(a).

KALI PEAK 2820m

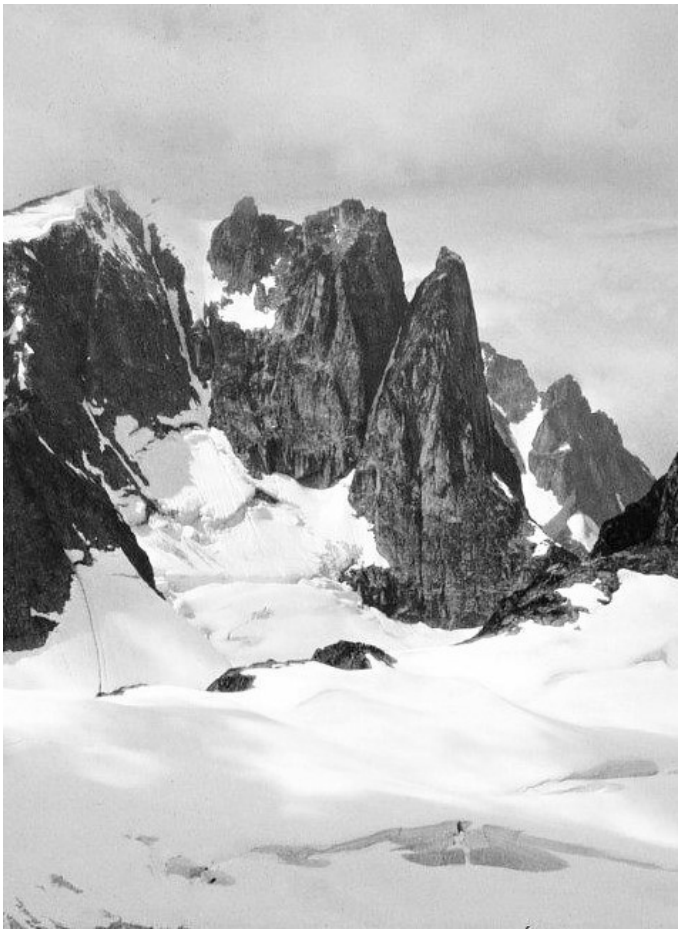
Kali Peak is about halfway between Mount Zeus and Mount Thor, closer to Mount Zeus, at the head of Ragnarok Glacier. It was named by Richard Culbert.

1. South Face. The south face has interesting rock scrambling, climbed after the ascent of Mount Thor. Glacier. RCu, EK, MK, AP, August 1, 1966. (BCM 45(4) p.2, 1967)

2. East Slopes. The descent route of Route 1, descending steep rotten snow and down the glacier (bare ice ?).

In 1966, there was an intermediate camp (from the Nirvana Pass camp) northeast of Mount Zeus, at the toe of Zeus Glacier (head of Zeus Creek), west of the north fork of Twist Creek and west of Mount Danaus. It is south, over a ridge, from the Septentrion Spires camp.

The 1966 BCMC personnel also placed a high camp on the south side of the connecting ridge between Zeus and Manitou, south of the pass, closer to Manitou.



Mount Zeus (left border, from the southeast), the northeast summit left of center, Athena Tower and the slopes of Manitou Peak at the right. The southwest ridge of Mount Zeus is at the left. A ridge of Pegasus Peak is in the right background. Photo: Geoff Mumford.

MOUNT ZEUS 2980m

Mount Zeus is at the southeast head of Ragnarok Glacier. The southwest summit is the true summit (TRIM map). Zeus was skied in 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):101; BCM 1992:92, photos)

NORTHEAST SUMMIT ca. 2960m

Unclimbed ?

SOUTHWEST SUMMIT 2980m

1. Southwest Ridge. Ascend Zeus Glacier (NE of Zeus) to the col east of Zeus (Zeus-Manitou) climbing very steep snow. In the Zeus-Manitou saddle there is a tent shelter. Behind the flank of Zeus, over a ridge, (see Mt. Thor, Route 1) is a snowfield. Climb a very steep snow tongue to the rocky southwest ridge, and a long boulder field to the top. Easy. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). JC, JH, SW, July 27, 1966.

One can reach Zeus from the camp on the Varuna (Huia)-Hephaestus col by rappelling to the top of the icefall from the gap (discovered by the Kafers, 1966). Follow the eastern edge of the glacier and contour west to a steep snow tongue (BCMC, 1991). It can also be reached in another way, described under Un. 2640m, below.

2. Northwest Glacier, Northwest Couloir. From the Zeus-Pegasus col, ascend a short but steep and crevassed glacier slope. Near the top of the hanging glacier, climb a steep snow and ice couloir (and snow over loose rock) which ends on the summit snowfield one hundred meters south (southwest) of the summit (numerous runners for protection in couloir). The maximum difficulty is a guess. Ice, Glacier (III,5.4,s). July 16, 1980(a).

3. East Face, Left Side Couloir (Zeus Chute). This route is on the northeast side of the peak, and should be accessible from Zeus Glacier.

From the basin under the Zeus-Pegasus col, on a pre-dawn start, traverse under Athena Tower to the east face. After a dicey bergschrund, climb excellent snow in the right-slanting left side couloir to the top, arriving at 9:30 AM.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.5,s,*). Carl Diedrich, Mark Landreville, July 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):52 **photo**). The difficulty is a guess.

4. Northwest Ridge. The northwest ridge is two km long, and a convenient camp is at the Zeus-Pegasus col. At first, the route follows ribs, corners and chimneys, interspersed by smoother slabs (Class 5.7-5.8), and the rock is loose in places with black lichen.

On the narrow ridge, wafer thin, to the west summit, the rock is better, exposed. Reach the west summit. On the other side of the west summit, the ridge is flat, one meter wide. Reach a snowy col.

The ridge above the col is deceptively difficult, narrowing to a series of steep towers (hardest on route; Class 5.9 to reach summit slope). Bivouac was made where Route 2 (NW Glacier, NW Couloir) reaches the summit slopes. Climb the final boulder slopes. The party topped out at 6:00 A.M.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.9,s). Simon Richardson, Mark Robson, August 7-8, 2005. (CAJ 89(2006):127 photo; AAJ 2006:210 photo)

Descent was down the southwest slopes (to the head of Frontier Cr.), that narrowed into a hanging glacial valley, below Kali Peak, that led down to the glacier leading east and up to the Zeus-Manitou col. **They then made a long rappel down a cliff onto Zeus Glacier. The 1966 party did not mention this cliff.** From Zeus Glacier, it was a long slog up moraines to basecamp.

ATHENA TOWER (THUNDERBOLT TOWER) 2420m

Athena Tower is northeast of Mount Zeus, a part of the Zeus massif.

1. East Buttress. From a high camp on the shoulder just below the east buttress, climb snow and rock to an obvious ledge halfway up. Six roped pitches and some scrambling go to the top. Climb Class 3-4 blocks to the base of a dihedral formed by the right side of a conspicuous pillar. A 5.8 pitch and scrambling reach the top of the pillar. Then climb several moderate pitches diagonalling left across ledges and short walls.

Turn a corner and ascend a left-facing dihedral with a clean hand crack, then another pitch up steep, solid blocks to a huge ledge. Then go along the ridge to the top.

(IV,5.8,s). Greg Collum, Wm. Pilling, August 1984 with support from Fred Beckey. (CAJ 68(1985):40 photo; AAJ 1985:215)

Manitou Peak and Hephaestus Peak are on a curving ridge which starts east of Mt. Zeus. They and Mount Zeus are at the head of Frontier Creek (flowing to the southwest, and then northwest). **The cirque around Ragnarok Glacier continues below the line below.**

Manitou Peak, Mount Zeus, Kali Peak and Mount Thor form a zig-zag line, east to west and Manitou Peak lies southeast of the Ragnarok Cirque. The others are on the southern cirque rim.

The summit of Manitou Peak. On the horizon, left to right, are the Serra Peaks, Mount Tiedemann and Mount Waddington.
To the south, in the foreground, is Varuna Peak (center). The southwest summit is at the right (lower).
Delusion Peak is to the left and the sharp pointed peak to the right in the distance is Mount Cornelia.
Use the magnifier (Zoom) for detail. Photo: Geoff Mumford.

Manitou Peak (left) from the south. Unnamed 2640m is to the right.
Photo: Geoff Mumford.

MANITOU PEAK 2755m

Manitou Peak is directly east of Mt. Zeus. Surveyed. The Zeus-Manitou col can be reached through the gap northeast of Hephaestus, rappelling to the top of the icefall from the gap, done in 1966.

1. West Ridge. Camp near the end moraine of Zeus Glacier on gravel flats. Climb the very step snow (crampons; as for Mt. Zeus, Route 1) to a saddle between Zeus and Manitou. (2290m; 7500 feet). Climb rock over a slabby and then blocky west ridge, to a snow crest directly to the top. Glacier (III,4,s). EK, MK, July 30, 1966. Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

2. Southwest Face. The southwest face was ascended on the same day in 1966 by Robert Cuthbert and Alice Purdey, somewhat easier than Route 1. The four then descended together by the southwest face.

3. Northwest Face. From Zeus Glacier, climb hard snow and low angle ice up the lower reaches of the easy glacier on the north side of Manitou. Head up the face (mixed climbing) directly beneath a prominent ice cliff, and climb seven pitches of excellent mixed terrain to the left edge of the serac wall (ice conditions were very good, very enjoyable; excellent belays and protection). Then climb the snow slopes to the summit rocks. 900 meters.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.6,s). Greg Collum, Wm. Pilling, August 1984. (CAJ 68(1985):40 photo; AAJ 1985:215)

Descend to the Zeus-Manitou col and follow the glacier on Zeus's east side to a snow ramp which gets one around the high shoulder of Athena Tower's east buttress. Then walk to the Zeus-Pegasus col and camp.

4. East Buttress (Gitchee Goomee Buttress). Start from the terminus of Zeus Glacier. Go from the valley to the glacier under the east face, and ascend a short ice face to the col beneath the east ridge (buttress). Bypass the blank ridge via a rotten gully, and ascend 5-6 rope lengths of solid Class 5 climbing.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.6,s). Carl Diedrich, Mark Landreville, July 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):52 photo). Gitchee Goomee is one of the Great Lakes, where the god Manitou resides.

UNNAMED 2640m

Located just southeast of Manitou Peak. Grid 444-152. The FA was by Mike Down, Doug Fox, Don Serl, July 31, 1980(b), by the east face, easy. (PC: DS)

From camp at the head of the southwest fork of Twist Cr., Lisa Baile, Geoff Mumford and Peter Pare traversed Un. 2640m, camped between it and Manitou, and climbed both Manitou and Zeus in one day. They climbed Manitou last. Cross to the south slope of Manitou, ascend steep slabs and heather, and use one of the western routes, two hours from camp. Mid-August 1991. (BCM 1992:90; PC: GM)

UNNAMED 2600m

Un. 2600m is 400 meters east of Un. 2640m. Both have awesome north faces. It is a scramble by the west ridge. Mike Down, Doug Fox, Don Serl, July 31, 1980(b). (PC: DS)

VARUNA PEAK (HUIA) 2760m

Varuna Peak was climbed from the camp between Zeus and Manitou. Varuna is the Hindu god of the firmament and Huia is a New Zealand weather god. Varuna Peak is directly south of Manitou Peak (coordinates 439-140) and northeast of Hephaestus. An attempt by the BCMC in 1991 was disconcerted by huge blocks falling off the east ridge.
(BCM 1992:90, 88 photo)

The name Varuna Peak was not known in 1991, and the mountain was given the name Mount Huia.

NORTHEAST SUMMIT (highest)

1. Northeast Ridge. Some loose rock, Class 5. The party went south from Un. 2600m and Un. 2640m. Mike Down, Doug Fox, Don Serl, July 31, 1980(b). (PC: DS; the wrong ridge is stated in the CAJ article.)

SOUTHWEST SUMMIT

1. Route not stated. Jack Bryceland, Marilyn Cram, Lyle Killough and Hilton Poidevin ascended the southwest summit in August 1991.

BCM 1992 states the southeast peak, an error.

HEPHAESTUS PEAK 2740m

Hephaestus Peak is very prominent flame-like peak directly south of the Zeus-Manitou ridge. It is on the south end of the curving ridge at the head of Frontier Creek. Hephaestus was a Greek god, the equivalent of the Roman god Vulcan. There was a high camp on the Zeus- Manitou col in 1991. (BCM 1992:89 photo)

1. Southeast Ridge. From the Zeus-Manitou col, descend to the upper glacier at the head of Frontier Creek. Go through the icefall and reach the north ridge of Hephaestus Peak. Reach the low saddle in the north ridge and then traverse to the southeast ridge, which has very solid rock to Class 4. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). RCu, EK, MK, AP, August 2, 1966.

2. East Face. The descent route of Route 1. A narrow snow gully on the very steep east face led back to the tracks of the Route 1 party. On this descent, a double bergschrund gave difficulties (careful belaying). Ice, Glacier. RCu, EK, MK, AP, August 2, 1966.

MOUNT BACCHUS

This and Bacchus Pinnacle are two small summits just south of Hephaestus Peak. Mount Bacchus was climbed in 1991 via the north ridge (Class 4-5) and then traversed to Bacchus Pinnacle. This pyramid had no cairn in 1991, and was named Bacchus. They then built a cairn. (BCM 1992:90).

Jack Bryceland, Marilyn Cram, Lyle Killough and Peter Levine, August 1991.

BACCHUS PINNACLE 2620m (higher)

Bacchus Pinnacle is the middle finger pinnacle just south of Hephaestus Peak which looks higher; very exposed. It is northwest of the pass to the southwest fork of Twist Creek

1. Southeast Ridge. Bacchus Pinnacle was ascended, during a traverse from the Waddington Group, by the southeast ridge, Class 5, from the pass to the southwest fork of Twist Creek. John Baldwin, Neil Humphrey, Peter Jordan and Chris McNeill, 1979. (VOCJ 1979:68)

2. North Ridge. Traverse from Mount Bacchus, Class 3-4. Jack Bryceland, Marilyn Cram, Lyle Killough and Peter Levine, August 1991. There was a cairn with no record.

UNNAMED 2440m

Located on the south side of the col at the head of the southwest fork of Twist Creek (436-108) in the Waddington Group. Ascent was from the east. Ralph Hutchinson, John Oleson, mid-August 1991. (BCM 1992:90)

PEGASUS PEAK 2805m

North of Mount Zeus. On the Ragnarok Cirque rim.

1. South Ridge. In 1964, Glenn Woodsworth and Richard Culbert climbed three summits (Pegasus, Cyclops and Fenris) from a camp in the pass (Zeus-Pegasus) between the north fork of Twist Creek and Ragnarok Glacier. The 2780m (9100 feet; Pegasus) summit immediately north of this pass is a Class 3-4 rock climb via the intervening south ridge (460m), but easier via gullies on the southwest face. (II,4,s). July 14, 1964.

2. Southwest Face, West Buttress. The southwest face is Class 3 on mixed heather, rock and snowpatches. July 24, 1980(a). (PC: D. Knudson)

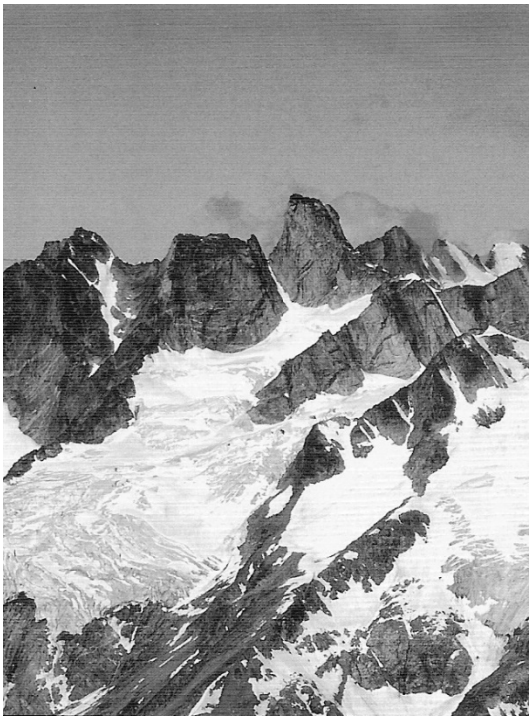
3. Northwest Face. A compact rock ramp on the northwest face was followed for 10 pitches, then a chimney was used to gain a snowy exit gully. Thirteen pitches (500m), 65 degrees, 13 hours.

(IV,5.10,s). Steve Harng, Jesse Mason, August 2006. (CAJ 90(2007):135; AAJ 2007:183).

There was a bivouac on the descent of the south face.

UNNAMED 2660m

Located in the middle of the glacier, halfway between Pegasus and the Septentrion Spires. It was ascended by the west ridge on easy snow to a gentle crest by Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, Alanna Theoret and Darren Wilman, August 2001. (PC:CB marked map)



The Septentrion Spires from the east, from the north shoulder of Byamee Mountain. Spire #4 is just off the right border of the photo. Photo: Don Serl.

UNNAMED 2180m

Located east of the Septentrion Spires at 463-195, ascended by the southwest ridge by the party of Un. 2660m in August 2001.

UNNAMED 2540m

Located southeast of Un. 2660m at 439-186.

1. East Ridge. Descend into the slopes east of the icefield, skirting on unstable talus and gravel, and climb the east ridge. There is about 300m of climbing, with granite cracks and faces with ample chicken heads and dikes. The crux is a Class 5.6 hand crack on a 50m wall. Pass some notches to the top. Chris Barner, August 2001. (PC:CB marked map; HN 2001:19)

It should be easily climbed from the icefield.

SEPTENTRION SPIRES 2828m

Located southwest of Mount Juno and northeast of Pegasus. The Septentrion Spires are numbered from southwest to northeast. There is much confusion in the literature about the numbering; seven have been quoted. There are only four ! (PC: Don Serl)

In 1966, the high camp for the Septentrion Spires was at a stream directly east of the spires, south of Mount Juno, and west of the north fork of Twist Creek.

Septentrion # 1 2770m

1. Southwest Ridge. Hike to the glacial moraine, bypass the icefall and head for the obvious southwest ridge. The route goes up two Class 3 chimneys and one short Class 4 pitch. (II,4,s). JC, JH, SP, SW, July 26, 1966. (BCM 45(3) p.3, 1967)

2. Descend into the gap on the north side, about 75m, staying on an obvious ridge, to gain the next spire.

Septentrion # 2 2770m

The second spire is a fin-shaped blade of rock with a very steep eastern wall, which is unclimbed. (PC: Don Serl)

1. South Ridge. From the gap mentioned above for # 1, the climb is an easy scramble. JC, JH, SP, SW, July 26, 1966. Return by the same ridge.

Septentrion # 3 2828m (highest)

1. Northeast Ridge. Climb from a camp in the valley just east of the Septentrion Spires.

This summit was climbed in a snow and rain storm. Hike to the glacial moraine, gain the upper snowfield (glacier) on the eastern slopes, bypass the icefall and head for the col northeast of the highest spire. The upper snowfield was crevassed, and under the three spires was a long crevasse on a steep slope which impeded progress.

There is an awkward chockstone on the northeast ridge, and then two pitches on the easy ridge ended with a short drop to a narrow saddle, which led to a partly ice-filled gully (pitons in rock) that became steeper and steeper. Reach a little ledge under an overhang, and then many rope lengths to the top.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.0,s), but the difficulty is not stated. RCh , EK, PP, SP, SW, WW, July 24, 1966. (CAJ 50(1967):14 ; BCM 2009:183)

The ice gully should be rappelled with much more than a 30m rope, ending at the little col.

2. Southeast Buttress (of main summit; Pirates of the Pantheon). From the east, ascend the steep snow gully to where the southeast buttress begins (the # 2 - # 3 col). Four pitches of solid, excellent climbing go to the top. Steep. Ice, Glacier (III,5.10,s,**). Carl Diedrich, Mark Landreville, July 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):52 photo). The difficulty is a guess.

Descent was by the northeast ridge to the glacier of the start.

Septentrion # 4 2780m

Septentrion Spire # 4 is connected to the highest Septentrion Spire # 3 by a high col, a minor bump, and the col of # 3.

There are two lower summits to the NE, between it and Mount Juno.

1. Northeast Ridge, Traverse. Pass under the highest spire (glacier, ice) to a ridge trending N to S which is east of it. Start from the highest glacier. Ascend; on the left is a massive wall, broken by 2 or 3 uninviting gullies. Find a gully which leads to the col between the spur and the main face (loose rock at bottom; sling for aid) and gain the right-hand side of the gully on solid rock.

From here, there is an easy traverse to the ridge proper above the steep slabby section. Go up a deep crack and traverse around the base of a spectacular flake to the saddle separating the climbers from the face.

Climb the face (about 30m, pitons, ledges), exposed, using a mantle shelf in one place, to the top of the ridge (There is fine rock climbing above, Class 5.) and go around an awkward bulge. Traverse to the top.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.5,A1,s). RCh, EK, PP, WW, July 26, 1966. (BCM 45(3) p.8, 1967; CAJ 50(1967):14). The difficulty is a guess.

2. Southwest Ridge. The descent route of Route 1. Easy. Descend on sloping ledges toward the snow col with the highest spire. Climb a steep snow face to the crest and break through a small cornice to gain the glacier on the far side. Descend this (some ice) and return to high camp.

Route 1 (without traverse), repeated in Aug. 2001 (see Un. 2660m), was approached going north on the glaciers east of the spires.

3. East Face (of fourth spire; Prometheus Unbound). This route is on the steep, triangular, eastern face of the southern sub-summit of the fourth spire. Two hundred meters, pink granite. The route can be seen from Mount Juno to the northeast. This face is cut by a right-facing crack system. Above the bergschrund a crack bulges above. Below the first roof, bridge around the crack and continue (5.10, using cams). The crack deepens into a corner and continues for three more long pitches, fading into a vertical headwall.

Go out right onto the wall under a huge capping roof (The Visor). A series of chicken heads leads up the blank wall to a good ledge. Another long pitch goes to the ridge, then the small pointed summit.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.10+,s,*). Dore' Green, Simon Richardson, August 14, 2000. (CAJ 84(2001):16 photo; PC:SR via Don Serl)

MOUNT JUNO 2660m

Mount Juno is west-southwest of Nirvana Pass and south of Mount Astarte. A north summit of Mt. Juno is easy snow. Dore' Green, Simon Richardson, August 2000. (CAJ 84(2001):16)

1. Southwest Ridge. Climbed from a high camp (for Septentrion Spires, which see). Gain altitude up a creek, gain the southwest ridge and pass over a couple of bumps, the first with a cairn. Then head east to the top. Easy. RCh, EK, SP, July 27, 1966. (BCM 45(3) p.3, 1967)

2. Southeast Ridge. The descent route of Route 1. The southeast ridge is exposed, with a rappel and steep snow and finally a scree slope giving a quick descent. (BCM 45(3) p.3, 1967)

3. North Ridge. Approach from the east shoulder of Astarte and walk up the north ridge. Glacier. RCu, MK, July 28, 1966.

4. East Face, East Glacier. The descent route from Route 3. Glacier. RCu, MK, July 28, 1966. They descended the east glacier and then a pocket valley. Ascended in 1980(b).

MOUNT PAN 2420m

Altitude 7940 feet. Located east of the main ridge between Mounts Juno and Astarte, and directly west of Nirvana Pass, at 473-224.

1. Climbed by Esther and Martin Kafer, July 3, 1970 from Nirvana Pass, route unknown. (BCM 49(4) p.4, 1971)

2. West Ridge. August 1, 1980(b).

MOUNT ASTARTE 2960m

West-northwest of Nirvana Pass.

1. Southeast Ridge. Start from the plateau glacier below the east face. Bivouac near the summit. Some rockfall, and one of the party was hit, without serious injury (1980b). The southeast ridge (rock is Class 3; rated 4 because of glacier) is not recommended; large loose blocks are poised above everything. (CAJ 74(1991):78). Ice, Glacier (IV,4,s). JB, JC, JH, SP, WW, July 20, 1966.

2. Northeast Ridge. Start as in Route 1 and climb an easy gully to the col. The northeast ridge is more pleasant and safer than the southeast ridge. Class 4, exposure. There was still some loose rock (1980). Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). RCh, RC, EK, MK, PP, SW, July 20, 1966.

3. Southwest Face. The descent route in 1966. Go through a southern col to the plateau glacier.

4. Southeast Face. Note that this was done with snow cover (rocks held more in place). Cross the bergschrund and go up the 45 degree chute. Climb a short granite chimney to the summit. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Graham McLean, Jeff Relph, April 4, 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):113)

They skied back for 1500m to camp at Nirvana Pass, the first half is 45 degrees, then glacier.

THOTH PEAK 2766m

-Altitude 9075 feet. 4.6 km north of Hermes

MOUNT HEIMDALL 2620m

There are at least four summits of 2620m between Hermes and Astarte.

1. Class 3 ridge. John Manuel, Shari Meaken. August 3, 1980(b).

HERMES PEAK 2940m

The most northerly peak of the east side of the Ragnarok Cirque. The north face is rather steep.

1. Southeast Ridge. Follow an old route to the base of Astarte Glacier, go north and traverse two ridges, boulder-hopping for four km up a massive moraine, then alpine meadows and a lake, a long way from Nirvana Pass, a round trip of 26 km. The southeast ridge is a scramble. (III,3,s). JB, RCu, MK, AP, July 27, 1966.

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This part of the Pantheon Range is in the far northwesters corner, about 8 km southwest of Klinaklini Lake. Much of the rock here is shattered granite.

MOUNT DEMETER 2631m (TRIM 2650m)

Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier, grid 284-349. Five km south of the Jobin Creek-Klinaklini River confluence. The basecamp for Raschke and Serl was just to the north of map 92N/11.

1. FA unknown. A huge cairn was found in 2007.

2. Northwest Ridge to South Traverse. Class 3, 600m. (III,3,s). Markus Raschke, Don Serl, July 25, 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):103; AAJ 2008:178)

The two then continued to a col to the south (bivouac), and followed the divide. Another summit (TRIM 2278m) was a tottering mass of outsloping slabs and blocks (the crest abandoned). Thus, they returned to the col, and traversed south and east.

UNNAMED 2219m

Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier, in northwest corner. Surveyed, and climbed by the Topographical Survey, date and route unknown.

MOUNT DIONYSUS 2580m (TRIM 2575m)
Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier, grid 341-343.

1. Northeast Ridge. Six hundred meters. Go northeast through a little pass, down the glacier a kilometer or so, and then onto the northeast ridge. About 100m below the top on the northeast ridge there is a 15m vertical wall (Class 5.8, one move of A0, using a hard tug on a well-set nut in a finger crack), then a scramble to the top. (III,5.8,A0,s). Markus Raschke, Don Serl, July 30, 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):103; AAJ 2008:178)

MOUNT FRIGA NORTH (FRIGA EAST) 2477m
Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier, grid 354-329.

1. Southwest Face. Class 3, 300m. Peter Renz, Michael Schurr, July 29, 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):103)

MOUNT FRIGA 2517m
Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier, grid 352-323. Surveyed. TRIM map altitude 2543m. Friga was the wife of Odin.
The basecamp of Renz and Schurr for the climbs in this area was on a knob at grid 342-322 just west of Mount Friga.

1. Southwest Ridge. Class 3, 300m. Peter Renz, Michael Schurr, July 24, 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):103)

MOUNT DURGA 2420m
The coordinates of Mahisha and Durga are incorrect in CAJ. Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier, grid 365-307. This is the peak farthest from camp, 2.75 km distant. See AAJ for correction.

1. West Ridge. From camp, climb this peak by curving south and east around the cirque to a col, and then the west ridge, Class 3, 200m. Peter Renz, Michael Schurr, July 27, 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):103; AAJ 2008:178, 179 consult the photo)

Mount Thor (left) and below the horizon, Nemesis Peak (center) and Mount Gilgamesh (right). On the horizon is the Silverthrone Group with the northern part of the immense Ha-iltzuk (Klinaklini) Icefield, looking west.

On the horizon, dead center, is Un. 2730m (8950 feet), a large massif, one of the four highest summits in the Silverthrone Group. Silverthrone Mountain is above the north summit of Mount Thor on the horizon, at the left. Photo: Geoff Mumford.

MOUNT MAHISHA 2460m

The coordinates of Mahisha and Durga are incorrect in CAJ. Grid 353-306. Mahisha is the western summit, Durga the eastern. This is the peak closest to camp, two km distant. See AAJ for correction.

1. Northwest Ridge. Class 3, 200m. Peter Renz, Michael Schurr, July 27, 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):103; AAJ 2008:178, 179 consult the photo)

Once on top, it is an extremely pleasant scramble along a high ridge with truly stunning views. (PC:MS)

The following summits lie west of Mount Thor and Fenris Mountain, and northeast of lower Frontier Creek.

MOUNT GILGAMESH 2630m

Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier. Grid 316-191. Located three kilometers northwest of Mount Nemesis. Good rock.

1. South Face Gully. The prominent snow gully on the south face was climbed with one Class 5 pitch around a chockstone. July 1981.

NEMESIS PEAK 2645m

Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier. Grid 335-175 (north summit). It is northeast of lower Frontier Creek. A ridge and another creek lie between it and Frontier Creek. Usually good to excellent rock.

The middle and south summits are only about two rope lengths apart, separated by an exposed, challenging notch.

Descent in 1981 from the south summit was always back across the notch to the middle summit, and then down a gully to the northwest (snow in upper part; loose rock when no snow ?). The northwest gully lies on the north side of the middle summit's west ridge. (PC: M. Schurr)

NORTH SUMMIT 2640m

1. West Ridge. The party moved camp to a relatively flat area on the snowfield south of, and near, the base of the west ridge. This required rather technical backpacking at an awkward cliffy gully crossing.

Ascend a non-trivial gully (south of the west ridge) and reach a col high on the west ridge, near the base of the summit pyramid. Traverse a nearly level section to the base of the summit pyramid and ascend its southwest edge. Class 5. July 1981. (PC: Michael Schurr)

2. South Ridge. Class 4, no details. July 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):66)

MIDDLE SUMMIT 2635m

1. East Ridge. See south summit.

2. Connecting ridge (notch) to south summit.

3. Northwest Gully. Above. This was the descent route of all routes in 1981. Also used for ascent. (PC: Michael Schurr)

SOUTH SUMMIT 2645m (highest)

1. Northwest Ridge. Climb the east ridge to the middle summit (where the east ridge ends), and then the connecting ridge to the south summit. The upper 250m of the east ridge is only a few feet wide (much Class 5). July 1981. Recommended.

SOUTHWEST SUMMIT (lower)

Chisel-shaped. Not climbed in 1981.

The lowest pinnacle of the southwest ridge of Nemesis Peak (not the chisel-shaped southwest summit) was climbed by two different routes in 1981, Class 5. (PC: Michael Schurr, who was not on the FA)

THE FURIES 2585m

Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier. Grid 349-156. The Furies are located two kilometers southeast of Nemesis Peak. Several summits were climbed in 1981 via snow gullies on the west; Class 3 on **loose rock,** with one Class 5 pitch on the main summit.

Camp in 1981 was an idyllic spot on the ridge between Nemesis and The Furies.

1. West Face Gully. From camp, ascend the arm descending from North Fury. From the top of the arm, traverse westward and upward to the broad snow gullies on the west side of the massif.

On the highest Fury, the upper Class 5 pitch (a bizarre stunt move) is initially adjacent to and then in an inside corner of sound rock on the uppermost northeast aspect of the summit pyramid. July 1981. (PC: MS)

Only Peter Renz and Michael Schurr climbed the true summit of The Furies, which was upper Class 5.

DIANA MOUNTAIN 2640m

Grid 355-142. Located 1.6 km southeast of The Furies. Surveyed.

1. West Ridge. The west ridge is an easy scramble on largely heather and scree. The rock was loose but not rotten. July 1981. (PC: David Knudson)

The peak between Diana and The Furies was also ascended, Class 5. July 1981.

UNNAMED 2660m

Coordinates 366-132, located 1.5 km southeast of Diana Mountain.

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The head of Knight Inlet (sea level), 2700 meters below the summit of Jubilee Mtn. (Waddington Group). The mouth of the Klinaklini River is at the right. The Franklin River shows just above the glacier at the left. Knight Inlet is known for its grizzly bear population.

This is a view typical of inlets in the Coast Range.

Photo: Earle R. Whipple (1959).

WADDINGTON GROUP

The Waddington-Tiedemann massif is the most compact, highest and most magnificent in the Coast Range. It, and the surrounding mountains, are covered by the fine guidebook "The Waddington Guide" by Don Serl (2003). The Waddington and Tiedemann massif offers a great range of climbing choices, from long, not overly difficult snow and ice routes to highly technical rock, all in a magnificent setting. There is excellent difficult climbing on lower summits also, on rock, snow and ice.

When the explorers and climbers Don and Phyllis Munday, and friends, went on expeditions, Mrs. Munday took care of the cooking and the menu. Don Munday and Phillip Brock wrote the following limerick;

There once was a lady called Phyllis,
Who did her goldarndest to fill us.
When we reached the last bite
We were filled up so tight,
That we thought she was trying to kill us.

The bottom center of the south face of Waddington in the 'Fizzle Chute' is made of very steep slabs with some of the most solid rock that the author has seen. One hundred meters or so above, the rock starts to be intruded by white aplite dikes (a form of granite). These dikes are not always solid. One of them slid out like a dresser drawer and nearly precipitated the leader of the pitch (ERW) off the mountain. A spectacular display of aplite dikes is on the Arabesque Peaks. There is so much aplite here that it may constitute one fifth of the whole mountain.

The center of the south face of Waddington is rather solid, in contrast to the couloir to the east of it (the beginning of Wiessner's route). This is a somewhat dangerous couloir because of falling rock, which may be due to fracturing of the rock by a possible fault located in the couloir. The rockfall in the center of the south face is nil. (also AJ 2020:32 photos)

When Arnold Guess, Dennis Rutovitz, Will Siri and I climbed a new snow route on Mount Munday, we found on our return that eight inches of snow had avalanched from the ascent route when we were at the top !

Five large glaciers flow from the two massifs. Clockwise they are: Corridor (at the southeast), Franklin, Scimitar, Tellot and Tiedemann Glaciers. The upper Franklin Glacier is treacherously crevassed below the junction with Dais Glacier, with sets of crevasses running at right angles, possibly indicating irregular bedrock below, or because of the more complicated pattern of ice flow at the junction. Large and impressive hanging glaciers are found, such as Epaulette Glacier on the northwest summit of Waddington above a very high cliff on the south face.

The terminus of Franklin Glacier, 1959. Note the Franklin River issuing from the ice tunnel. Photo: Earle R. Whipple.

Ice Spine, Franklin Glacier, and Mt. Waddington (after a storm which coated the south face with ice). Dennis Rutovitz. Photo: Earle R. Whipple (1959).

WHITEMANTLE GROUP

MAP- 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek, 92K/14 Stafford River,
92K/11 Phillips River, and 92K/15 Southgate River

The limits of the Whitemantle Group are the Homathko River and Bute Inlet on the east, Franklin River and Knight Inlet on the west, and Fissure Creek, Jambeau Glacier and Scar Creek on the north. To the south are the channels next to Vancouver Island. (CAJ 58(1975):12 photos)

Many summits in this group have been surveyed. Most of them were not climbed by the surveyors.

The highest point is Whitemantle Mtn., a glacier-covered peak.

Access

The 1971 ski group approached up the south side of Crevice Creek from the Franklin River and Rima Glacier, and had an air drop. All the climbs were reached over glacier.

In 1972, John Clarke backpacked from the mouth of Wahkash Creek (south of the head of Knight Inlet) up the north side of Wahkash Creek to reach Mount Stanton, a worthy objective.

In May of 1997, a ski traverse took John Baldwin, Gordon Ferguson and Steve Ludwig from Whitemantle Mountain to south of Mt. Stanton and to the Homathko Valley. (CAJ 81(1998):89 photos)

One can take a small boat up the Homathko River to Scar Creek (on W side, going W toward a point south of the Waddington Group, and approaching Whipped Cream Peak and Whitemantle Mountain). There are roads on the west side along the way (overgrown, parts washed out; 2020). The Scar Creek road is overgrown, and parts have slid away. (2010; PC: Christian Veenstra)

Some Climbing and Exploration

1971- John Clarke, Esther Kafer, Martin Kafer, Nick Schwabe, Roy Yates (BCMC, ski). (CAJ 55(1972):57 map)
1972- John Clarke. (CAJ 56(1973):86
1976- Regional Traverse. John Clarke. (CAJ 60(1977):17 photos, map)
1984- Fred Beckey, Dan Cauthorn, Jim Nelson. (CAJ 68(1985):73; AAJ 1985:216)
1986- Regional Traverse. J. Baldwin and J. Clarke. (CAJ 70(1987):44)
1987- John Baldwin and John Clarke. (CAJ 71(1988):82)
1990- John Miner, Jeff Steger, Kevin Turinsky. (CAJ 74(1991):76 photos)
1997- Regional Traverse. John Baldwin, Gordon Ferguson, Steve Ludwig. (CAJ 81(1998):87 photos)

POINTER PEAK 2390m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. Surveyed. Pointer Peak is a dark rock summit rising out of the glaciers in the eastern part of the Whitemantle Group.

The Scar Creek road is overgrown (2010), but an approach might be made directly by a power boat up the Homathko River (long). See the Homathko Group, access.

1. West Ridge. Camp on heather on the ridge crest north of Whitemantle Glacier. Descend, cross the glacier and gain the rocks of Pointer Peak just below the small pocket glacier on the northeast face. A steep snow ramp spirals around the tower ending 150m below the summit on the west ridge. Glacier (II,5.0,s). John Clarke, 1975. (CAJ 59 (1976):16, photo p.15; CAJ 58(1975): photo p.13)

2. Southern East Buttress. There are two ridges on the east face. One faces northeast. From camp, descend 300m to the glacier and cross it downhill aiming for lateral snowpatches that lead to lowest portion of the southern of the two east ridges (buttresses). Start on a short rock wall, followed by a mossy, cold gully (chimney). This route is exposed.

Pitch after pitch of brushy (cedar) sound rock follow, challenging to strenuous non-technical. Route finding not easy, impossible to describe. There is a difficult and poorly protected ramp and slab traverse. The most difficult pitch here is Class 5.7. Then tricky upper Class 5 headwalls.

After eight pitches, climb much snow (8 pitches; photo), some steep, and thin over rock to the final rise.

The ridge narrows, 8 pitches more, solid granite faces, and sometimes the spectacular edge. It is always protectable except for one off-width crack on the ridge's corner (avoiding the wet and slabby east face), then easier rock to the top. Descent by Route 1, not so easy.

Glacier (IV,5.9,s,*). Fred Beckey, Dan Cauthorn, Jim Nelson, mid-July 1984. (CAJ 68(1985):73 photo; AAJ 1985:216)

WHIPPED CREAM PEAK 2820m

East-northeast of Barb Mountain, the northernmost peak climbed in 1971. The north side gives this peak its name.

1. East Ridge. Solid Class 3 rock, leaving the skis. June 9, 1971.

BARB MOUNTAIN 2881m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. Surveyed.

1. West Ridge. The west ridge used a fixed line traverse, followed by a narrow, loose ridge. Glacier. June 4, 1971.

The east summit was climbed the day before by the east ridge (rotten).

OUTRIDER PEAK (OUTSIDER) 2980m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. The easternmost peak was climbed in 1971, east of Whitemantle Mtn.

1. West Ridge. Traverse over Whitemantle. The west ridge has a few steep snow slopes and a short rock scramble. The summit is flat and tilted. Glacier. June 6, 1971.

"The Pinhead" (9200 feet, 2800m in CAJ 55(1972):57; 2940m on map 92N/3; see Whitemantle Mountain, position mislabeled), between Whitemantle and Outrider, was climbed by running the rope over part of the summit block, and belaying from the other side for one airy move.

WHITEMANTLE MOUNTAIN 2992m

The highest summit in the area. The position of Whitemantle Mountain is misplaced on map 92N/3, and occupies the position of The Pinhead (see Outsider Peak, above). The true summit lies at the surveyed position at 435-703.

1. West Slopes. Approached from the west on gentle slopes. Glacier. JC, EK, MK, June 2, 1971.

2. Southeast Ridge. On rock; the southeast ridge was descended on June 6, 1971 to The Pinhead and Outrider Peak, and ascended on return.

COMRADE PEAKS 2720m

The Comrade Peaks are a twin summit five km west-southwest of Whitemantle Mtn. The top of the east (highest) Comrade is an easy scramble. Glacier. June 5, 1971.

The west summit is a good mixed snow and rock climb on the north side.

CORNETTE PEAK 2687m

Cornette Peak is two kilometers west-southwest of the Comrade Peaks. A gentle summit. Glacier. NS, RY, June 2, 1971.

UNNAMED 2635m

Surveyed. The party of Mount Aurora, Route 2 (below), ascended the peak immediately east of Mount Aurora. They traversed west to east high on the huge glacier under a series of granitic buttresses and needles, and climbed a 40 degree snow slope, and the Class 3 summit block. Glacier. July 30, 1990.

MOUNT AURORA (UNNAMED 2760m) 2778m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek, grid 427-624. The starting point in 1990 was a helicopter camp in the cirque north of Mount Stanton. Mount Aurora is the highest point on the north rim of the cirque north of Mount Stanton, 2.2 km northwest of Mount Stanton.

1. Skied from the west by John Baldwin, Brian Finnie, Chris McNeil, and Brian Sheffield during the Waddington Divide Ski Traverse. Glacier. April 16, 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):42)

2. South Couloir. From a high camp on the glacier, climb the schrund and Class 4 and easy Class 5 rock. (Used Friends, but knife blades were most useful.) Go up several rock pitches. A hidden Class 3 ledge goes to the main couloir and 500 meters of 45 degree snow, arriving at a knife edge ridge 65m below the summit.

On descent, Class 4 climbing down and Class 3 ledges lead to a blank headwall about 100m above the snow descent. Rappel several times (first a boulder, then a knife blade, a slanting boulder and a knife blade again from a six inch ledge under a waterfall) and descend a 45 degree snow-field (glacier) to camp. Ice, Glacier (IV,5.5,s). John Miner, Jeff Steger, Kevin Turinsky, July 29, 1990. (CAJ 74(1991):76 photo)

HIDDEN MOUNTAIN 2488m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. Located north-northeast of Mount Stanton, north above Brew Creek. Ascended from a camp northeast of Hidden Mountain. There is a steep, exposed, snow traverse above the bergschrund leading to a notch in the summit ridge, the only difficulty. Glacier. John Clarke, August 3, 1976.

Mount Stanton, east face (CAJ 1977). Neither of these ridges has been ascended. Photo: John Clarke.

UNNAMED 2712m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. Located east of Mount Stanton, and southwest of Hidden Mountain, north above Brew Creek at coordinates 492-595. It was ascended from a camp northeast of Hidden Mountain, passing around the north side of Hidden Mountain (glacier), and by climbing the southeast glacier. John Clarke, August 2, 1976.

MOUNT STANTON 2866m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. Mount Stanton is halfway between the head of Knight Inlet and the Homathko River. (CAJ 58(1975):14 photo; CAJ 71(1988):23 photos). It is the apex of the southern part of the Whitemantle Group. The north side is impressive. Surveyed.

On the neighboring peaks east of Mount Stanton, the old and new altitude values agree fairly well. However, there is a huge discrepancy with Mount Stanton. The old altitude value has been chosen here. The north ridge of the nearby eastern summit does not show on the map. (CAJ 74(1991):76 photo)

Backpack from the mouth of Wahkash Creek (Knight Inlet) up the north side of Wahkash Creek (old logging road, then difficult route finding to the high country, two days necessary to find the route). Traverse the peaks north of the north fork of Wahkash Creek. Camp. On the south border of map 92N/3, the north fork of Wahkash Creek shows at 360-530. Two peaks traversed were probably Un. 2056m and 2207m.

1. Northwest Ridge. At the bergschrund of the west face, go up the loose, but easy, northwest ridge, crampons on the last 30 meters. Glacier. John Clarke, Sept. 1972. (CAJ 56(1973):86)

2. Southwest Ridge. From the basecamp for Mount Aurora, there were huge wall to wall crevasses, due to melting, on the west side of the cirque, intractable, so the group flew to a beautiful saddle on the south-west ridge (camp, stormed in). A short glacier tour goes to steep snow and very pleasant rock (good granite, big cracks), steep snow traverses, wonderful granite blocks and Class 3 ledges.

The summit, spectacular, is a steep pyramid with a boulder to straddle. There was a cairn. One rappel on descent.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.4,s,*). John Miner, Jeff Steger, Kevin Turinsky, August 4, 1990. (CAJ 74(1991):76 photo).

UNNAMED 2658m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek, between Stanton Creek and Mount Aurora. Surveyed. Near the Stanton Creek-Whitemantle Creek divide. John Baldwin, Gordon Ferguson, Steve Ludwig, May 1997. (CAJ 81(1998):87 photos)

UNNAMED 2525m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. Surveyed. Almost certainly Peak 2526m of map, 4.1 km west-southwest of Mount Stanton. Done from a camp on the icefield above Brew Creek, west of Mount Stanton. John Baldwin, Gordon Ferguson, May 1997. (CAJ 81(1998):87 photos)

UNNAMED 2572m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. Located between the heads of Smythe Creek and Stanton Creek. Glacier. John Baldwin, John Clarke, July 1987. (CAJ 71(1988):82). They also climbed the lower summit one km N of it.

UNNAMED 2407m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. Located east of Un. 2572m, south of the head of Stanton Creek. Glacier. John Baldwin, John Clarke, July 1987.

UNNAMED 2340m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. Grid 351-562, 2.5 km southwest of Un. 2407m. John Baldwin and John Clarke, July 1987.

UNNAMED 2526m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. West-southwest of Mount Stanton. Glacier. John Baldwin and John Clarke, 1986 (CAJ 70(1987):39). John Baldwin and John Clarke, July 1987. They also climbed the peaklet just west of it.

UNNAMED 2548m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. Located 7.5 km to the east of Mount Lowe. John Baldwin and John Clarke, July 1987. They also climbed its neighbor 0.8 km to its north.

UNNAMED 2620m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek. Located just west of Un. 2548m. Grid 319-662. John Baldwin and John Clarke, July 1987.

MOUNT LOWE 2180m

Map 92N/3 Whitemantle Creek, west border. John Baldwin and John Clarke climbed over Mt. Lowe in 1986 (CAJ 70(1987):44). John Baldwin, John Clarke, July 1987. (CAJ 71(1988):82). Also climbed nearby summits.

UNNAMED (BRIG) 2586m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River, near northern border. Altitude 8484 feet. Coordinates 535-498. John Clarke, August 8, 1976.

UNNAMED 2473m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River, near northern border. Altitude 8112 feet, just west of Un. 2586m, above. Cumsack Mountain in the distance. Climbed from the southwest, traversed, by John Clarke, August 8, 1976. John Baldwin, Gordon Ferguson, Steve Ludwig, May 1997. (CAJ 81(1998):87)

UNNAMED 2355m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River, near north border. Altitude 7726 feet. Coordinates 503-476; four km southwest of Un. 2586m.

UNNAMED 2350m

Altitude 7700 feet. Located 0.6 km west Un. 2355m.

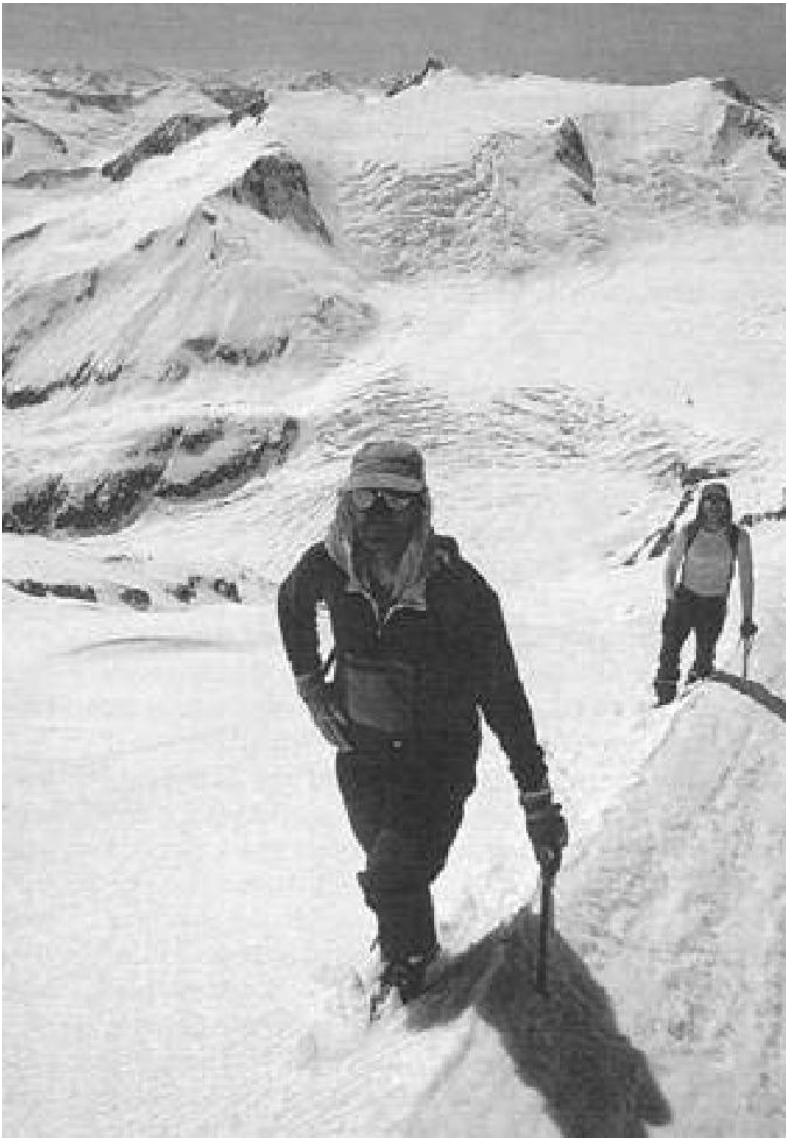
Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Both by John Clarke, August, 1976.

UNNAMED 2208m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River, altitude 7243 feet. Grid 554-475. A ski traverse. Glacier. Madeleine Martin-Preney, Stephen Mullen, Christian and Line Veenstra, May 2008. (PC:CV: VOCJ 51, April 2009)

UNNAMED 2324m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River, altitude 7625 feet. Grid 546-455. Climb the northwest face to the west ridge. Glacier. Madeleine Martin-Preney, Stephen Mullen, Christian and Line Veenstra, May 2008. (PC:CV: VOCJ 51, April 2009)



Wahkash Peak, eight km south of Mt. Stanton (photo on SW ridge of Mount Stanton). Photo: John Baldwin.

WAHKASH PEAK 2685m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River, northern border. Coordinates 418-505. Altitude 8810 feet, surveyed. (CAJ 70(1987):39). From the route to Mt. Stanton, hike south-southeast across the huge icefield that separates it from Mount Stanton. Glacier. John Clarke, Sept. 1972. (CAJ 56(1973):86). Climbed again in 1986.

UNNAMED 2520m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. North of the head of Stafford River. Surveyed at 8266 feet and climbed by surveyors. Climbed from the east, traversed to Un. 2518m, by John Clarke, August 1976. Also, skied by John Baldwin, Brian Finnie, Chris McNeil, and Brian Sheffield during the Waddington Divide Ski Traverse. Glacier. April 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):42)

UNNAMED 2518m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Altitude 8262 feet. Located just southeast of Un. 2520m. Climbed from the northwest by John Clarke, August, 1976.

UNNAMED 2409m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Grid 436-472, north of the head of Stafford River. Height 7905 feet. John Baldwin, Gordon Ferguson, Steve Ludwig, May 1997. (CAJ 81(1998):87)

UNNAMED 2290m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Grid 435-435. Altitude 7514 feet. Located just southeast of the head of Stafford River. Climbed from the east by John Clarke, August, 1976.

UNNAMED 2360m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Altitude 7750 feet, at grid 502-427. Stated as 7700 feet on map of CAJ 60(1977):17. Located east-southeast of the head of Stafford River, and east of Un. 2290m. Climbed from the west by John Clarke, August, 1976, probably passing over the peak surveyed at 7561 feet.

UNNAMED 2114m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Surveyed at 6935 feet. It is west of Apple River (north fork). Skied by John Baldwin, Brian Finnie, Chris McNeil, and Brian Sheffield during the Waddington Divide Ski Traverse. Glacier. April 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):42)

UNNAMED 2474m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Altitude 8117 feet. Located east of Un. 2172m. Climbed from the west by John Clarke, August, 1976.

UNNAMED 2450m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Altitude 8050 feet. Located east of Un. 2172m. Climbed from the south by John Clarke, August, 1976.

UNNAMED 2437m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Altitude 7996 feet. Located east of Un. 2172m. Climbed from the south, traversed, by John Clarke, August, 1976.

UNNAMED 2172m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Altitude 7127 feet. Located at the head of the Apple River (i.e., north fork) at 468-379. Climbed from the west by John Clarke, August, 1976.

UNNAMED 2264m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Surveyed at 7427 feet. Located at the head of east fork of Apple River, 481-340. Also northeast of the very sharp Un. 2298m. Climbed from the west by John Clarke, August, 1976.

UNNAMED 2240m

UNNAMED 2240m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Altitude 7350 feet, both located just northeast of the sharp Un. 2298m. Glacier. Climbed from the north by John Clarke, August 1976.

UNNAMED 2260m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Altitude 7400 feet, located just east of the sharp Un. 2298m. There is a snow slope on the northwest side. Glacier. Climbed from the northwest by John Clarke, August 1976.

UNNAMED 2298m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River, in south-central part of map. Surveyed at 7539 feet. It is a very sharp summit. The south side of this summit drops 1570m into the east fork of Apple River in less than two kilometers. Heavily glaciated (CAJ 1977 photo).

1. Northwest Ridge. Climbed first in August 21, 1976 by John Clarke from the northwest on solid, knobby granite. Glacier. Difficulty not stated. Climbed by John Baldwin in 1986. (CAJ 60(1977):17 photos, map; CAJ 67(1984):38 photo; CAJ 70(1987):44)

UNNAMED 2205m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Altitude 7235 feet, surveyed. Located near the southeast corner of the map. John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):44)

MOUNT SMITH 2249m

Map 92K/14 Stafford River. Mount Smith is on the west side of Bute Inlet, near its head above Bear Bay. Surveyed at 7380 feet (highest point) with a triangle and dot survey point on its southwest ridge. The Survey triangle is not on the highest point. Certainly climbed by surveyors.

1. Northeast Ridge. The northeast ridge is steep, Class 4. FRA Peter Holbek, Glenn Woodsworth, 1976. (PC:GW)

UNNAMED 2017m

Map 92K/11 Phillips River. Altitude 6616 feet, surveyed. Located near the northeast corner of the map. John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):44)

UNNAMED 2004m

Map 92K/11 Phillips River. Altitude 6574 feet, surveyed. Located near the northeast corner of the map, just east of Un. 1928m (surveyed). John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):44)

UNNAMED 1928m

Map 92K/11 Phillips River, near the northeast corner of the map. Surveyed at 6325 feet and climbed by surveyors.

UNNAMED 1807m

Height 5930 feet.

UNNAMED 1746m

Height 5727 feet.

UNNAMED 1858m

Height 6096 feet.

These three surveyed summits are aligned east to west in the center right of map 92K/11, east of Phillips River and Lake. Un. 1858m is very prominent. John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):44)

UNNAMED 1800m

Map 92K/11 Phillips River, south center of the map. Surveyed at 5905 feet and climbed by surveyors.

UNNAMED 1414m

Map 92K/11 Phillips River, in the west, just east of Mount Osmington. Surveyed at 4639 feet and climbed by surveyors.

COSMOS PEAK 1695m

Map 92K/11. A surprisingly craggy ridge on the west side of Bute Inlet east of Moh Creek, southwest of two lakes, and west of Orford Bay (Raleigh Gr.). It was named in 1862 by Captain Richards, Royal Navy.

1. Northeast Ridge. The climbers came by helicopter to a point about two km northeast of the summit, and traversed all the summits on the curving ridge to the highest point. The rusty rock on the higher summits is a bit loose.

They continued southwest and south to a broad, flat summit, about 1.7 km southwest of the main summit. A couple of rappels were needed on this traverse.

(III,4,A0). Peter Holbek, Glenn Woodsworth, July 14, 1976. (PC: GW)

BAZALGETTE PEAK 1635m

Map 92K/12. Between Knight Inlet and the head of Loughborough Inlet. This is west-northwest of Cosmos Peak.

The entire range was traversed from the northeast to Bazalgette Peak, and then northwest and west to timberline. A bit of Class 3 climbing. Peter Holbek, Glenn Woodsworth, July 16, 1976. (PC: GW)

HOUSE MOUNTAIN 2040m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. House Mountain is between Bear River and Cumsack Creek west above Waddington Harbour (Bute Inlet). It is southwest of the Homalko Indian Reserve, and a switchback and trail lead partway up the east side.

The south ridge is Class 3, and was a 2-3 day trip from Bute Inlet (before the trail ?). FRA by John Baldwin and John Clarke, 1996. (CME)

NIUT RANGE

MAPS- 92N/10 Razorback Mountain, 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess

The Niut Range is located west of Tatlayoko Lake. In the north, the mountains gradually merge with the hills of the Interior Plateau. On the west, the boundary is Mosley Creek and Middle Lake, and on the south it is north of the east to west bend of the Homathko River.

According to the map contours, Pagoda Peak (3215m) is the highest of the Group, but the TRIM map says Razorback is higher.

Access

From Tatla Lake (town, airline office) on Highway 20, there is a side road south to **Bluff Lake** (air service) starting one km east of Tatla Lake (paved, then gravel; WADD), with a road beyond to Twist Lake (far S). Four km from Highway 20, turn right and go 20 km farther, passing along the east side of Bluff Lake to Whitesaddle Air Services (helicopter). The road to Twist Lake is bad; high clearance needed. (CAJ 62(1979):74)

There is **air service** from Vancouver to Anahim Lake (Highway 20) and then to Bluff Lake (indirect; WADD).

On foot, one can approach from the Waddington Group up Five Finger Creek (1939, 1947), and exit by Quartz Creek, Middle Lake (mosquitos !), Mosley Creek and Bluff Lake (long trip). Whitesaddle Mountain was reached by horse packing on Mosley Creek in 1939.

Razor Creek, hard to follow old trail in 1985 (CAJ 69(1986):56), and its interesting southeastern tributary Belemnite Creek (easy), are a difficult route to Razorback Mountain. The approach of Henry Hall in 1932, crossing Mosley Creek, is given under Blackhorn Mountain. A cattle trail went up Ottarasko Creek (1965); easy going in Valleau Creek.

The 1967 party, approaching from the interior, drove south down the rough road on Mosley Creek in a Land Rover. Crossing Mosley Creek was difficult. They ascended Quartz Creek to a large lake, and went over a pass to camp in the headwaters of Five Finger Creek, and picked up an airdrop on Rusty Glacier (north of Rusty Peak).

In 1972, entry was by **floatplane** to Mosley Creek (southwest part of the range; Mosley Lake does not exist), and the first camp was at the north edge of Bench Glacier (map 92N/7). They moved camp several times, and exited via Quartz Cr. The Pagoda massif was turned east of Plummer Peak (steep gully, rappels) to reach upper Five Finger Creek.

Pluton Glacier is located at 745-145 (map 92N/10), south at the head Whitesaddle Creek, and south of Blackhorn Mtn. Whitesaddle Creek (local name) flows north between Whitesaddle Mountain and Blackhorn Mountain into lower Razor Creek.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1932- Henry Hall with Hans Fuhrer. (CAJ 21(1932):93, 107, 109. Photos; AAJ 1933; GUIDE)
1939- Rex Gibson, Henry Hall, Sterling Hendricks with Hans Fuhrer. (CAJ 27(1939):10; AAJ 1940-1942:66)
1947- Fred Beckey, Graham Matthews. (CAJ 31(1948):127)
1955- Victor Josendal, Harvey Manning, Robert Sipe. (SEATTLE 1955:56; GUIDE)
1962- George and Margaret Dragseth, Wm. J. Moore, John Peck, Gerald and Dawna Price, Stuart Trenholme. (SEATTLE 1963:49; CAJ 46(1963):39 photos)
1967- David Boyd, Richard Chambers, Barry & Rena Hagen, Esther & Martin Kafer, Wm. & Signe Nickerson, Paul Plummer (BCMC). (CAJ 51(1968):161 photos, map; AAJ 1968:179). Geologic parties.
1972- John Clarke, Esther & Martin Kafer. (CAJ 56(1973):57 photos, map)
1976- John Clarke. (CAJ 60(1977):17 photos, map)
1980(a)- BCMC group, 37 people ! (BCM 2000:102 photos, map)
1980(b)- Mike Down, Don Serl. (CAJ 64(1981):34)
1980(c)- Fred Beckey, Gary Brill, Mark Hutson, Wm. Lahr, Doug Stufflebeam, Ken Willis. (CAJ 65(1982):98; AAJ 1981:198)
2002- Gordon Betenia, Drew Brayshaw, Don Serl. (CAJ 86(2003):120, 124; AAJ 2003:257)
2003- Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen. (PC:CB marked map; HN 2003:16)

On most of the Niut Range peaks the rock is trash, and the allure lies in the great snow and ice lines. There is some granite or good rock (Sierra and Splitter Towers, the Pluton Glacier area, Quartz Peak, Camel Mtn., Camel Tower, Pagoda Peak, Plummer Peak, The Sisters).

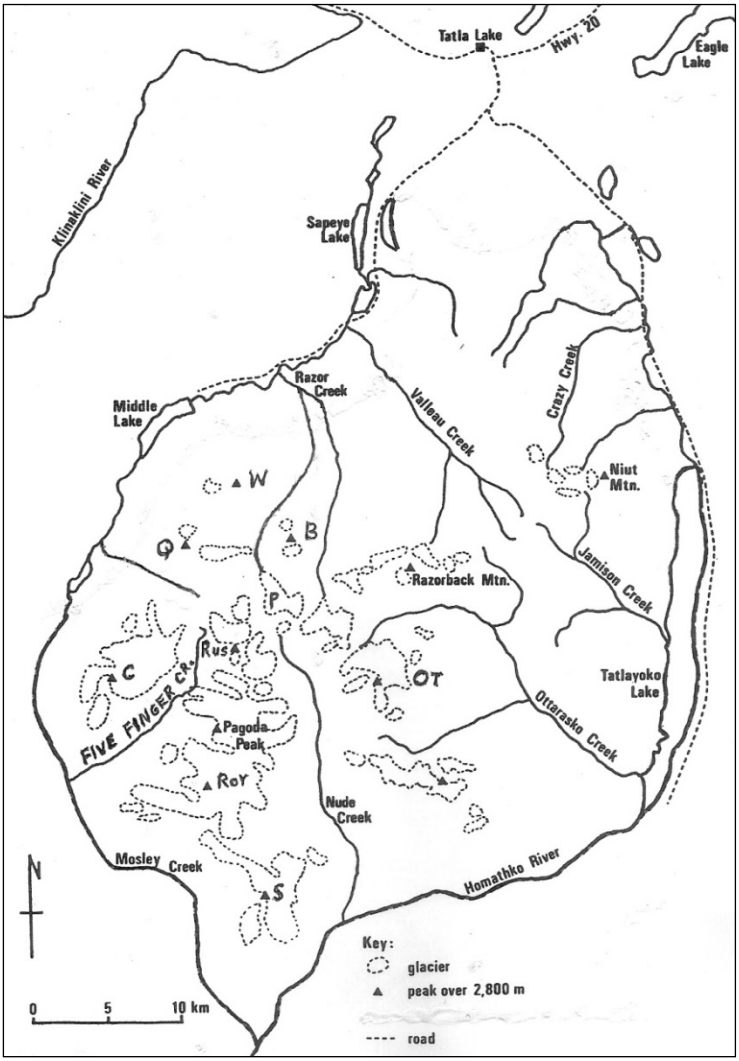
Also, consult the beginning of the Reliance Group for some geology of the Niut Range.

This reference (CAJ 83(2000):115) is a review article for old ascents and accomplishments on Whitesaddle Mtn.

Global warming may be affecting the ice climbs here and other areas and promoting rockfall.

NIUT I 2768m

Niut I (2768m, 9082 feet) is at the north end the group and closer to Bluff Lake than Tatlayoko Lake. (GUIDE). It is probably the peak without a survey altitude (9150 feet) at 888-285, above the lake which is the source of the Homathko River. It was a day and one half backpack from Tatlayoko Lake. The ascent is described as a long rock and snow climb, route not stated, but probably by the east ridge. Harvey Manning, Victor Josendal and Robert Sipe, July 1955. (SEATTLE, 1955:56)



The Niut Range, BCM Newsletter, May 1990, amended.

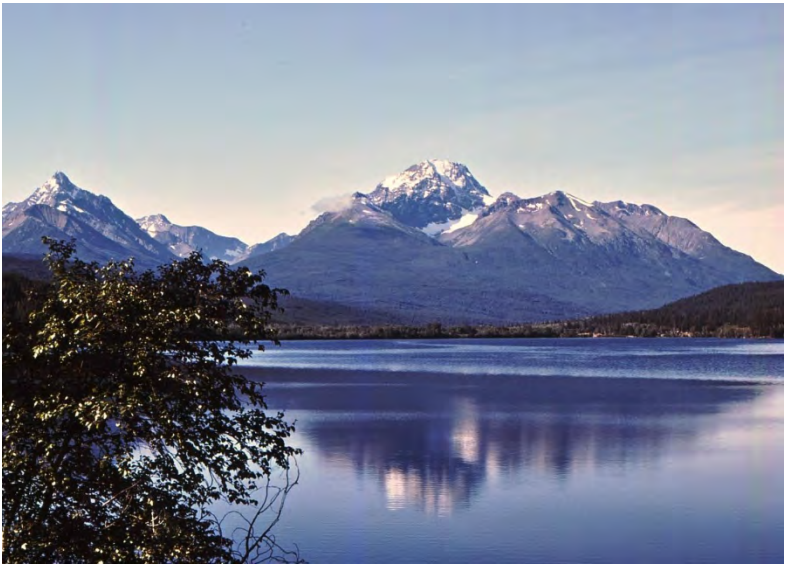
Bluff Lake is the small lake just south of Sapeye Lake.

Twist Lake is the small lake south of Middle Lake.

OT = Ottarasko Mtn., W = Whitesaddle Mtn., Q = Quartz Peak & Creek, P = Pluton Glacier and B = Blackhorn Mtn. Rus = Rusty Peak, Roy = Royal Mtn., and C = Camel Mtn. In the south, S = Success Mtn. The Pantheon Range lies to the west. Use the Zoom to see details.

The remaining triangle, to the southeast, is Mt. Cloud Drifter.

Nude Creek Valley, Rusty Peak **Photo: Geoff Mumford.**



Bluff Lake, Whitesaddle Mountain. **Photo: Geoff Mumford.**

UNNAMED (W) 2690m
UNNAMED (E) 2680m

Map 92M/9 ? Located directly west of the north end of Tatlayoko Lake. Surveyed at 8815 and 8798 feet. From an igloo camp in the basin immediately north, ascend a 300 meter couloir to the col between the peaks.

Kreig McBride, David Tucker (Larrabee Domino Club), Jan. 29, 1976. (AAJ 1976:472). Both peaks had been previously ascended from the col by helicopter-borne survey parties, and from the lake by Kreig McBride and David Shannon in the summer of 1971.

EAST SUMMIT 2680m

Via snow gullies and ridges on the SW side.

WEST SUMMIT 2690m

By east ridge.

NIUT MOUNTAIN 2918m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mountain, on eastern border. Altitude 9573 feet. It is 13 km east-northeast of Razorback Mountain, north of the head of Jamison Creek, and just west of the north end of Tatlayoko Lake. It is a very ragged mountain, a double summit and the most outstanding of the summits immediately above Tatlayoko Lake.

1. East Ridge. The east ridge was a fairly long rock climb by James Simpson and Robert Park (GSC) from a valley to the southeast, Class 3. They found a cairn on top. 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):197; GUIDE2)

THE COXCOMB 2525m

About 1.3 km northwest of Un. 2740m. It is a small, prickly summit with rock scrambling on the west ridge. Margi Rusmore and Glenn Woodsworth found a cairn on the summit when they climbed it in July 1987. (PC: GW)

UNNAMED 2740m

Located about 2 km west-southwest of Razorback Mountain, the highest thing between Razorback and Mullen. Easy by south slopes. Robert Bradshaw, Kreig McBride, Doug McKeever, Wayne Lemore, David Tucker and Patty Whitcomb, August 1973. (PC: G. Woodsworth)

RAZORBACK MOUNTAIN 3183m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mtn. Located between upper Razor Creek, and the head of Valleau Creek. Belemnite Creek and Lake (north-northwest of Razorback Mtn.) are named for Jurassic and Cretaceous fossil cephalopods, and travel in the Belemnite Creek Valley is scenic and easy, seven hours walking out from camp at upper Belemnite Lake.

Razorback Mountain can be seen from the south end of Tatlayoko Lake up the Ottarasko Valley. Surveyed. (CAJ 28(1942-1943):160)

EAST SUMMIT

1. North Couloir. Done from a helicopter camp at upper Belemnite Lake. Three hundred meters of steep ice, only 3.5 hours, but start very early because of snow conditions. There were no signs of previous ascents. Ice, Glacier (II,s). Peter Croft, Greg Foweraker, Don Serl, July 24, 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):78 photo). They descended to the west.

WEST SUMMIT 3183m, highest

1. West Ridge. From camp on Razor Creek (see Blackhorn), the party walked up the valley about 3 km, and climbed east to a bivouac at timberline at about 1830m (6000 feet). Climb up a long valley of rocks to a small col at about 2380m (7800 feet). Descend a little to a small glacier (rope) and arrive at the base of the west ridge.

The final summit is a fairly lengthy climb on a rotten ridge on down-sloping shale. Quote, Henry Hall- **The west ridge is "too rotten to be any pleasure as a climb."** Rated Class 4 because of glacier. Really Class 3.

Glacier (III,4,s). Henry Hall with Hans Fuhrer, August 25, 1932 (p. 109 of reference, photo). The second ascent was by Jim Simpson and Robert Woodsworth in 1987. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

2. North Face. The party started from a helicopter camp at the top of the lake, Belemnite Creek (see below). The north face is a major snow and ice climb, needing protection. Cross the bergschrund at the swale between the hanging glacier tongues, going up a chute. Thence go up and gently right to a hidden gully above the apex of the ice face.

About 18 rope lengths take one to below the gully, and then more ice in the gully. Fourteen hours up, 45 to 60 degrees steep.

Descent was by the rotten west ridge in the dark. The two then exited, going down the northern drainage, Belemnite Creek, which joins Razor Creek. The valley of Belemnite Creek is 7 km long. Pass an enormous rockslide which impounds a lake on Belemnite Creek, and out to Bluff Lake. There is an old, overgrown miners' trail (very hard to follow; 1980) on Razor Creek. A minor ordeal. See Access.

Ice, Glacier (IV,s,**). Mike Down, Don Serl, August 7, 1980. (CAJ 64(1981):34 photo)

3. The Y Couloir. Camp was at upper Belemnite Lake. The Y Couloir is on the north face to the right (west) of the west summit, and forks near the top. Climb the right fork, blue and black ice, to the west ridge and the top. Ice, Glacier (II,s). Peter Croft, July 25, 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):78 photo)

This couloir was skied on May 13, 2000. The party ascended by the west ridge. (CAJ 84(2001):125).

High peaks rise above the northeast side of Belemnite Creek.

Three peaks of 2480m (8150 feet) have been climbed east of Razorback Mountain by approaching up Valleau Creek. Three likely peaks are at 870-189, 894-175 and 880-159.

WHITESADDLE MOUNTAIN 2990m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mtn. Whitesaddle Mountain is located southeast of Middle Lake, and is prominent from Bluff Lake. It is in the region of contact metamorphism to the east of the granite massif of the Coast Range, and hence there is much scree.

1. North Couloir. Climb the steep snow couloir on the right margin of the north face (CAJ 83(2000):115). They required two days' return from camp on the shores of Middle Lake, including a bivouac camp in a high rocky valley opposite the main camp, after horse packing across the north margin of Middle Lake, starting from the Waddington Group. About 4 hours to the top from the bivouac camp.

Ice, Glacier (III,s). Rex Gibson, Henry Hall, Sterling Hendricks with Hans Fuhrer, July 22, 1939.

The return was from Middle Lake to Bluff Lake in four hours (horses).

2. Southwest Slopes. Scree, the descent of Route 1, to the west col.

3. North Face. From a helicopter camp at the lakes beneath the face, climb the very prominent couloir that soars to the summit ridge from a subsidiary ridge to the north, at the head of the cirque glacier. Steep snow and ice, mostly front pointing, with a few ice screws and pitons for a very loose rock rib near the summit ridge. This ends just west of the true summit. Follow the ridge and a short steep pitch on the north to the top.

The rock was trashy; a loose rib proved to be the most awkward portion of the climb.

Descent was a long circuit around the south and west slopes (because of thawing; Route 2) with a bivouac, then a long ascent back up to the ridge at the beginning of the steep section. High water made the crossing of Razor Creek an anxious effort. Ice, Glacier (V,5.5,s). Fred Beckey, Reed Tindall, July 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):78; AAJ 1986:182). The difficulty is a guess.

PAN PIPE TOWERS 2410m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mountain. Grid 718-198. These are the two highest easternmost towers on the end of the ridge southeast of the **undulating main ridge** south of Whitesaddle; east-southeast of Sierra Tower (the north side of the cirque south of Sierra Tower). They were named for the goat prints found on the eastern summit. The traverse was Class 4 on solid rock. Gordon Betenia, Drew Brayshaw, May 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):100)

Camp was at grid 717-184, on a bench (2004) northwest of the uppermost lake of the creek between Whitesaddle and Blackhorn. (PC: Don Serl)

SIERRA TOWER 2605m

SPLITTER TOWER (lower, southwestern)

Sierra Tower (east; 8550 feet) and Splitter Tower are two minor summits on the main ridge, west-northwest of the Pan Pipes. Class 4 on solid granite.

Climb up to the southeast side of Sierra Tower. Traverse, descending the southwest ridge to the col. Traverse through a short overhanging band (eroded dike) to a ledge on the east, west and south sides. Traverse past a gendarme on the southeast ridge (careful of sharp rock, injury) to the west notch of Splitter Tower and ascend. (CME, errors in altitudes on the map)

FAs by Drew Brayshaw, solo, May 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):100)

UNNAMED 2730m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mtn., at 696-215. Height 8750 feet (Un. 8700), just northwest of Sierra Tower on the main ridge. Sierra and Splitter Towers lie between it and the Pan Pipes. It is the highest point in the cirque northwest of camp (of 2002 and 2004). Skied and scrambled by Gordon Betenia, May 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):100)

UNNAMED (SCREE HEAP) 2465m

Map 92N/10, surveyed at 8087 feet. Grid 709-188. Located on the end of another southeast ridge from the main ridge. Camp was located above the camp (of 2002) at grid 717-184, on a bench northwest of the uppermost lake of the creek between Whitesaddle and Blackhorn (see Nicholson). Gordon Betenia, Don Serl, May 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):100: PC:DS)

UNNAMED 2760m

Map 92N/10, height 9050 feet, just northeast of Quartz Peak (2002). The base camp in 2002 was at grid 730-179, north of the southernmost lake at the head of the creek between Whitesaddle and Blackhorn.

1. South Face Couloirs, West Ridge. The south face couloirs are 45 degree snow. Glacier. Gordon Betenia, Drew Brayshaw, Don Serl, May 16, 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):120, 124)

QUARTZ PEAK 2940m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mountain. Grid 683-182. Directly west of Blackhorn Mountain and northeast of Quartz Creek. It has some of the most solid rock in the area.

1. Southwest Face. The southwest face is climbed from Quartz Creek. The difficulty was not stated. It is a long climb, about 1500m. Barry Hagen, Wm. Nickerson and Paul Plummer on August 30, 1967.

2. East Face, Northeast Ridge. 650m. Climbed from a camp on a lovely 1950m (6400 feet) bench about 3.5 km east of Quartz Peak.

Climb the lower snow couloir (50 degrees), 350m to the ridge. (Start early, there has been rockfall in this section.) At first, the northeast ridge is Class 4 to easy 5, then there is some Class 5.8. Pass around the north face of a tower on mixed ground. (IV,5.8,s). Gordon Betenia, Drew Brayshaw, Don Serl, May 13, 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):100, 110)

Descent was by a long traverse along the southeast flank (ridge, 2.5 km, then a short rappel, going over Un. 2610m (8550 feet) climbed by Brayshaw in 2002). Then they made a circuitous descent, 300m, east, another 2.5 km to the lake at the head of Whitesaddle Creek. A 350m ascent northwest brought them back to camp. Twenty-two hours, very long. (AAJ 2005:214)

UNNAMED 2610m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mtn., at 705-158. Height 8550 feet, southwest of camp (2002; see Mount Nicholson).

Located northwest of the northern summit of Kontlan Ridge.

1. North Ridge. There is 50 degree snow to the col north of the summit, then the north ridge to top. **The north ridge is beautiful Class 4 granite.** Glacier. Drew Brayshaw, May 15, 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):124; AAJ 2003:257)

BLACKHORN MOUNTAIN 3020m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mountain. Located eight kilometers west-northwest of Razorback Mountain, and southeast of Whitesaddle Mountain across Whitesaddle Creek (local name).

1. Southeast Ridge. The party approached from Bluff Lake, horse packing, on the north side of Mosley Creek (much exploration south of area) and ascended Razor Creek (then Wolverine Creek) to camp below the east side of Blackhorn.

Follow a small rock valley to its head at the crest of the ridge overlooking the next valley. Traverse on the south side of the southeast ridge to avoid the sawtooth crest. The last 450m was climbing short pitches, then scrambling or traversing to the next pitch. A steep pitch of 20m goes to the top.

(III,4,s). Henry Hall with Hans Fuhrer, August 23, 1932. (CAJ 21(1932):93, 107, photo)

2. Northeast Ridge. Gained from Razor Cr. The northeast ridge is Class 3. James Simpson, Robert Woodsworth (GSC), 1968. (GUIDE2)

Repeated by Dan Aylward, Don Serl, late September 2003. (CAJ 51(1968):197; CAJ 87(2004):99; AAJ 2004:229). See Route 3 descent.

3. North Couloir. This is the slanting couloir on the north face (700m). There was some falling rock before the climb (warm), but almost none during it; about 50 degrees, hard brittle ice. The summit was reached after 100m of Class 3 and 4 rock. Two and one half hours up. Descent was by the north ridge for a long way, mostly on the east side (Class 3) before dropping west back into the scree basin below the northwest face.

Ice, Glacier (II,s). Colin Haley, late September 2003. (CAJ 87(2004):99; AAJ 2004:229, 232)

Aylward, Haley and Serl hiked out to Bluff Lake in 1.5 days via Whitesaddle Creek.

UNNAMED 2910m

Height 9550 feet, 1.7 km south of Blackhorn.

1. Northwest Ridge. From camp (2002), head east up 1000m of 45 degree snow to the ridge crest southwest of Blackhorn. On the divide, turn southeast to the peak on its northwest ridge. Go left to avoid rock steps. Kontlan Ridge is to the southwest. (III,4,s). Gordon Betenia, Drew Brayshaw, Don Serl, May 14, 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):120; AAJ 2003:257)

UNNAMED 2880m

Grid 725-151, three km northeast of camp in the pass between Five Finger and Quartz Creeks. Just north of Kontlan Ridge.

1. West Ridge. The first 300m of the west ridge are easy, and above are 5 pitches of short walls and slabs, with a very difficult tower (bypassed on left, 10m of loose, near vertical rock; 5.8).

(IV,5.8,s). Gordon Betenia, Dana Lindahl, Alex Raymont, Don Serl, May 14, 2000. (CAJ 84(2001):119 photos)

Descent was by the north ridge, 7 rappels (difficult anchors) to a snow gully dropping northwest.

KONTLAN RIDGE (TRIDENT PEAKS) 3030m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mountain. Despite the name, this is not just a ridge. The coordinates of these summits are 726-140, 726-134 and 730-129. Altitude 9950 feet (center and south summits). (BCM 2000:105 photo). The 1967 party was in error on directions in this area by about 45 degrees.

NORTH SUMMIT 2880m

1. South Ridge. This was called the west summit in 1967. Ascended from a camp in Upper Five Finger Creek. The south ridge was climbed from the center summit by David Boyd, Barry and Rena Hagen, and Paul Plummer, August 24, 1967. No description given.

2. Northwest Ridge. This was called the southwest ridge in 1967. Descended by David Boyd, Barry and Rena Hagen, and Paul Plummer, August 24, 1967. The northwest ridge is a rather more interesting rock ridge than the south ridge.

CENTER SUMMIT 3030m

1. West Ridge. Ascended from a camp in Upper Five Finger Creek. The west ridge is solid rock of Class 3-4. Glacier. By the parties of the north and south summits, August 24, 1967. (also BCM 2000:104 map)

2. North Ridge. Descended to the north summit in 1967.

3. Southeast Ridge. Descended to the south summit in 1967.

4. West Couloir. Climb the west snow couloir (from a camp 3 km to the west, in the pass between Five Finger Creek and Quartz Creek) to the north ridge just north of the summit, and a snow traverse southward, and a pleasant Class 5.5 rock pitch (from the east) go to the top. Glacier (II,5.5,s). Gordon Betenia, Dana Lindahl, Alex Raymont, Don Serl, May 16, 2000. (CAJ 84(2001):119 photos)

SOUTH SUMMIT 3030m

1. Northwest Ridge. The northwest ridge was a delightful ridge walk which was sometimes very narrow, climbed from the center summit (called east peak in 1967). Glacier. Richard Chambers, Esther and Martin Kafer, August 24, 1967.

2. West Face. The west face (called southwest face in 1967) was descended by the 1967 party, in rubble-filled gullies and rock bluffs, and a very steep snow tongue leading to the glacier below.

UNNAMED (# 1) 2850m

Altitude 9350 feet, at 741-129. Climbed by a BCMC party, 1980(a), from a helicopter camp in Nude Creek.

MOUNT NICHOLSON (# 2 of 1980(a)) 2880m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mtn., grid 752-133. Altitude 9450 feet. A beautiful summit, climbed (Rt. 2) from a camp (2002) on north shore of the southernmost lake at the head of the creek between Whitesaddle and Blackhorn. The camp is about 5 km east of Quartz Peak. Pluton Glacier (prominent granite to the north and west) is the expansive ice sheet south of camp (glacier at 745-145).

1. Climbed by a BCMC party, late July or early August 1980(a), from a helicopter camp in Nude Creek to the south.

2. West Ridge. Ski and climb on snow to the col at the head of Pluton Glacier (glacier at 745-145). The west ridge took 1.5 hours to climb (summit east of col). Glacier. (III,4,s). Gordon Betenia, Drew Brayshaw, Don Serl, May 11, 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):120, 124)

UNNAMED (# 3) 2760m

Altitude 9050 feet, at 754-126. Climbed by a BCMC party, 1980(a), from a camp in Nude Creek. See Mount Mullen.

UNNAMED (# 4) 2550m

Altitude 8350 feet, at 768-124. Climbed by a BCMC party, 1980(a), from a camp in upper Nude Creek. See Mount Mullen.

MOUNT MULLEN (# 6 of map) 3000m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mountain. Altitude 9850 feet, at 784-126. Located south of Razor Creek and Razor Lake. A survey point is on the southwest ridge. Peak # 5 of the text of BCM 2000:102 is missing from the map. The numbered peaks 1-6, 15 and 18 were climbed in 1980.

1. Southwest Ridge. From the Razor Creek valley, climb the north glacier to the Mullen-Nicholson col. The southwest ridge is easy. Robert Bradshaw, Kreig McBride, Doug McKeever, Wayne Lemore, David Tucker and Patty Whitcomb, August 14, 1973. (PC: G. Woodsworth)

The second ascent was from a helicopter camp in upper Nude Creek (759-098; map 92N/10). Follow a distinct animal trail in steep mountain forest on the northeast side of the valley, up to a breathtaking expanse of wildflower meadows, up a high side valley, then to the easy southwest ridge. (Most of the peaks on this side of the valley can be reached this way.) (III,3,s). Esther and Martin Kafer and a large BCMC party, July 29, 1980(a). (BCM 2000:105 photo, map)

2. North Face. The route goes up the center of the north face, slots forcing one left at the bottom, but keep hard right where possible to avoid ice avalanches.

Go up and right on the upper icefield, and an exit couloir leads to the ridge. Forty to 55 degrees steep, 1000m. Descent by the southwest ridge.

Ice, Glacier (III,s). Don Serl, solo, August 26, 1990. (CAJ 73(1990):67 photo). Descent by the southwest ridge.

UNNAMED (# 15) 2820m

Altitude 9250 feet, at 785-111. Climbed by a BCMC party, late July or early August 1980(a), from a helicopter camp in upper Nude Creek (759-098; map 92N/10 Razorback Mountain). (BCM 2000:105 photo)

RUSTY PEAK 3030m

Rusty Peak is just east of upper Five Finger Creek, north of Plummer Peak. Map 92N/10 Razorback Mtn. (BCM 2000:105 photo). The west summit is surveyed. Rusty Glacier is north of Rusty Peak. The rock on this mountain is of exceptionally poor quality.

EAST SUMMIT 2990m

1. North Couloir. Gain the north couloir of the east summit by a steep ice face on the right side. Moderate ice with good screw placements; then the ice steepens, with belaying. The summit ridge consists of delicately balanced loose rock, leading to the top. Ice, Glacier (III,s). Carl Diedrich, Yann Merrand, Sept. 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):88)

2. South Gully. The descent route of Route 1. This gully is very loose, ledges piled with rubble and each hold requiring testing. A long glissade goes to the bottom and the way to Five Finger Creek (second camp, after Plummer Peak). They packed out via Quartz Creek to Bluff Lake.

3. Northeast Face, Northeast Ridge. From a helicopter camp on Rusty Glacier, climb ice slopes to the col overlooking Nude Creek. Climb ice slopes up the face. The rest is not overly difficult (but there are loose blocks embedded in mud) and is steep enough.

Ice, Glacier (IV,4,s). Fred Beckey, Ray Borbon, late August 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):131 photo)

Descent was by the south face (horrible, loose gullies); bivouac. The ascent route was not rappelled because of bad anchors on loose blocks.

WEST SUMMIT 3030m

There is a surveyed point on the south ridge, 9590 feet. There are two west ridges, one leading to the south ridge.

1. West Ridge. Crampon up steep snow from the camp in upper Five Finger Creek, and then climb inferior, rotten rock of the west ridge. One can bypass five gendarmes. The climb is a long and uninteresting Class 3 with one steep Class 5 pitch of 25m. The view, however, is very good. (III,5.3,s). David Boyd, Richard Chambers, Barry and Rena Hagen, Esther and Martin Kafer, Paul Plummer, August 23, 1967. The difficulty is a guess. (also AAJ 1968:179; BCM 2000:104)

Descent was through the rotten southwest face to the highest eastern tributary glacier of Five Finger Creek and then over the lightly wooded western flank to camp.

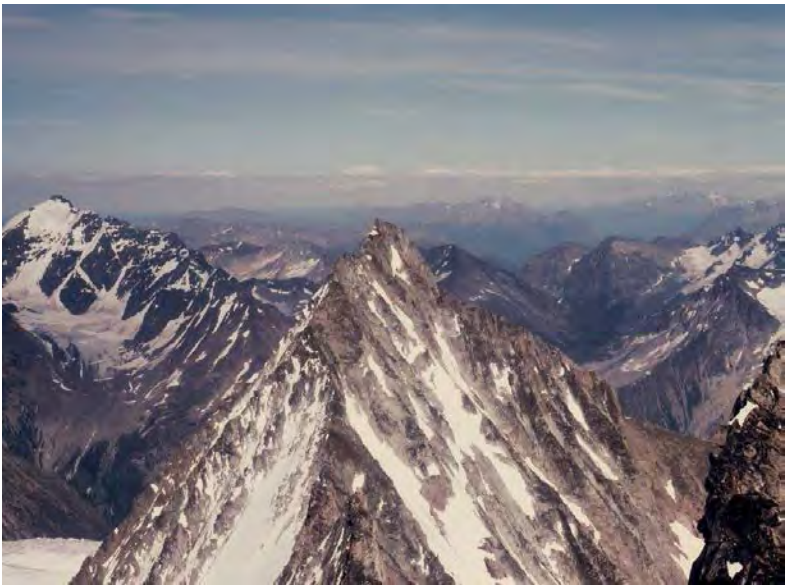
2. Southwest Face, Glacier. The descent route of Route 1.

3. South Face of East Ridge, East Ridge. Glacier. Werner Himmelsbach, Manfred Putz, August 7, 1980(a). (PC: Geoffrey Mumford)

4. South Face. Hike up the west side of the valley from the camp in Nude Creek, following the members of Routes 3 and 5, go over the glacier, and cross the south ridge of the east summit (loose rock on ledges, caution). Traverse over the glacier under Rusty Peak. The south face route was on good rock, fairly steep. Glacier. John Gray, Alfred Menninga, Geoffrey Mumford and Brian Wood, August 7, 1980(a). (PC:GM). The descent was by Route 5.

5. South Face Gully. The south face gully goes directly to the summit and is very rubbly. Glacier. Frank Baumann and Martin Kafer, August 7, 1980(a). Descent was by the same way (one rappel), then onto the glacier. (PC:GM)

Routes 3-5 were done on the same day in 1980. See Rt. 2 of E summit.



Plummer Peak (center) and Ottarasko Mountain (left), from Pagoda Peak. Photo: Geoff Mumford.

Ottarasko Mountain, south face. Photo: Glenn Woodsworth, 1986.

OTTARASKO MOUNTAIN 3055m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mountain, near the southern border. Located between the heads of Nude and Ottarasko Creeks; surveyed. In 1997, a good campsite was in a tree-line pass (1750m, 5740 feet; see Early Riser Peak below) 4 km south of Ottarasko Mountain between 'Paradise Valley', the main western tributary of Ottarasko Creek, and the Nude Creek drainage (flowing south to the Homathko River).

There was a stock trail in Ottarasko Creek (1965).

1. North Glacier, West Ridge. The mountain was approached by boat down Tatlayoko Lake. From a camp in upper Ottarasko Creek north of the summit and south of the creek (trail, using horses), ascend to the col west of objective (2390m, 7850 feet) and climb east up the glacier on the north side of the west ridge. Gain the crest below two 'rounded knobs.' Go out on the rocks on the south side of the ridge for about 1.6 km and again reach the west ridge (loose, shaley rock).

Follow the ridge to the summit block (the greatest difficulty), and climb a short, steep gully with snow and loose rocks to surmount it.

Glacier (III,4,s). August 23, 1962. (CAJ 46(1963):39; SEATTLE, 1963:49)

Variation: From a helicopter camp in upper Nude Creek (1980(a); 759-098), follow a distinct animal trail in steep forest on the northeast side of the valley (see Mt. Mullen), then east along wildflower meadows to a large gravel-filled glacier basin with a lake, and over steep snow and ice to the summit pyramid (poor rock). About 12 hours round trip.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Esther and Martin Kafer, BCMC party, July 31, 1980(a).

2. West Ice Face, Southwest Ridge. The west ice face is a narrow, fluted slope that broadens and flattens into a small valley draining into Nude Creek. Approached by helicopter to the outwash flat below the unnamed glacier; bivouac on the glacier edge, moraine, at the second icefall.

Crampon up the next icefall to the bergschrund.

Climb the main slope of the ice face (recent snowfall provided a solid surface atop blue glare ice; several lines appear possible and all lead to the southwest ridge). Once across the bergschrund, the route went directly up, belays at the end of each lead; ice screws higher up, steep.

Above the face, follow the rocky, long and spiny, southwest ridge, with two Class 5 pitches (exposed).

Ice, Glacier (III, 5.5,s). Fred Beckey, Greg Collum, Jim Nelson, Wm. Pilling, September, 1982. The difficulty is a guess. (CAJ 66(1983):107 photo; AAJ 1983:174)

Descent was by the west ridge. Exit was by the pass leading to Ottarasko Creek and following the valley to Tatlayoko Lake.

3. South Face. From a camp to the south of Ottarasko Mtn. (for Early Riser Peak), climb the south face, which is 400m of superb snow climbing up a steep face and broad ramp. The summit is an exposed chisel. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s,*). Margi Rusmore, Eric Willmans, Glenn Woodsworth, July 1986. (PC: GW). See also (CAJ 81(1998):95)

UNNAMED 2700m

This peak (8850 feet) overlooks the head of Quartz Creek, south of Quartz Creek, and is west of the base camp in upper Five Finger Creek. Barry Hagen, Wm. Nickerson, and Paul Plummer, August 30, 1967.

It was also climbed from a heather island at 1970m (6450 feet) high in the valley northwest of Rusty Peak (probably the same campsite). A scramble. Gordon Betenia, Don Serl, May 8, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):105)

Three peaks in the northern part of the 'Camel Range', all easy snow or boulder heaps, were climbed by the 1967 party (except the Nickersons, who joined later) on August 22, 1967. These were Un. 2550m (8350 feet) grid 651-120, Un. 2910m (9550 feet) grid 657-111, and Un. 2880m (9450 feet) grid 645-103.

Two subsidiary peaks located east of Camel Mountain were climbed by David Boyd, Richard Chambers, Rena Hagen, Signe Nickerson and Paul Plummer, August 29, 1967.

CAMEL MOUNTAIN 3030m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mountain. West of Five Finger Creek. Much of the rock on Camel Mountain is quite good.

1. South Ridge. Climbed from a bivouac above Five Finger Creek, and approached from the east. The south ridge has varied rock, some quite solid. It appears to be Class 4. Glacier (III,4,s). Richard Chambers, Rena Hagen, Esther and Martin Kafer, Signe Nickerson, August 28, 1967.

2. Southeast Face. Climbed from a bivouac above Five Finger Creek. The southeast face has varied rock, some quite solid. There is some Class 5 climbing. Glacier (III,5.4,s). David Boyd, Barry Hagen, Wm. Nickerson, Paul Plummer, August 28, 1967, the same day as Route 1. The difficulty is a guess, but is Class 5. (CAJ 51(1968):161 photo)

CAMEL TOWER 2880m

Camel Tower is 0.8 km south of Camel Mountain. Altitude 9450 feet. It is steep on all sides.

1. South Ridge. The difficulties of the south ridge begin at the bottom, Class 5. The remainder of the climb is consistently Class 4, on rock of delightful quality. **Glacier (III, 5.5,s,**).** Barry Hagen, Esther and Martin Kafer, Wm. Nickerson, August 29, 1967. The difficulty is a guess.

UNNAMED (#18) 2610m

Map 92N/10 Razorback Mountain, altitude 8550 feet, at 742-089. This summit is northeast of the camp (Plummer Peak, Route 5) on the glacial col north of Plummer Peak. Also, it is southwest of the helicopter camp in Nude Creek (1980(a)) at 759-098.

1. Climbed by a BCMC party, 1980(a), from a camp in upper Nude Cr.
2. Climbed on May 4, 1998, certainly by a different route, by the party of Plummer Peak, Route 5, Gordon Betenia, Henry Czenczek, Ch. Evans, Don Serl. (CAJ 82(1999):105)

UNNAMED 2580m

Located north of the helicopter camp on the glacial col (Plummer, Route 5; peak 8100 feet, really 8450). Gordon Betenia, Henry Czenczek, Ch. Evans, Don Serl, May 4, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):105)

UNNAMED 2330m

UNNAMED 2330m

Two summits at the end of the ridge northwest from camp (Plummer, Route 5; peak 7600 feet, nearer 7650), by the party of May 4. 1998.

Pagoda Peak (left), Plummer Peak (right) from the south. The route on Pagoda Peak lies just to the right of the summit. The southeast ridge of Plummer Peak is the lower of the two ridges to the right of it. A promising route on Plummer Peak lies on the big slanting snow couloir left of the summit. Photo: Geoff Mumford (retouched).

The top of Pagoda Peak. Left to right, John Gray, Alfred Menninga, Brian Wood. Photo: Geoff Mumford.

PLUMMER PEAK (PAGODA EAST PEAK) 3125m

Plummer Peak is directly east of Pagoda Peak. Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess, northern border. Surveyed. (BCM 2000:105 photo)

The two ribs on the north face have rock which is very changeable, very rotten in places, and quite solid in others. The main ridge, however, is amazingly solid and pleasurable to climb.

1. Eastern North Rib of North Face, East Ridge. From a bivouac north of the north face, cross the glacier. Ascend the eastern north rib, and then the east ridge. Not difficult. Glacier (III,4,s). David Boyd, Barry and Rena Hagen, Paul Plummer, August 26, 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):161, 163 photo)

The bivouac was reached by climbing up over a glacier in the second northern tributary valley of Five Finger Creek. Returned the same way.

2. Western North Rib of North Face, West Ridge. Approach the same way as Route 1. Ascend the western north rib, and then the west ridge. Glacier (III,5.0,s). Richard Chambers, Esther and Martin Kafer, August 26, 1967, the same day as Route 1 (same group).

Return was by Route 1, directly back to camp.

3. Southeast Ridge. Start near the food cache (high camp, 1980) at the head of Royal Glacier. The southeast ridge curves and becomes a south ridge higher up, and is Class 4 on rather good rock. The summit was of shattered rock. Glacier (III,4,s). Randy Enomoto, Wayne Saunders, August 7, 1980(a). (PC:RE)

4. North Face. From a helicopter camp on the glaciated col north of Plummer Peak. The north face is 750m high; a direct line was chosen. Cross the bergschrund and climb 500 meters of good ice (occasional ice screws). Getting onto the rib in the center of the face provided the greatest difficulty. An icy ramp with loose rock and runout anchors ended at an airy belay. Six pitches on the rib of superb mixed climbing (a little aid) went to the top. Ice, Glacier (III,5.3,A2,s). Carl Diedrich, Yann Merrand, Sept. 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):88 photo). The difficulty is a guess.

Descent was by the east (northeast) ridge (loose rock and ice) and five rappels to the glacier, arriving after dark.

5. East Ridge. From the helicopter camp in the glacial col (2290m, 7500 feet) north of Plummer Peak, ski east from camp about 2.5 km, and traverse around the toe of the east ridge (steep ice). Gain the basin southeast of Plummer and angle up to the east ridge, gaining it halfway up. 4.5 hours from camp.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.0,s). Gordon Betenia, Henry Czenczek, Ch. Evans, Don Serl, May 8, 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):105)

John Gray leading vertical pitch, Pagoda Peak. Photo: Geoff Mumford.

PAGODA PEAK 3170m

Map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess (and 92N/10 Razorback Mtn.). Surveyed height 10,400 feet. Located north of Royal Glacier. Photos are in CAJ 82(1999):108, BCM 2000:105 and SEATTLE, 1963:54. It is a box-shaped mass atop a narrow wave crest, and is composed of west-dipping sedimentary rocks with granite intrusions. The north face compares with north faces in the Tiedemann Group. (BCM 2000:105 photo)

Pagoda Peak was named by Henry Hall's group in 1939. The west summit is one km away, and is about 135m lower.

EAST SUMMIT 3170m

1. East Ridge. Approached up Five Finger Creek from the Waddington area. When coming from the Waddington Group, avoid the narrow gorge of Five Finger Creek by ascending 300m up a wooded spur 1.6 km above the canyon. From a camp at 900m at the junction of the right fork, ascend toward Royal Glacier under Hanging Peak, pass the icefall and cliff to its right (exposed to any falls from the huge north walls of Hanging Peak), and cross the glacier (impressive).

Under the south face of Pagoda, climb a long diagonal slab to the crest of the jagged east ridge (the left, west, side of the south ridge, steep snow and a snow chute; PC: Geoff Mumford). Change shoes and work up the short overhangs along the jagged narrow ridge. The holds are sufficient, but very loose, and there is an occasional swing over the north face (unnerving). There is a narrow chimney on the south face to a ledge; here, a rotten pitch is strenuous. A 24m granite face was very tricky but solid.

Two false summits, a short knife edge, and a gap three meters deep with vertical sides lead to the top.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.6,s). Fred Beckey, Graham Matthews, August 24, 1947. (CAJ 31(1948):127). The difficulty is a guess.

Descent was speeded by long rappels. The return down Five Finger Creek was along the north-west bank (much easier), and out to Twist Lake and Bluff Lake.

The east ridge was repeated by John Gray, Alfred Menninga, Geoff Mumford and Brian Wood, July 30, 1980(a). (PC:GM, BW). In addition to Beckey's description, there were two vertical pitches (30m, huge rocks that were more secure than they looked, and 24m with good granite) and a knife edge to straddle. (PC: Geoff Mumford)

There was an old sling at the top of the couloir (probably left by Fred Beckey on the first ascent of Pagoda Peak). They rappelled twice into the couloir on the descent. (PC:BW)

Their base camp was in upper Nude Creek with a high camp at the head of Royal Glacier (see Royal Mtn.).

Shorter approaches likely exist from Ottarasko Creek (a stock trail, 1965) or Razor Creek (see Razorback).

WEST SUMMIT ca. 3035m
No recorded ascent.

UNNAMED 2600m
Map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess, northeast of Royal Mountain; grid 726-045. Surveyed at 8530 feet. Climbed by the northwest ridge, approaching over glacier from camp on the north side of Royal Glacier, by Chris Barner and Paul Rydeen, August 27, 2003. (PC:CB marked map)

UNNAMED 2610m
Northeast of Royal Mountain, and just south of Un. 2600m. Altitude 8550 feet. There was no cairn. Climbed by the north ridge, approaching over glacier from camp on the north side of Royal Glacier, by Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, Aug. 27, 2003. (PC:CB marked map; HN 2003:16)

ROYAL MOUNTAIN 2940m
Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess. It is located between Five Finger and Nude Creeks, four km south of Pagoda Peak, and between Royal and Bench Glaciers. (BCM 2000:106 photo). There was a high camp northeast of Royal Mountain in July 27 to August 8 of 1980. (BCM 2000:102)
The BCMC climbing camp of 1980 (37 people !) was never written up adequately, and numbers of ascents were probably not recorded. However, considerable bad weather put a damper on the activity.

1. North Spur. The north spur divides the north glacier, and leads to the crest just west of the summit. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). July 14, 1972.

To Royal Mountain, southeast ridge. **Photo: Geoff Mumford.**

2. South Face Couloir. The descent route of Route 1. Hike back along the ridge (west), and descend the south face snow couloir, a longer route back to camp on the east side of Royal Glacier. Glacier. John Clarke, Esther & Martin Kafer. (CAJ 56(1973):57 photos, marked map)

3. Southeast Ridge, Traverse. The party of four crossed the glacier from the high camp on the east side of Royal Glacier, and climbed the southeast ridge, mostly on variable quality rock. The quality of the rock is good at the top.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). John Gray, Alfred Menninga, Geoff Mumford, Brian Wood, July 29, 1980(a). (PC:BW)

They descended the northeast ridge (Route 4) back to the high camp, about eight hours round trip. The northeast ridge is mostly loose rock with a steep snow ridge halfway down. (PC:GM)

A grizzly bear walked within 15 meters of the food cache but did not touch anything, and left tracks on the glacier that showed the way through crevasses. (PC:AM)

4. Northeast Ridge. The northeast ridge was done from a high camp (basecamp in Nude Cr.). Glacier. (III,4,s). Paul Kubik, Gary Marcuse, August 6, 1980(a). (PC:PK; BCM 2000:102)

5. Southeast Face. The southeast face is a triangular face, like a buttress, reached over an easy glacier. Start up the slanting snow and ice gully first, then use the right side up ledges to above the head of the gully. Traverse westward over loose rock onto the buttress where there is superb granite. There are a few belayed leads on the corner, and a short exposed Class 5.6 traverse. Magnificent views.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.6,s). Fred Beckey, Mark Hutson, Doug Stufflebeam, Ken Willis, September 1980(c). (CAJ 65(1982):98; BCM 2000:106 photo)

6. North Glacier, West Ridge. From a camp (directly north of the mountain) on the north edge of the north glacier, Royal Glacier, cross the north glacier and ascend the icefall (difficult route finding). There are many steep snow and ice sections to gain the west ridge, which has much loose rock, lichens and steep climbing. Some pinnacles had to be rappelled. The summit is a pile of loose blocks. A very demanding climb with fresh snow melting on the ridge.

Descent was by the same route.

The references in CAJ 2004 and AAJ 2004 are inaccurate. Ice, Glacier (III,5.6,A0,s,*). Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, August 27, 2003. (PC:CB marked map; HN 2003:16).

HANGING PEAK 2940m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess, grid 669-033. Altitude 9650 feet. North of Bench Glacier and west of Royal Mountain, between Royal and Bench Glaciers. Southwest of Pagoda Peak. Its north face is very impressive.

1. South Face. The south face has many steep, snow-filled gullies. The one closest to the summit was ascended, with some Class 4 at the top, 600 meters. (III,4,s). July 20, 1972.

THE BROTHER 2700m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess, grid 694-998. Height 8850 feet, 0.9 km east of the Three Sisters. (CAJ 60(1977):17 map, photo)

1. West Ridge. Start from a camp in the 2290m (7500 feet) pass 1.6 km south of The Brother. The west ridge is a narrow rock ridge, no details available. Glacier. John Clarke, Sept. 20, 1976. (CAJ 60(1977):17)

2. North Face. From camp at the top of Bench Glacier, descend 200m to the glacier. The intended ascent route was a 35 to 50 degree snow and ice ridge on the western edge of the north face. Overcome a difficult crevasse system by a Class 5.6 pitch on rock emerging from the ice. An easy traverse leads to the undulating 35 to 50 degree snow and ice ridge which was followed to the west summit; mixed ground to the true summit.

There was a bivouac on descent (see Rt. 3).

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.6,s). Fred Beckey, Gary Brill, Wm. Lahr, September 15, 1980. (CAJ 65(1982):98; AAJ 1981:198)

3. Southeast Ridge. The descent route of Route 2. There is climbing down and several rappels on the southeast ridge of The Brother to the edge of the unnamed glacier east of The Brother. Bivouac due to short daylight. Not ascended to the author's knowledge.

THE THREE SISTERS (THE SISTERS) 2737m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess. The map does not accurately show the several summits. Located 0.9 km west of the Brother at 685-997. Altitude 8980 feet. The name on this map is misplaced to a hillside east of The Brother. (CAJ 60(1977):17 photos, map)

HIGHEST SISTER 2737m

1. South Ridge. Start from a camp in the 2290m (7500 feet) pass 1.6 km south of The Brother. The south ridge is a beautiful, steep, blocky granite ridge, 460m. No details available. See the Middle Sister.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). John Clarke, Sept. 19, 1976.

2. North Face, East Ridge. Walk 2.5 km down Bench Glacier, in a path that would reach the east ridge about 300m east of the true summit. Ascend the north face's lower glacier (crevassed) and climb a concave section of the glacier (ice screws at times) to the base of a long chute-like ice gully (35 to 60 degrees) separating The Brother and The Sisters. Climb the bergschrund, and ascend the ice gully. Soon, reach a sharply defined rock ridge (300m) between adjacent ice gullies and go to a ramp just below an overhanging section high on the buttress.

A tricky, irreversible step-across move (5.8, piton) gains a ramp (mixed ground) leading to a prominent green ice couloir three pitches below its top (to 60 degrees, ice screws) 300m east of the top. Climb it to the top of the couloir. Bivouac. (One can climb the couloir from Bench Glacier, but exposed, loose rock).

A tower bars the way, continuously steep and difficult (thin overhang and traverse, to 5.8) with an awkward crux. Scramble up two easier pitches to the top of a large, flat-topped tower (summit 5 pitches away).

Climb down to another notch, cross an exposed ice slope, and climb the northeast ridge (summit tower) on mostly good granite; three interesting and varied pitches on or near the crest of a steep, sharply-defined corner (Class 5.7, 5.8, 5.7) with a short Class 5.9 crack (crux) through a vertical wall at the top.

Rappels on descent reaching the bivouac site; they descended the glacier adjacent to the south wall of The Sisters because of a storm.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.9,s,*). Gary Brill, Wm. Lahr, Sept. 17, 1980. (CAJ 65(1982):64; AAJ 1981:198)

3. South Glacier. The descent route of Route 2. Reached by rappel?

MIDDLE SISTER

1. The Middle Sister was ascended on the same day as the Highest Sister. The Kid Sister, just east of the Sisters, was also climbed the same day. Route not stated. Glacier. John Clarke, Sept. 19, 1976.

WESTERN SISTER

1. Start from a camp in the 2290m (7500 feet) pass 1.6 km south of The Brother. No details available. Glacier. Climbed by John Clarke, Sept. 19, 1976, route not stated.

KID BROTHER 2550m

Located between Royal and Success Mountains, on the south-southeast ridge of Brother Peak. Altitude 8350 feet.

1. South-Southeast Ridge. July 17, 1972.

UNNAMED 2470m

Located on the ridge west of the Sisters, south of Bench Glacier at 658-002. Height 8100 feet. Ascended by John Clarke, Sept. 19, 1976, the same day as the Middle Sister, route not stated.

UNNAMED 2610m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess, grid 706-966. Height 8550 feet. South-southeast of the Brother Peaks and northwest of Success Mtn.

1. Northwest Ridge. Gain the snowfield to the north and climb the easy northwest ridge. July 18, 1972.

UNNAMED 2610m

Located four km northeast of Success Mountain. It is a pleasant, easy climb. Glacier. John Clarke, Sept. 15, 1976.

SUCCESS MOUNTAIN 2955m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess. Height 9695 feet. Between the Homathko River and Mosley Creek, this is the highest summit in the southern Niut Range and one of the finest viewpoints in the entire Coast Mountains.

1. North Glacier. From the 2190m (7200 feet) pass formed by the neighbor to the northwest, climb the north slope. Not difficult, but crevasses can be a problem in late season. Glacier (III,4,s). July 16, 1972.

2. West Ridge. From a camp in the 2190m col northwest of Success, drop southwest down the valley for about 400m until able to bypass large cliffs that guard the long west ridge of Success. Follow the ridge to the summit; most difficulties can be avoided to the right (S). Class 3-4 near the summit. The party returned by the same route; a very long day.

Tom Heah and Glenn Woodsworth, July 1980. (PC: GW)

MOUNT LOWWA 2630m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess. Altitude 8629 feet. Located 1.8 km south of Success Mountain. (CAJ 60(1977):17 photos, maps)

1. Southwest Ridge. From camp in the 2200m (7200 feet) pass just northwest of Success Mountain, descend 400m and pass south around the west ridge of Success Mtn. Gain the high basin southwest of Success Mtn.

Success and Lowwa are joined by a high, sharp ridge. A branch west ridge starts 0.8 km north of Mount Lowwa and goes down to Mosley Creek. There is a weakness in this ridge, a steep ice gully at 2440m (8000 feet). Climb high into the basin (glacier), ascend the ice gully and cross the branch ridge. Then cross high over the next glacier and gain the southwest ridge.

The last 200m is a steep scramble on the southwest ridge on rock, and the view is sensational. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). John Clarke, Sept. 15, 1976.

EARLY RISER PEAK 2550m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess. Grid 800-040. Height 8350 feet. In 1997, camp was in a tree-line pass (1750m, 5740 feet) 4 km south of Ottarasko Mountain between 'Paradise Valley', the main western tributary of Ottarasko Creek, and the Nude Creek drainage (flowing south to the Homathko River).

Early Riser Peak is on the south side of the pass.

1. East Face. A short snow face, subject to early morning melting. Glacier (II,4,s). Gordon Betenia, Don Serl, 1997. (CAJ 81(1998):95)

SLEEPWALKER PEAK 2790m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess. Altitude 9150 feet. Grid 799-029. Located 4.4 km west-northwest of Cloud Drifter Mountain. In the 'Langara Range', the southeastern part of the Niut Range.

1. Southeast Ridge. An easy snow climb. James Simpson, Robert Woodsworth (GSC), 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):197)

Repeated by Gordon Betenia, Don Serl, 1997. (CAJ 81(1998):95)

CLOUD DRIFTER MOUNTAIN 2940m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess. Altitude 9650 feet. Grid 836-013, the highest of the 'Langara Range', the southeastern part of the Niut Range.

1. Southeast Ridge. David Watkins, Robert Woodsworth (GSC), 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):197)

UNNAMED 2610m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess. Altitude 8550 feet. Grid 873-994. Located directly above the Homathko River.

1. Route not stated. James Simpson, Robert Woodsworth (GSC), 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):197)

UNNAMED 2388m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess. Surveyed at 7835 feet, and climbed by surveyors. East of lower Nude Creek, above the Homathko River.

RELIANCE GROUP

MAPS- 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess, 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, 92N/1 Chilko Mtn., 92N/8 Stikelan Creek

The northern and western boundaries of the Reliance Group are along the southeast shore of Tatlayoko Lake, and the Homathko River. The eastern boundary is Stikelan Creek, flowing into Tatlayoko Lake, and Torch Creek, flowing into Nine Mile Creek. The south border is Nine Mile Creek, Snowsquall (Nine Mile) Pass, Alph Glacier, Sasquatch Pass, then south of Howard Peak, along lower Queen Bess Glacier and down Doran Creek to the Homathko River.

The word 'ko' in the local Indian dialect means 'water', as in Chilcotin, Chilko, Tatlayoko and others. (CAJ 28(1942-1943):160)

Access

From Tatla Lake (town, airline office) on Highway 20, there is a side road south to **Bluff Lake** (helicopter) starting one km east of Tatla Lake (paved, then gravel; WADD). See the map in the Niut Range.

There is **air service** from Vancouver to Anahim Lake (Highway 20) and then to Bluff Lake (indirect; WADD).

No lake exists to land a floatplane in this group.

A dirt or gravel road from Tatla Lake (town) runs down the eastern shore of Tatlayoko Lake (1996) to the south end, branching southeast from the Bluff Lake road. There were horse trails around both sides of Tatlayoko Lake (7 hours ride) to a cabin at the south end. A good horse trail has been cut up Stikelan Creek to alpine country (1965).

One can horse pack down the Homathko River from Tatlayoko Lake, then three km up the Nostetuko River, west down the Homathko River and south into the head of Stonsayako Valley (1942 and 1955) and climb from Mantle Glacier. See Reliance Mountain and Mount Queen Bess.

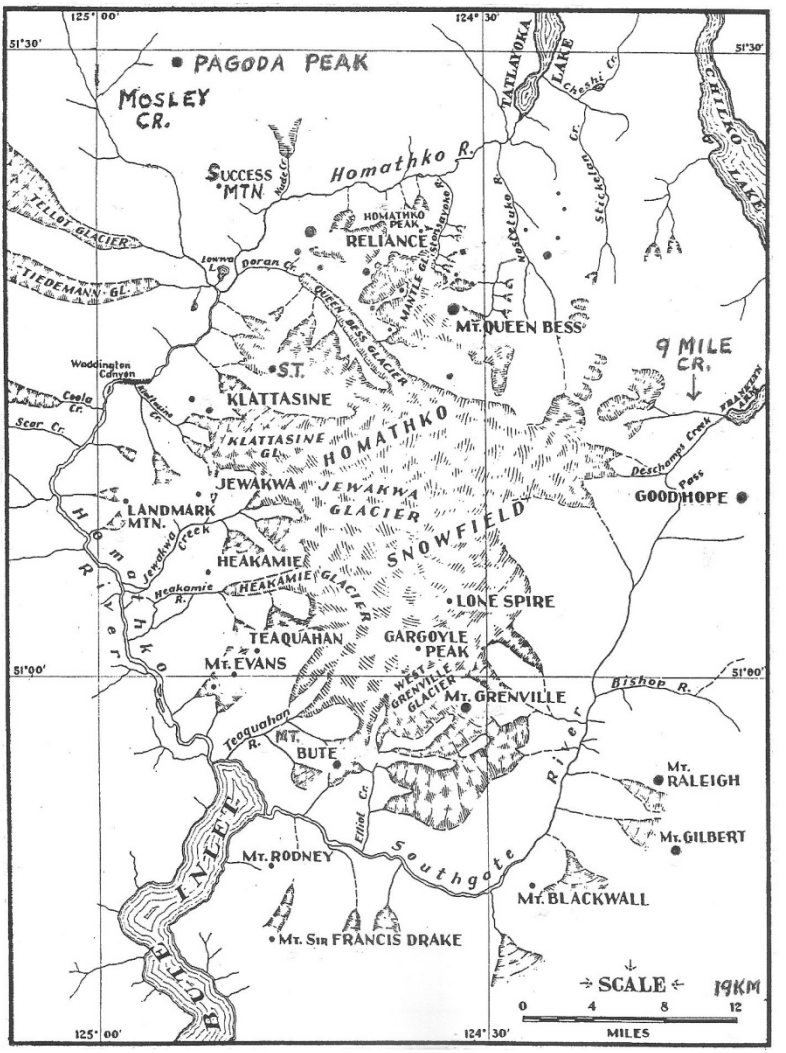
Consult also the **Homathko Icefield** section in the Homathko Group for the approach from Chilko Lake (floatplane). At Torch Creek one can turn north to Mount Dartmouth in the Reliance Group (1957).

The Mantle Glacier area is good for a climbing camp (1981). Basecamp in 1981 was at coordinates 851-813, approximately.

The 1988 BCMC climbing camp was on the slopes above Doran Creek at about 1900m (6230 feet) on a series of benches with lakes. It was somewhere northwest of the stream from the glacier from the pass to Mantle Glacier and the glacier from Mount Queen Bess (see Chisel Peak).

Passes exist to Mantle Glacier also to both the southeast and west of Armada Mountain.

In 2006, Barner and Rydeen camped at 843-819 southwest of Armada Mountain.



The Reliance (north) and Homathko (south) Groups, and part of the Waddington (west) and Raleigh (southeast & far south) Groups, with the Niut Range (far north) and Good Hope Group (east). Date, 1942. Canadian alpinists were just beginning to know the Coast Range.

Note the great recession of Queen Bess Glacier by comparing with modern maps.

Lone Spire is Plateau Peak, S.T. is Surprise Tower.

The beginning of the Homathko River is on map 92N/10 Razorback Mountain (northeast corner). It flows north at first from a lake in the Niut Range, then doubles back south to enter Tatlayoko Lake at the north, and flows from the south end of Tatlayoko Lake.

The site for various Heathen Mountaineers climbing camps is at the snout of Reliance Glacier at 832-887, east of Reliance Mountain.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1942- Henry Hall, Don Munday, Phyllis Munday. (CAJ 28(1942- 1943):159 photos, map)

1946- Henry Hall, Don Munday, Phyllis Munday. (CAJ 30(1947):11; AAJ 1947:278; GUIDE)

1947- Jack Cade, Herman Genschorek, Ian Kay, Robert McLellan, Don & Phyllis Munday (CAJ 31(1948):70; GUIDE)

1955- Donald Cowie, Derek and Janet Fabian, Denys Lloyd, Elfrida Pigou, Paddy Sherman. (CAJ 39(1956):30 photos; AAJ 1956:129)

1957- Richard Beatty, George V.B. Cochran, Alastair Morrison, John Rucklidge. (APP 126, Vol. 24 (June 1958):9-22 map, photos; Cambridge Mtn. Journal 1958; AAJ 1958:97; CAJ 41(1958):12)

1968- Lucille and Stanley Adamson, John Hall, Bruce Peterson. (MAZ Vol. L No.13, Dec. 1968:58; AAJ 1969:416; CAJ 52(1969):128)

1973- Andrews, John Bates, Peter DeVisser, Brian Thompson, BCMC. (CAJ 65(1982):35). Did some unlisted climbs.

1975- Esther, Martin and Thomas Kafer, Peter Macek. (CAJ 65(1982):35)

1981- ACC climbing camp, Munday Couloir, Mt. Queen Bess , Silver Swan. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102 map, photos)

Important review article, references (CAJ 65(1982):35)

1987- John Manuel, Rich. Suddaby. (CAJ 71(1988):83)

1988- BCMC climbing camp (BCM 1990:46 many photos)

2001- Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, Jim Tansky. (CAJ 91(2008):95; PC:CB; HN 2001:17)

2003- Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen. (CAJ 91(2008):95; PC:CB marked map; HN 2003:13)

2005- Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen. (CAJ 91(2008):95)

2006- Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen. (CAJ 91(2008):95; HN 2006)

2008- Heathen Mountaineers. Chris Barner, Gerrald Cobbold, Karen Hutton, Robin LePas, Heather McDonald, Michael Rankin, Paul Rydeen, Sean Sears. (CAJ 92(2009):86; PC:CB marked map)

Some Geology of the Niut Range, Reliance and Homathko Groups.

After the relatively loose rock in the Niut Range to the north (inland) and the northeastern part of the Reliance Group northeast of Mount Essex (Mounts Moore and Dartmouth), granite is found on Mount Reliance, Furrowed Mountain, the peaks of Mantle Glacier (Silver Swan, Mantle, Armada), Mount Queen Bess and others, along with some other rock at times which appears to be gneiss (pronounced 'nice', e.g. Armada Mountain, Route 5). The character of the rock here is very favorable. Consult the tables near the end of the Introduction.

In sedimentary rocks, change in character due to metamorphism (due to long time periods of burial, heat and pressure) causes drastic changes which often produce rocks which are unfavorable for climbing. Basic types of sedimentary rocks are mudstones (about 70 percent of sedimentary rocks), sandstones (about 15 per cent) and limestones (limestone and dolomite, about 15 per cent). The mudstones are transformed into shales and schists which weather badly and produce unpleasant rock for climbing (as in the Niut Range, and the northeastern part of the Reliance Group). Because the mudstones are very common, this results in large areas of bad rock. (Fortunately, granitic intrusions sometimes occur within them, as in the Niut Range.) In contrast, metamorphism of sandstones (to quartzite) and limestones often produces excellent quality rock.

With sedimentary rocks, extreme metamorphism (very high pressure and temperature) produces chemical changes to form gneisses (or marble from limestone, no chemical change), which usually are very favorable for climbing (note the gneiss on Armada Mountain).

Passing south into the Homathko Group, the granite probably continues across Doran Creek. The amazing straightness of the valley of Queen Bess Glacier and Doran Creek probably represents erosion of the valley rocks along a fault under the valley.

The granite continues to the Witch's Hat, Lonely, Surprise and Talon Towers, Mount Klattasine and east-southeast to the Unklattasine Peaks. The west ridge of Mount Grenville is good rock (CAJ 53(1970):87), and the north face of Mount Grenville is monolithic granite (CAJ 77(1994):40; Route 4). The enormous cliffs of Mount Bute, in the south above Bute Inlet, are also of granite.

When rocks are deformed, the structures formed are often very complex; they are bent, sheared, cracked, fragmented, thrusted and uplifted by pressures within the earth. Erosion sets in and eats away the rocks along lines of weakness and the result, which is of no planning whatsoever, results in the exquisite beauty and variety of the landscape.

On the southeast buttress of Mt. Queen Bess. There is unreal rock quality on the middle portion of the route. Photo: Cameron Shute.

MOUNT MOORE 3042m

Map 92N/8 Stikelan Creek; surveyed at 9980 feet. Mount Moore is west of Chilko Lake and Stikelan Creek, and 12 km south of Tatlayoko Lake, in the northeastern part of the group. Its north face (760m high) has a spectacular hanging glacier, ice sheets and couloirs.

1. Southeast Ridge. The approach was over a glacier from the east; then via the easy southeast ridge. Glacier. Barry Calder, James Simpson (GSC), 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):197; CAJ 80(1997):80; GUIDE2)

2. North Face Couloir. Start from a helicopter camp near the base of the north face. The climb is 25 pitches long and the upper section has much exposure and is difficult to protect. After exiting the couloir (falling rocks; narrow ice gully, soft snow), the upper glacier is to the right. Instead, bear slightly left and up alongside the rocks of the upper face (green water ice, 60 degrees).

The two took to the rock. The rock is loose, difficult and dangerous (huge falling boulder pulled off by leader, but he is OK) with little or no protection.

It was done in cold, windy weather with a snow crust over the ice, which turned to slush during the day. Bivouac on descent.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.5,s). Jim Couch, Irving Day with support from Fred Beckey, September 1987. (AAJ 1988:146; CAJ 71(1988):78 photo). The difficulty is a guess.

3. South Slopes. Descent from Rt. 2 was by the easy south side talus.

4. North Face, North Ridge of West Summit. From Tatla Lake, drive the Tatlayoko Lake road to a few kilometers from the south end.

From a helicopter camp north and west of the mountain (a stretch of bare rock on an icefield), go up the glacier and climb rock up the left side of the tremendous icefall that funnels down from the broad glacier sweeping up to the east and west summits. See Route 2.

Continue up easy Class 5 rock to the glacier, and go up the right snow ridge to the west summit (pickets). A thin corniced saddle goes over to the east summit.

Six rappels lead down to a gully; down the gully to a bivouac site.

A few more rappels and scree slopes arrive at a beautiful snow slope (glissade) and the campsite.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.5,s). Sam Grubenhoff, Steve Must, Jim Urvina with support from Fred Beckey, July 1996. (CAJ 80(1997):78 photo). The difficulty is a guess.

The group of four hiked out an old mining road to Big Creek (probably Stikelan Creek, flowing into Tatlayoko Lake), which is not crossable when in flood, and the auto is then not reachable.

Un. 2920 from the east. Photo: Benoit Landry.

UNNAMED 2920m

Map 92N/8 Stikelan Creek. This is a summit west of the head of Stikelan Creek, coordinates 040-847 and 4.3 km southeast of Mount Moore. It is in attractive country, but the quality of the rock in the area is very poor.

1. Southeast Ridge. Approach by hiking up the Stikelan Valley, several days. The southeast ridge is easy, passing just north of the surveyed point 9240 feet, excepting one short step of hard Class 3 on the ridge near the top, where the rock is better. Benoit Landry, August 21, 2010. (PC: BL)

UNNAMED 2610m

Map 92N/8 Stikelan Creek. Altitude 8550 feet, grid 070-813, north of Mount Dartmouth at the head of Stikelan Creek. It is between Stikelan and Tredcroft Glaciers.

1. East Ridge. Ascend up a pocket glacier from the northeast to the east ridge. Glacier. Benoit Landry, Sarah Ravn, Aug., 2010. (PC: BL)

MOUNT DARTMOUTH 2960m

Map 92N/8 Stikelan Creek, south border. Mount Dartmouth is a reddish summit, one of the three major peaks between the head of Nostetuko River (and head of Stikelan Creek) and Nine Mile Creek to the south. North-northwest beyond the head of Torch Creek, above Hamilton Glacier to its south.

It has two summits.

NORTHWEST SUMMIT 2830m

1. North Ridge. An approach from Stikelan Creek might also prove feasible (old trail). The northwest summit was reached from here over the Tredcroft Glacier. Ascend the west face or up the northeast face to the Class 3-4 north ridge. Glacier (III,4,s). Hamish Mutch, Arnold Shives, 1964. (GUIDE)

SOUTHEAST SUMMIT (highest)

1. East Ridge. The approach was via Torch Creek, the major northern tributary of Nine Mile Creek. From camp at its head, circle to the northeast of the glacier southeast of the objective and ascend ridges and snow to the base of the main rock mass. The route goes up bits of cliff with alternating steep scree on the central portion of the east ridge to the ridge.

Above, the ridge steepens to 60-70 degrees (exposed snow, crampons). Then 150m of extremely rotten rock where the ledges slope the wrong way (use the north face at one point on airy, slippery ledges).

At the summit pyramid (steep, rotten), go along a 100m easy knife edge to the northwest to the top. A rather long climb. (IV,4,s). Richard Beatty, George Cochran, August 28, 1957.

2. Southwest Gully. Alex Frid, Pierre Friele, Geo. Starrett, April 1988. (CAJ 72((1989):20)

Mount Dartmouth from the north. Photo: Benoit Landry.

CONSORT PEAK 2765m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. Consort Peak is small in size, a shapely horn, and has sharp ridges. On the Coast Range watershed, west-northwest of Nine Mile Creek (approach route).

1. South Ridge. The south ridge is a fine Class 4 route. Route not stated, but certainly the south ridge because of traverse from Regal Peak. Richard Culbert, Michael Warr (GSC), 1967. (CAJ 51(1967):197)

2. Northeast Ridge. The descent route of Route 1. Loose slabs while descending on the northeast ridge marred an otherwise very pleasant rock climb.

3. North Face. From Hamilton Glacier, a 100 meter rock band stands in the way of Consort. There is a weakness (Baldwin Gully, 1985) where one can descend.

From a camp in a bowl beneath Consort, start up steep snow. The route on the north face goes between two rock lines which converge at the summit (protection on rock at the left). The last 15 meters are a decomposed black dike between igneous walls.

Ice, Glacier (II,5.3,s). Alejandro (Alex) Frid, Pierre Friele, Geo. Starrett, April 1988. (CAJ 72((1989):20 photos, references). The difficulty is a guess. Descent was by the east snow ramp.

4. East Ramp. Snow. The descent route from Route 3.

REGAL PEAK 2630m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. Regal Peak is a 'rubbly hump of no height or importance'.

Regal Peak is contoured incorrectly on the map, (GUIDE2)

1. South Ridge. The south ridge was ascended by Richard Culbert and Michael Warr (GSC), 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):197)

2. North Ridge. The descent route of Route 1.

MAJESTIC PEAK 2910m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mtn. Near Cumberland Glacier. On the Coast Range watershed, west of Nine Mile Creek (approach route).

NORTHWEST SUMMIT 2910m

1. Northeast Ridge. Camp was just south of Regal Peak. There appears to be a misprint (northwest ridge). Reasonably pleasant Class 4, with a rappel from a subsidiary summit on the way. (The map shows a subsidiary summit on the northeast ridge.) Glacier. Richard Culbert, Michael Warr (GSC), 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):197)

The northeast ridge may be reached just south of Regal Peak from glaciers on either side. (GUIDE2)

2. West Ridge. The descent route of Route 1. Easier. Glacier. They returned to camp south of Regal Peak by going over the main divide just south of Regal Peak.

SOUTHEAST SUMMIT 2880m

!. East Ridge. The southeast summit was reached by the east ridge, Class 3, with the rope used on sections of snow. The final stretch involved an exposed traverse of the southeast side of the peak (snow; sling on a horn for protection).

David Campbell, Chris Michalak, June 2007. (Island Bushwhacker (ACC Vancouver Island Section), Annual 2007: 31)

Seven mountains are on map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess, northeast of Mount Essex. They are in the Naval Anniversary Range and may have been climbed by members of the Royal Roads Military Academy (near Victoria, B.C.) in 1990. (Consult the CME, Royal Roads Peak, 2964m, four km east of the north end of Mantle Glacier.)

HOMATHKO PEAK 3020m

East of Reliance Mountain and south of the Homathko River, a pointed peak. Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess.

1. East Ridge. A camp at treeline at Stonsayako River (east of objective) may be reached from the south end of Tatlayoko Lake by horse packing about 5 km south up Nostetuko River, crossing it on horseback (difficult) and then backpacking west into the Stonsayako valley, 19 km, three days in all; sidehill bushwhacking. Airdrop near lower edge of Mantle Glacier. See Mount Queen Bess also.

This group flew (floatplane) to Tatlayoko Lake by way of Bute Inlet.

From camp part way up Stonsayako River, cross it and climb to the east ridge over scree and flowery meadows. Climb a 250m snow gully, bear right up a rotten ridge and rope up.

Ascend behind the east ridge via very loose rock ribs, over snow gullies with ice underneath. Several good rock pitches follow, but with many very loose blocks (dangerous).

Go up a 60m, steep, hanging snow face with a 350m drop below (exposed to sun). Then more ribs and gullies (just below the ridge crest to the climbers' right) to the top, 9 hours roped. A long day's return trip from the valley. Ice (IV,4,s). July 21, l955.

2. South Ridge. James Simpson, Robert Woodsworth (GSC), 1967, who rated the south ridge not very difficult snow and rock.
(CAJ 51(1968):197; CAJ 65(1982):35)

ENDEAVOUR MOUNTAIN 2910m

Just southwest of Homathko Peak. The rock is very poor.
(CAJ 65(1982):35)

1. FA by Richard Suddaby, solo, in 1987. (CAJ 71(1988):83)

RELIANCE MOUNTAIN (MASSIVE) 3147m

Located east of the junction of Homathko River with Doran Creek. Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess. Named by Alfred Waddington in 1863. The two summits are of nearly equal height and the eastern is highest.

EAST SUMMIT 3147m (highest)

Surveyed altitude 10,325 feet.

1. Northeast Ridge, North Face. The party horse packed down the east side of Tatlayoko Lake, and forded the clear outlet to the northwest bank of the outlet. They then proceeded to opposite Homathko Peak, across the narrow main valley, six kilometers beyond the Stonsayako River. (The Stonsayako River was used to approach Mount Queen Bess in 1942 and Homathko Peak in 1955.) They forded the Homathko River (horses) and made three kilometers down the left bank.

Basecamp was at about 700m (2300 feet) on the shore of the Homathko River. It took two days to backpack over a rocky spur and down to Reliance Creek beneath the buttress northeast of the mountain (high camp at 1620m (5300 feet) just below tree line; difficult going, log bridge, alder slide, smooth rock slabs, small cliff bands sometimes moss-covered, to the camp and then to the glacier).

Climb steep slopes to the glacier on the north side, to a snow basin at 8500 feet (2590m); The basin ends with a drop of 900m. The ice cliffs of Reliance did not extend quite to the ridge, and they could gain the ice cap by climbing the shaky spine of splintered red schist.) and continue up this to the crest of the northeast ridge. Ice on the north side of the final peak gives access to the summit ridge, good granite. The view was magnificent. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Henry Hall, Don Munday, Phyllis Munday, August 11, 1946. (CAJ 30(1947:11 photos; CAJ 31(1948):70 photo; AAJ 1947:278; GUIDE)

2. Southeast Ridge. John Manuel, Richard Suddaby in 1987. Class 3, 1060m. (CAJ 93(2010):100). The route is not known exactly.

Chris Barner and Paul Rydeen did a variation of the southeast ridge on August 3, 2003, using the left side (rib) of the upper, concave (great gully), southeast face to reach the southeast ridge (consult map, unusual configuration). They first ascended on an attractive rib between two forks of a gully (250m of good rock, some slabs). They stayed on the southeast ridge proper, on the northeast side. At the summit tower, they cut left across the upper southwest face (because of loose rock) to gain the summit ridge and a Class 4 gully to the top of the tower. (IV,5.7,s). (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary; PC: Chris Barner, marked map; HN 2003:13)

The main south couloir of Reliance Mountain should not be undertaken except in reasonably cold weather with stable snow. At the tight S-kink near the middle, avalanching snow shot upward and outward perhaps 100m horizontally before cascading into the lower gully. When in doubt, take the southeast ridge route. (PC: Michael Schurr)

The upper southeast ridge may also be reached going left of the southeast ridge at the bottom and climbing the right side of the south face. Class 5.7. James Rode, Alanna Theoret, Darren Wilman, August 2005. (PC: Chris Barner)

3. East Face. The party of three (with Harold Redekop) flew into campsites, fashioned over the years by the Heathen Mountaineers, directly below the east face.

Ascend a moraine ridge and the east glacier. Gain the face by traversing onto the lowest tongue of rock. (This lies to the right of the large left snow slope and left of the right snow slope, both slopes being above the bergschrund.) Start up fine quality granite corners; then mid-fifth class climbing with good protection. Traverse right under a roof to avoid difficulties. Then five pitches of mid-fifth class climbing and a snow patch. The party stayed on the rock, and the crux move is a Class 5.9 layback involving stemming on good holds.

The lay of the rock does not aim toward the summit, but goes off left. Head for a rib of granite by climbing loose, brown, decomposing rock (falling rock at belay). Bivouac.

Blocky rock and third class rock (the Manuel-Suddaby route) go to the top. Ice, Glacier (V,5.9,s). Brian Cruikshank, Bruce Fairley, July 20-21, 2009. (CAJ 93(2010):100, photo)

WEST SUMMIT 3120m

1. FA by Richard Suddaby, solo, in 1987. (CAJ 71(1988):83)

2. South Ridge. Start from the Heathens' campsite (see east summit), and the col between Reliance Mountain and Determination Mountain. The climb is on Class 3-4 rock with some Class 5.5 moves near the top. (III,5.5,s). Harold Redekop, solo, July 20, 2009. (CAJ 93(2010):100)

DETERMINATION MOUNTAIN 2840m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess. It is northeast of lower Doran Creek. Altitude 9311 feet.

1. Northeast Ridge. The northeast ridge was climbed by Richard Suddaby, solo, in 1987 (from the Reliance–Determination col), who built a cairn about one meter high on the ridge north of the summit (perhaps covered with snow in 1997). (PC: RS via Mickey Schurr)

The Suddaby route is the obvious line down low – and there is only one way to go up high. (PC: Chris Barner, see Route 2)

2. Northeast Buttress. Approach up the east glacier; 350m. A few aid points were needed on a Class 5.9 pitch low down. About 6 pitches and 11 rappels. Glacier (III,5.9,A1,s). Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, 2005. (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary, error; AAJ 2006:208; PC:CB marked map)

3. East Face. Ascend directly up the east-facing snowfield to the summit. Use the approach gully and then mixed Class 5 rock, ice and snow to the lower part of the main snowfield. Exit from the snowfield (mixed Class 5 rock, ice, snow) on the right-leaning ramp to the summit ridge just north of the summit.

This route may be impractical when there is much less snow, but if sufficient snow is present, then for a large party it would almost certainly be faster and probably safer than the northeast ridge. Peter Renz, Michael Schurr, 1997. (built substancial cairn just to the side of summit. (PC:MS)

FURROWED MOUNTAIN 2780m

Immediately southeast of Determination Mountain. Grid 809-863. Altitude 9124 feet.

1. Southeast Face, Upper Northeast Ridge. Climb the bergschrund and ascend the southwesternmost of the several long gullies (hence the name) on the southeast face (east face quite concave), about 200m, 50 degrees at times. A little bad rock gives way to perfect rock.

It gains the northeast ridge about 300m northeast of the top. Go over four pinnacles, and go down onto the top of the north face to avoid difficulties where necessary. Class 5.7. Ice, Glacier (III,5.7,s,**). Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, August 8, 2003. (PC:CB marked map; AAJ 2004:228; HN 2003:13)

BIRTHDAY PEAK 2640m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess, 813-854. Altitude 8650 feet, one km south-southeast of Furrowed Mountain.

1. North Ridge. From the col with Furrowed Mountain, about eight pitches of entertaining ridge climbing with gendarmes, diagonalling cracks, good rock up to Class 5.10. Michael Schurr, Peter Renz, 1997. (CAJ 92(2009):86)

Repeated by Chris Barner, Sean Sears, Paul Rydeen, July 2008. Chris Barner rates it at Class 5.8, mostly easy Class 5. (PC:CB marked map)

2. Southeast Ridge. Class 5.4. Ahren Rankin, James Rode, 2005. (PC: Chris Barner)

CORGI MOUNTAIN (RELUCTANT) 2640m

Corgi Mountain is at the head of Reliance Glacier, southwest of Silver Swan Mountain. Grid 819-850, southeast of Birthday Peak. Altitude 8650 feet.

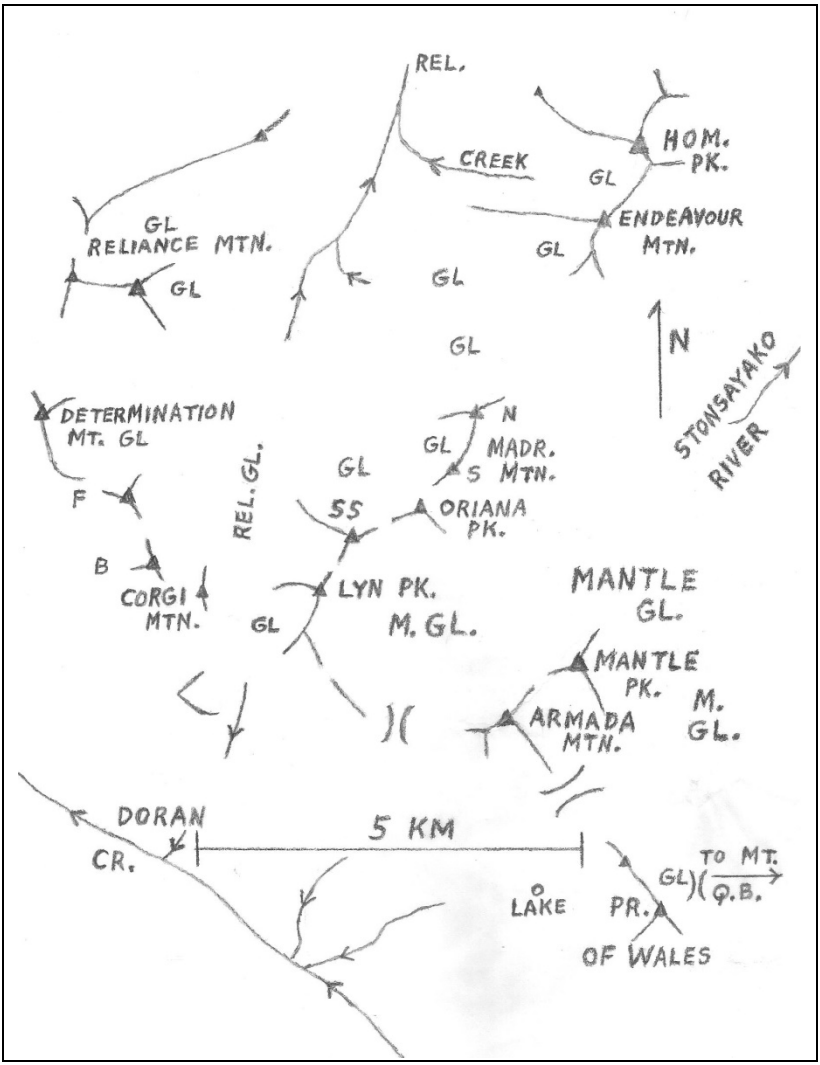
1. Southeast Glacier, East Ridge. Gouin Barford, T. Herbst, David Lemon, August 10, 1981.

2. South Ridge. The south ridge is a pleasant 350 meters of Class 2-3 rock, two pitches of Class 4 and one of low fifth class. It was gained from the slopes above Doran Creek, from camp. (III,5.4,s). Mark Force, Phil Kubic, August 15, 1988.

Repeated in 2005 by Chris Barner and Paul Rydeen. Class 5.4.

3. West Glacier, Southwest Gully. The descent route of Route 2. Descend the glacier on the west face and the disgusting southwest gully. Glacier. Mark Force, Phil Kubic, August 15, 1988. (BCM 1990:50)

4. West Ridge. Climb the west ridge from the head of Reliance Glacier. Class 3 except for a few Class 5.4 moves right at the top. Glacier (III,5.4,s). Brian Cruikshank, Bruce Fairley, Harold Redekop, July 24, 2009. (CAJ 93(2010):100: PC:BF)



The Mantle and Reliance Glaciers area, Reliance Group. F = Furrowed Mountain, B = Birthday Peak, SS = Silver Swan Mountain, and Q.B. = Queen Bess. This is an excellent area for climbing camps. The view to the south- southwest to the northwestern rock peaks of the Homathko Group is impressive.

The symbol) (means a pass.

MADRIGAL MOUNTAIN 2718m

Northeast of Oriana Peak. Coordinates 855-873 (N summit). Altitude 8917 feet. This summit provides awesome views, Heathen Mountaineers, 2008. (CAJ 92(2009):86). It was a popular climb in 2008.

The summits are at the head of Reliance Glacier's east branch. (GUIDE, p.189). There is a pass just southwest of the southern summit.

NORTH SUMMIT (STONSAYAKO) 2718m

Altitude 8950 feet.

1. Herman Genschorek and Robert McLellan, August 6, 1947, route unknown. (CAJ 65(1982):35)

2. South Ridge. Climbed by an unknown party in 1981. Glacier. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102, map)

3. Southwest Glacier. The southwest glacier route has no technical difficulty. Glacier. Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, August 10, 2003. (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary; PC:CB marked map). Repeated in July 2008.

SOUTH SUMMIT 2700m

Altitude 8850 feet.

1. South Ridge. By a large party, August 7, 1981. Glacier, Class 3 rock.

2. East Ridge. B. Beaudouin, Norman Purssell, Howard Rode, J. Smith, August 10, 1981. Class 3.

3. Southwest Glacier, North Ridge. Ascend the southwest glacier as for the north summit, and gain the col between the summits. Climb the north ridge. Glacier. Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, August 10, 2003. (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary; PC:CB marked map).

ORIANA PEAK 2697m

East-Northeast of Silver Swan Mountain, and southeast of Reliance Glacier. Coordinates 846-860, altitude 8848 feet.

1. South Snow Slopes. Easy via the south snow slopes from Mantle Glacier. No technical difficulty. There are two summits. See Silver Swan Mountain. Glacier. Bruce Fairley, Harold Redekop, August 3, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102; PC:BF)

SILVER SWAN MOUNTAIN 2877m

Southeast of Reliance Glacier. Grid 838-857, altitude 9439 feet. The Silver Swan was a popular madrigal of the Elizabethan era.

1. Andrews, John Bates, Peter DeVisser, Brian Thompson, BCMC. September 1973, route unknown. (CAJ 65(1982):35)

2. South Ridge. The south ridge has Class 5.5 rock. Glacier (III,5.5,s). Fabienne Granges, Peter Jordan, Lesley Reid, Howard Rode, August 3, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102; PC: Bruce Fairley: error in GUIDE2, see CAJ 65(1982):35)

3. East Ridge. The two climbers descended Mantle Glacier and climbed the two summits of Oriana Peak first, doing the east ridge from the Silver Swan-Oriana col. Two leads of Class 3 rock begin the climb, exposed. There is sound granite with lots of sling horns (but some loose blocks). Keep to the east ridge crest most of the way. The final lead (crux) was up the white overhangs which guard the true ridge, on excellent rock (to Class 5.8). The final move was an arms only mantleshelf onto a spiky flake (an easier way to the left on snow). Eleven roped pitches on reasonable rock.

(III,5.8,s,*). Bruce Fairley, Harold Redekop, August 3, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102; PC:BF)

The northeast ridge (rib) of Silver Swan (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary) in 2003 was really on Lyn Peak (Swan's Tail). (CAJ 87(2004):99)

4. West Ridge. John Manuel, Richard Suddaby, 1987. The west ridge curves. It appears that the W ridge and the NW ridge are the same route, with at least two ways to start. Possibly, Suddaby used the gully (below) to ascend.

Northwest Ridge. On gaining the northwest ridge, beware of loose rocks on slabs. Class 5.7, some in nice cracks, 3-4 pitches. Then about 450m of Class 3-4. Glacier (III,5.7,s). Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, August 12, 2003. **Reported as the northwest ridge of Oriana Peak, error.** (PC:CB marked map; HN 2003:14)

Descent was by the upper northwest ridge to the top of the Class 5.7 pitches, where a gully on the west face led down to the glacier.

5. Gully, West Face. The descent route of Route 4 (2003).

6. East Snow Slopes. From the southwest lobe of Mantle Glacier (gained from the Armada-Lyn col, from the slopes above Doran Creek), climb the east snow slopes, which take one close to the summit rock (Class 3). Glacier (III,4,s). Debbie Caldwell, Mark Force, Maureen Hill, Paul Hunter, Phil Kubik, Cheryl Leskiw, August 18, 1988. (BCM 1990:54). Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

Looking southeast from Mantle Glacier over its southwestern lobe, near the base of Silver Swan. Mantle Peak is to the left, Armada Mountain is to the right. Mount Queen Bess peeks through the col between the two. Photo: Glenn Woodsworth, 2016.

LYN PEAK (SWAN'S TAIL) 2775m

Map 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess. Surveyed. Located 0.9 kilometer south of Silver Swan Mountain. Southernmost peak of 'Madrigal Group'.

1. South Ridge. Robert Keith, Ken Kirkland, 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):197; error in GUIDE2, see CAJ 65(1982):35)

Chris Barner and Paul Rydeen rate the south ridge as Class 5.4. August 5, 2006. (PC:CB, marked map; HN 2006:23)

The descent is great, glissades down snow slopes and couloirs.

2. North Ridge. Low Class 5. John Manuel, J. Smith, Robert Stair, August 4, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102, reported as east ridge).

There are frightfully loose blocks on the lower north ridge. Just below the top, there is a tricky move, low Class 5. Glacier (III,5.3,s). Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, August 4, 2003. (PC: CB, marked map). The difficulty is a guess. **Reported as northeast ridge of Silver Swan.** (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary; PC:CB marked map; HN 2003:13)

3. Southeast Glacier and Snow Slopes. From the Armada-Lyn col, reached via the slopes above Doran Creek, climb an "obvious" snow slope that goes to within 30m of the summit. (The final bit was a mixture of snow patches and a boulder sidewalk.)

Glacier. Debbie Caldwell, Maureen Hill, Paul Hunter, Cheryl Leskiw, August 10, 1988. (BCM 1990:50). There was a summit register. Compass directions are confused in this article.

MANTLE PEAK 2670m

Mantle Peak is in the middle of the icefield.

1. Northeast Ridge. Herman Genschorek, Ian Kay, Robert McLellan, August 7, 1947. (CAJ 31(1948):83, 89; GUIDE2)

Repeated in 1988. From Silver Swan, the 1988 group (save one) went east across the southwest lobe of Mantle Glacier. The northeast ridge was a march through mushy snow (bad weather). Not difficult. Glacier. (III,4,s). Mark Force, Maureen Hill, Paul Hunter, Phil Kubik, Cheryl Leskiw, August 18, 1988. (BCM 1990:54). Rated Class 4 because of glacier.

2. South Ridge. The south ridge was ascended in 1981 by an unnamed party. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102, map). The south ridge is Class 4 with good exposure. (CME)

3. South Ridge, Traverse. Drew Brayshaw, Kurt Fickeisen, late August 2003. Descent was by the southwest ridge. (CME)

ARMADA MOUNTAIN 2735m

Armada Mountain is located 3.2 kilometers southeast of Silver Swan Mountain, and 1 km southwest of Mantle Peak, above Doran Creek. Surveyed. Grid 859-833. The position of Armada is given by the map of CAJ 1982. This is in conflict with the statement in CAJ 65(1982):35 that it is Mantle Peak's north summit (probably a misprint; it is southwest of Mantle Peak). CAJ 65(1982):99-102 states that its altitude is 8900 feet, and it is 'immediately above camp', agreeing with the map. Map 93N/7 shows 8950 feet (2730m).

In CAJ 51(1968):197, this summit is referred to as the southwest (higher) summit of Mantle Peak.

1. Southeast Ridge. The SE ridge is longer than the other routes. Easy. Glacier. Rich. Culbert, Michael Warr (GSC), 1967. (CAJ 51(1968):197)

Repeated by Bruce Fairley, Harold Redekop. Glacier (III,5.3,s,*). August 2, 1981. (PC:BF). Bruce Fairley rates it Class 4 with a few Class 5 moves. Beautiful rock.

It is a stiff Class 4 in places. Brian Gavin, Cheryl Leskiw, August 7, 1988. (BCM 1990:48)

2. West Ridge. There is a slab on this route where a fall occurred on August 7, 1988. There may be an easier way. Class 3 to 4. John Manuel, Jane Weller, August 3, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102 upper photo)

3. Northwest Face Couloir. An eight pitch couloir (snow, but maybe ice; about 45 degrees). The exit needs a couple of ice screws. Glacier. Bruce Fairley, Harold Redekop, August 4, 1981.
(PC:BF; CAJ 65(1982):99-102 photo)

4. North Ridge. Thirteen pitches to Class 5.5. Glacier (III,5.5,s). John Manuel, Harold Redekop, August 8, 1981.

5. South Ridge. Robert Driscoll, Ken Legg, John Manuel, Robert Stair, August 2, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102)

South Ridge, Traverse. There is about 450m of climbing. Class 5.7, the crux being a clean corner about 30m long with a bulge about halfway up. As elevation is gained the holds and cracks improve until a series of unusually shaped layers of rock, the color of different types of ice-cream all melted and mixed together (gneiss, ERW), provide perfect holds for turning the bulge.

Two intimidating notches and a series of towers (turned to the left and right) follow. Then a classic notch, lean over, grab, and swing across. (III,5.7,s,**). Drew Brayshaw, Kurt Fickeisen, late August 2003. (CME)

Descent was by the southeast ridge.

Mount Essex, center, and Mount Sussex, right, from the north-northwest. Northern Mantle Glacier and the northeast ridge of Mantle Peak are in the foreground.

Photo: Glenn Woodsworth, 2016.

It was repeated by Chris Barner and Paul Rydeen, July 28, 2006, who provided the description. (CAJ 90(2007):135; PC:CB marked map; HN 2006:21). Brayshaw's statement that Michael Schurr and friends climbed it in 1999 is mistaken. They climbed the southeast ridge. (PC:MS)

MOUNT ESSEX 3005m

Mount Essex is three kilometers north of Mt. Queen Bess. Surveyed. Mount Essex (north) and Mount Sussex (south) are part of the same massif. Mount Essex is similar in outline to Mount Queen Bess. (BCM 1990:51 photo, from northwest, not northeast.)

The view from the top is an "amazing panorama".

1. West Ridge. The 1955 party moved camp to above steep slabs, in meadows at 1980m (6500 feet) on the north side of Stonsayako River. (See Homathko Peak and Mount Queen Bess.) Gain Mantle Glacier and the west ridge. They cramponed up snow on the west ridge, easy, over four minor summits, roping up on the second summit along it. Crampons were used on a very steep snow slope (180m) leading to the top, six and one half hours from camp. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). July 23,1955.

CAJ 39(1956):30 states that Route 1 is the west ridge. CAJ 65(1982):35 uses the term 'northwest ridge', as well as for the repeat of the route by Andrews, John Bates, Peter DeVisser and Brian Thompson, BCMC, in September 1973, same reference.

MOUNT SUSSEX 2995m

Mount Sussex is 0.9 km south of Mount Essex, and it is the south summit of Essex. Surveyed. (BCM 1990:49 photo)

1. South Ridge. Start close to, or on, the col with Mount Queen Bess. The rock is loose and unstable. Ice, Glacier. Esther, Martin and Thomas Kafer, Peter Macek, 1975. (CAJ 65(1982):35)

2. West Face. Approach across Mantle Glacier to the west face. At the top of the face the exit couloir had snow and ice slopes to 50 degrees. A couple of ice screws might be handy. The party made one rappel at the top of the couloir.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Robert Driscoll, Bruce Fairley, Fabienne Granges, Lesley Reid, August 9, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102, map; PC:BF). This is undoubtedly the most painless route.

Mt. Queen Bess, right of center, from the summit of Good Hope Mountain, from the east-southeast. To the left are Mounts Waddington (l) and Tiedemann (r). Photo: Earle R. Whipple (1966).

This is the view, photographed by Captain Richard Preston Bishop in 1922 from Good Hope Mountain. Bishop's Peak (Mount Queen Bess) is on the right. (CAJ 21(1932):109). Diadem Peak is to the left of Mount Queen Bess.

MOUNT QUEEN BESS (BISHOP'S PEAK) 3298m

Map 92N/7. Mount Queen Bess is between Doran Creek and the west fork of the Nostetuko River. Surveyed at 10,820 feet. It is the highest summit in the Coast Range between the Fraser River and Mount Waddington. From Good Hope Mountain (from ESE), it appears as a blunt rock tower. (BCM 1990:46 several photos). Mount Queen Bess appears as almost a spire from Mantle Glacier, west of Mount Essex.

An important review article for this area is in CAJ 65(1982):35.

1. Southwest Ridge. The 1942 group horse packed down the east side of Tatlayoko Lake (scenic) on an old trail leading to an old gold mine east of Nostetuko River. They crossed Nostetuko River and horse packed west on south side of the Homathko River (north side mostly used for Reliance Mtn. in 1946), very tough going (cutting) in jackpine growth after a forest fire; rockslide. The Stonsayako River is impossible for horses. The lower Stonsayako River was a V-shaped gorge in 1942 cut several hundred feet deep in boulder clay, difficult even for men, and with a moraine underlain by ice beyond, dangerous.

From Stonsayako River (see Homathko Pk.), bivouac at the level of the first icefall and climb up onto Mantle Glacier. Ascend glacier and skirt the peak on the west side to the southwest ridge. Climb a steep snow gully (Munday Couloir) in the west (not south) face to the southwest ridge which is followed to the summit. Once the spring snow melts, there may be some mixed climbing to gain the ridge crest from the upper couloir. This is a very long day's return trip.

Ice, Glacier (IV,4,s). Henry Hall, Don & Phyllis Munday, July 20, 1942.

The Munday Couloir on the west face is the longest one, and the farthest right. It is partly ice, with some belaying, and there is 30 meters of rotten rock at the top. It receives the early afternoon sun and can come apart with a gush of water. (CAJ 65(1982):35)

2. North Ridge. From southern Mantle Glacier, gain the rib leading to above the Sussex - Queen Bess col, above a vertical ice wall (crevasses, steep snow, bergschrund) on the north ridge.

Skirt the icewall by following the glacier around a prominent rocky spur (which bounds the wall on its right), up a crevassed section, and climb a rock rib above the icewall to the north ridge. (One can start from the col with Mount Sussex, crampons, 1979, 1988, see below.)

Follow the ridge all the way. Traverse an immediate gendarme on its left. Always good and excellent climbing. The final gendarme is a huge granite block of several hundred tons poised almost on one corner (care; go left or right). Take care on the final rock and ice wall, and steep and

easy snow (no crevasses visible, about 250m of climbing) lead to the summit. One joins the Munday route on the summit snow ridge.

The north ridge is of good rock (granite) and very exposed in places. There are 18 pitches on the north ridge, plus snow and the final ridge. The 1988 group bivouacked (BCM 1990:48), and climbed down the route, with three rappels.

This is a long day's return trip. Ice, Glacier (IV,5.5,s,**). DC, DF, JF, EP, July 26, 1955. (also BCM 1990:49-53 photos)

Variation: Gain the north ridge from the col with Mount Sussex. The lower part of the route is loose. Nick Heath, David Kareki, John Knight, Paul Stoliker, 1979. (CAJ 65(1982):35 - history)

Variation. Climb the glacier and alpine ice (45 degrees), and then Class 5.6 rock on the west face, to a point more than one half way up the north ridge. Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, James Tansky, August 2001. (PC:CB marked map)

3. West Rib. Climb the rib just right of the Munday couloir. The west rib is a long route, Class 3-4 with one pitch of mid Class 5. Ice, Glacier (III,5.5,s). Andrews, John Bates, Peter de Visser, Brian Thompson (BCMC), September 1973. (CAJ 65(1982):35 - history)

4. South Face. Esther, Martin and Thomas Kafer, Peter Macek, 1975.

This route has a diagonal ramp line. It is not convenient from Mantle Glacier, but is probably the easiest way up and down the mountain,

The south face is a good descent route, with one rappel and lots of climbing down. (August 5, 2007; CAJ 65(1982):35 - history)

5. Southeast Buttress (Good Queen Bess). Cross the glacier to the base of the buttress. This buttress (ridge; 600m) is conveniently broken every 60m or so by belay ledges. There are twelve strenuous pitches and easier climbing, and the granite is magnificent. Start in a broken corner that gains the southeast buttress crest. Go up a crack directly above, then work one's way left on steepening slab holds below a small, unavoidable roof. Go left on cracks, using a little aid through the roof. Then go left on knobs into an offsize crack.

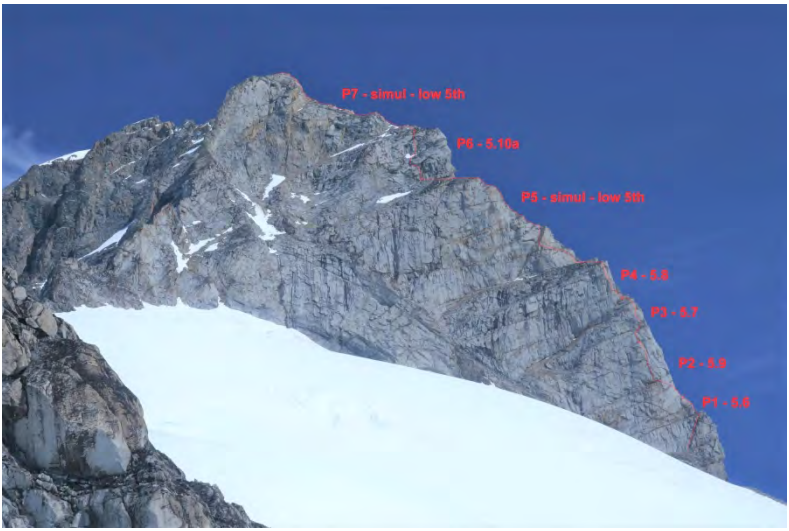
High on the climb, there is a steep step. Go left onto the face, than up to regain the ridge. In 1980, they used the ridge all the way.

The climb has everything, a vicious layback, face climbing, hand and finger cracks, face traverses, occasional aid, and good belay ledges, which arrive at the south summit.

At the final tower, a catwalk ledge goes to a broken corner. The last few meters are on steep, loose rock. Glacier (IV,5.8,A2,s,**). Mike Down, Don Serl, Aug. 13, 1980. (CAJ 64(1981):14)

Descent was by the south face. First free ascent, Jay Burbee, Peter Hudson, Cameron Shute and Brock Wilson, August 5, 2007. Glacier (IV,5.10a,s,**). (CAJ 91(2008):112 photo; VOCJ 2007-2008:380)

Mount Queen Bess from the south. The upper east face is visible. Photographer unknown.



Mount Queen Bess, southeast buttress. The first pitches are marked. Use the magnifier (Zoom) to see it better. Photo: Cameron Shute. In 2007, the second ascent went to the left on the face at Pitch 6. In 1980, they used the ridge all the way, with small diversions.

6. East Face. Cross the bergschrund to bad rock, which improves. Go nearly straight up, taking a line on the north side of a shallow gully, aiming for a pair of cat's ears at the top of the east face (mid-fifth class).

Delicate face climbing follows, then a steep ice-plastered gully on the right side of the cat's ears (5.8; wide stemming and good protection). Ten leads on rock. Eight Friends, and nuts, some pitons. Bivouac.

There are fifteen or twenty pitches. Do not confuse this route with the serac-shadowed northeast face which is to the right.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.9,s). Bruce Fairley, Harold Redekop, 2005. (CAJ 89(2006):139)

Descent by rappels down the face (pitons).

Jay Burbee on the crux, southeast buttress of Mount Queen Bess. The crux of the second ascent is not the same crux as the first. (PC: Don Serl). Photo: Cameron Shute.

UNNAMED (PRINCE of WALES) 2580m

Map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess. Located south of Mantle Peak, southeast of Armada Mountain, on the south edge of Mantle Glacier above Doran Creek, and just northwest of Prince of Wales Peak, at 873-813. Altitude 8450 feet. Traversed in 1981 and 1988 (see Prince of Wales), ascending the south ridge, and descending the northwest ridge.

Chris Barner and Paul Rydeen traversed this route in both directions, descending the southwest ridge (northwest of the summit) on August 4, 2006. (PC:CB marked map; HN 2006)

PRINCE OF WALES PEAK 2630m

Map 92N/7. Prince of Wales Peak is 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) southeast of Armada Mountain (CAJ 65(1982):99-102), west of Mount Queen Bess, on the south edge of Mantle Glacier above Doran Creek. Coordinates 877-806. Altitude 8630 feet. It is misplaced on the CAJ 1982 map. It is the higher peak to the southeast.

1. Southwest Ridge. The southwest ridge is pleasant Class 3. Robert Driscoll, Ken Legg, John Manuel, Robert Stair, August 2, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102; BCM 1990:48).

The descent route (lines marked on the 1982 map) in 1981 was by the northwest ridge, the same as in 1988, traversing Un. 2580 (Pr. of Wales).

2. Northwest Ridge. The descent route in 1981 and 1988, easy.

Climbed by Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, Aug. 4, 2006. (PC:CB marked map; HN 2006)

UNNAMED 2789m

Map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess, extreme south border, surveyed at 9150 feet (2789m). This summit, just northwest of Marble Rib Mountain at 894-787, was ascended via the east glacier by Chris Barner, James Rode and Paul Rydeen in July 2001. Descent was to the southeast and then south. (PC:CB, marked map)

MARBLE RIB MOUNTAIN 2810m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, north margin, at 900-780. It is one and one half km east of Chisel Peak. A diagonal white dike runs from the summit to the base.

From the north, this is only a bump, From the south, it is the most impressive summit in the area, excepting Mount Queen Bess, with a rise of 600 meters.

Marblerock Peak (CAJ 91(2008):95) was a misspelling.

1. West Ridge. Climb the west ridge from the meadows to the south. Glacier. Bruce Fairley, Fabienne Granges, Lesley Reid, August 10, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):35; PC:BF)

CHISEL PEAK 2535m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, north margin, at 885-783, just west of Marble Rib Mountain. It is also located 2.5 km south-southeast of Prince of Wales Peak.

1. West Ridge. Class 4. Lyn and Stan Paterson, Roland Reader. August 6, 1981. Repeated in 1988.

The 1988 group hiked for several hours from camp along alpine meadows and scree, crossing the stream from the glacier from the pass to Mantle Glacier (the glacier from Mount Queen Bess). Easy snow slopes led to the west ridge. The west ridge began with scrambling and had two roped pitches of Class 4 and low Class 5 rock. The rock was excellent. (BCM 1990:50; 54 photo)

2. South Ridge. Class 3. Norman Purssell, Howard Rode, J. Smith, August 13, 1981.

DIADEM PEAK 2849m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, at 908-777. Diadem Peak is 0.8 kilometers east-southeast of Marble Rib Mountain, and 3.3 km south of Mount Queen Bess. It is the highest peak in the area.

1. Esther, Martin and Thomas Kafer, Peter Macek, 1975.

2. West Face. Start from the Marble Rib-Diadem col. Go across the west ridge to the west face, then along the uppermost west ridge. Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, James Tansky, July 2001. (CAJ 91(2008):95; PC:CB)

3. Northeast Slopes. Gentle snow. Glacier. Cam Shute, August 6, 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):112)

4. North Glacier. Bare ice above a bergschrund. Jay Burbee, Peter Hudson, Brock Wilson, August 6, 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):112)

UNNAMED 2600m

UNNAMED 2608m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. The coordinates are 922-753 and 928-750; one is surveyed at 2608m.These are north of Queen Bess Glacier, six km west-northwest of Nostetuko Peak, and northeast of Sundial Peak, on the south edges of two lobes of glacier.

1. From camp east of the peaks, climb difficult and exposed rock and then a steep snow field to the summit of Un. 2600m. Traverse to Un. 2608m. Descent was by an unpleasant rock gully to the south, between them, to Queen Bess Glacier. A long climb. Robert Driscoll, Ken Legg, August 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102, map)

NOSTETUKO PEAK 2677m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. Height 8783 feet. It is on the north side of Nostetuko and Queen Bess Glaciers, 2.5 km north of Frobisher Peak, at coordinates 984-739.

1. South Slopes. Cross Nostetuko Glacier north to Nostetuko Peak from Frobisher Peak. Glacier. Robert Driscoll, Ken Legg, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102, map)

FROBISHER PEAK 2600m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. It is on the north edge of Queen Bess Glacier, and on the south edge of Nostetuko Glacier, south of Nostetuko Peak and River. It has three summits, all climbed in 1981.

1. West Ridge. No details available. Glacier. Robert Driscoll, Ken Legg, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102, map)

CLOISTER PEAK 2720m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. West of Alph Glacier. Cloister Peak was not climbed in 1957.

1. South-Southwest Ridge. The south-southwest ridge has no difficulty. (1968, 1973). Glacier. August 10, 1968.
2. Northwest Ridge. No details available. Glacier. Christie Bartosch, Al Ducros, Susan Noppe, David Sarkany, Mark Schoenrank, May 1996. (CAJ 80(1997):74)

WALSINGHAM PEAK 2600m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. West of Cloister Peak.

Walsingham Peak is Class 3 on tumbled rocks. Glacier. L. Kirk Hall, Larry Lemaster, Wm. Norris, John Wood, July 1973. (CAJ 59(1974):92)

BURGHLEY PEAK 2665m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, at the eastern margin. It is two km east of Howard Peak and west-northwest of Walsingham Peak and Cloister Peak. On the north side of Sasquatch Pass.

1. Southwest Ridge. The southwest ridge is Class 4, nine leads on excellent granite. Glacier (III,4,s). Ben Haverty, James LaRue, Vincent Lee, Eric Richardson (of the traverse party), July 1977.
(CAJ 61(1978):136; AAJ 1978:550).

Philip Hocker soloed the northeast ledges (ridge) of an impressive tower running north from camp (1977; halfway to the head of Heakamie Glacier from Burghley Peak). This is probably Mazama Peak (see Homathko Group).

HOWARD PEAK 2580m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, near the eastern margin. On the north edge of the Homathko Icefield, east of Sundial Peak and just south of Queen Bess Glacier. An easy scramble. Glacier. L. Kirk Hall, Larry Lemaster, Wm. Norris, John Wood, July 1973. (CAJ 59(1974):92)

HOMATHKO GROUP

MAPS- 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, 92N/1 Chilko Mtn., 92K/15 Southgate River, 92N/8 Stikelan Creek, 92N/7 Mt. Queen Bess, and 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert.

The Homathko Group lies between Deschamps Creek and the Southgate and Homathko Rivers on the east, south and west. The north border is Nine Mile Creek, Snowsquall (Nine Mile) Pass, Alph Glacier, Sasquatch Pass, then south of Howard Peak, along lower Queen Bess Glacier and down Doran Creek to the Homathko River.

See also the middle of the Group for more details.

The northern part of the group, especially the northwestern, is noted for good rock climbing, with approaches on glaciers.

The highest summit is Mount Grenville. The best rock climbing, hopefully according to taste, is on The Witch's Hat, Talon Tower, Nowhere Buttress, the buttresses on Mount Klattasine, Thunderbolt Tower, Tootsie Roll Tower, Unklattasine Mountain (W), Unnamed 2468m and Mount Bute. A promising ice climb is on Mount Grenville.

Access

It is possible to take a small boat up the Homathko River to Scar Creek (on W side). There are roads on the west side along the way (overgrown, parts washed out; 2020). The roads on the east side of the Homathko River are in bad shape (see below, at end; 2015).

Whitesaddle Air Services (helicopters) operates from Bluff Lake, and floatplanes from Nimpo Lake or Campbell River, Vancouver Island.

There is **air service** from Vancouver to Anahim Lake (Highway 20) and then to Bluff Lake (indirect; WADD). There is no place to land a floatplane in this group (except Bute Inlet), but a ski plane might serve.

The original way to the icefield is below, the 'Homathko Icefield'.

The road on the Southgate River from Bute Inlet, that goes to opposite Icewall Creek and beyond, in the southeast of the Group, southeast of Mount Grenville, next to the Raleigh Group, has now completely grown over with vegetation. (PC: G. Woodsworth, 2015)

From the road that starts up Teaquahan River, a trail branches east up Galleon Creek for about 5 km towards Mount Bute. Galleon Creek may be the worst bushwhack in the Coast Range. (CAJ 77(1994):39). As of 2004, there was an excellent trail up Galleon Creek, but one must bushwhack to reach it from above. (CAJ 88(2005):96)

Because roads in this area are overgrown, one may then backpack and bushwhack to one's objective as in the 1940s, using an economical airdrop of supplies above. Consult Mount Grenville, and the 'Homathko Icefield', below,

Some Climbing and Exploration

1930- Alex Dalgleish, Tom Fyles, S. Henderson. (CAJ 19(1930):78 map, photos; GUIDE)
1941- Don Munday, Phyllis Munday, Polly Prescott. (CAJ 28 (1941):21; photos, map; AAJ 1942:424 photos)
1957- Richard Beatty, George V.B. Cochran, Alastair Morrison, John Rucklidge. (APP 126, Vol. 24 (June 1958):9-22 map, photos; Cambridge Mtn. Journal 1958; AAJ 1958:97; CAJ 41(1958):12)
1968- Lucille and Stanley Adamson, George Cummings, John Hall, Dan Hinckley, Bruce Peterson. (MAZ Vol. L No.13, Dec. 1968:58; AAJ 1969:416; CAJ 52(1969):128)
1969- Expeditionary camp, BCMC. Tom Anderson, Fred Douglas, Geoff Mumford, Tom Schmidt (CAJ 53(1970):87, no detail, not written up elsewhere)
1973- John Clarke. (CAJ 57(1974):94 map p. 92, photos)
1974- John Clarke. (CAJ 58(1975):12, map, photos)
1977- Chip Ausley, Ben Haverty, Philip Hocker, James LaRue, Vincent Lee, Eric Richardson. (CAJ 61(1978):136; AAJ 1978:550)
1985- John Baldwin, John Clarke. (CAJ 69(1986): 32 map, photos)
Photo of NW Homathko Gr. by John Clarke. (CAJ 71(1988):57)
1991- Juri Borski, Gerard Clement, Pat Crean, BCMC ski camp. (BCM 1992:79)
1992– Glenn Cannon, David Knudson, Michael Martin, Peter Renz, Michael Schurr, Karen Sundquist. (PC: MS)
1996- David Knudson, Michael Martin, Michael Schurr. (PC: MS)
2001- D. Knudson, M. Martin, Peter Renz, Michael Schurr. (PC: MS)
2004- Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen. (CAJ 90(2007:135; 91(2008):95; PC: CB; HN 2004)
2005- Chris Barner, Ahren Rankin, James Rode, Paul Rydeen, Alanna Theoret, Darren Wilman. (PC: CB marked map)
2006- Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen. (CAJ 90(2007):135
2007- C. Barner, P. Rydeen. (CAJ 91(2008):95 photo; PC: CB; HN 2006); Summary of climbed peaks.
2009- Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen. (CAJ 93(2010):98 photo; PC: CB)
2010- Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen. (PC: CB)

HOMATHKO ICEFIELD

The major ice plateau, a glacier and peak complex between the Homathko and Southgate Rivers, is the Homathko Icefield. It has many small peaks and few big ones, measures about 24 by 32 km, and averages about 2100m high. (APP 126, Vol. 24 (June 1958):9-22 photo). Large glaciers descend west from the icefield. Jewakwa Glacier descends west only 66m per km for the first 11 kilometers, but is torn up by crevasses. The head of the icefield is south of Mount Queen Bess.

Approaches from the Homathko River, Teaquahan River, or Southgate River, all via Bute Inlet, are possible, but the approach worked out from Chilko Lake by the 1957 party still appears the most appealing.

A boat on Chilko Lake was required (or a floatplane) to reach Nine Mile Creek mouth on Franklyn Arm. (There is a cabin south of the Deschamps Creek delta. Deschamps Creek is more difficult.). Wade to the north side. Follow Nine Mile Creek (north of Impasse Ridge; about three days) for the first 5 km on the north side, avoiding a gorge which forms after the first 1.6 km. Avoid the gorge on the north side, at first close to the creek through open pines (1957). Three kilometers more, descend to the creek, cross it, and reach open meadow on the south side (1957). There are slide alder, swamp, windfall and mosquitos. This 1957 expedition was an epic one, which did not have an air drop.

Cross Torch Creek and continue on the north side. Then cross to the south side, and then back to the north (1968). Go over Snowsquall (Nine Mile) Pass. **At Torch Creek one can turn north to Mount Dartmouth in the Reliance Group (1957).**

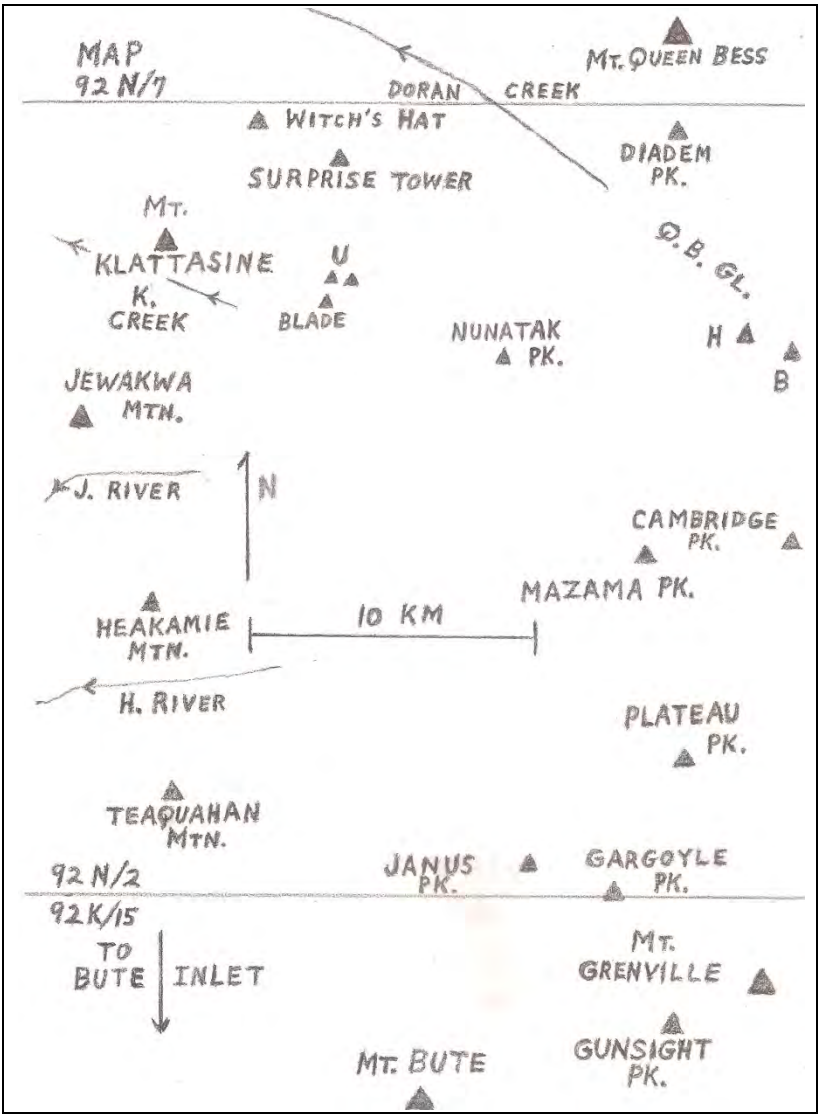
Cross the creek and work up meadows on the south side (1957). There are two 0.8 km stretches of thick bush only (1957). From head of the valley, cross Snowsquall (Nine Mile) Pass west to Alph Glacier at head of Malim Creek (Allaire Cr.). The Alph Glacier forms a highway onto the eastern edge of the Homathko Icefield via Sasquatch Pass (on the icefield, south of Burghley Peak and north of Mist Peak), discovered in 1957. (CAJ 61(1978):136).

'Sasquatch' tracks were found on the glacier in 1957 and 1977, and in camp in 1977. (1957; " – they appeared as depressions 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep, and about 3 feet apart. The odd part was that they were placed in a long single line, one exactly in front of the other, as if someone had been walking a tape.")

Glaciers may then be followed back into the main part of the icefield. This is a 4 days' pack from Franklyn Arm. (CAJ 41(1958):1)

The first crossing of the Homathko Icefield was by the 1957 party, using an advance camp near Cloister Peak, who turned back at the head of Jewakwa Glacier (APP 126, Vol. 24 (June 1958):9-22). The 1977 group used the 1957 route and descended Heakamie Glacier, using a brushy traverse 150m above the north edge at one point (AAJ 1978:550).

While icefields are generally easy to cross, **distances are deceptive, and the danger of becoming lost amid a maze of glaciers in cloud should not be underestimated (carry a compass).**



The Homathko Group (mostly). Mt. Queen Bess, Diadem Peak, Howard Peak (H) and Burghley Peak (B) are in the Reliance Group.

U = Unklattasine Mtn. (E and W). The NW part is complicated (see map below). This is a location map; ridges, and the big icefields and glaciers are not shown.

There is a road up the east side of the Homathko River, and a road part way up Jewakwa River on the south side (1973). **However, the bridges over the tributary creeks have been removed. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth, 2015)**

A road exists on Klattasine Creek to snow line (in May, 1996. CAJ 80(1997):74). As of 2004, nature has deactivated this road; there is a very difficult river crossing when on foot. (CAJ 88(2005):96)

SUNDIAL PEAK (The Triad, UN. 2600m) 2625m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. On the northeast edge of the Homathko Icefield, southwest of Queen Bess Glacier and 3.5 km west-northwest of Howard Peak. The northwestern summit was climbed.

1. Northwest Ridge. Glacier. Irene Goldstone, John Lixvar, John Plimpton, and Robert Stair, August 6, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):99-102). Repeated by Juri Borski, Gerard Clement, Pat Crean, May 16, 1991. (BCM 1992:79).

UNNAMED 2207m

Northwest of Nunatak Peak. Glacier. Surveyed. Skied by Pat Crean and Juri Borski, May 20, 1991. (BCM 1992:79)

NUNATAK PEAK (JEWAKWA POINT) 2060m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. This appears to be 'Jewakwa Point', located at the head of the Jewakwa Glacier, 8.6 km west of Howard Peak, east of the east end of Klattasine Ridge. Approached from the icefield to the east. No difficulties. A large cairn was built. Glacier. GC, AM, JR, August 17, l957.

This was the farthest point west reached by the 1957 expedition.

STADIA PEAK 2358m (Un. 2320m)

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Located 1.3 kilometers east-northeast of Pelorus Peak. The final few meters are on rock. Glacier. Skied by Pat Crean, Gerard Clement, Juri Borski, May 17, 1991. (BCM 1992:79)

PELORUS PEAK 2220m

An officially named peak just southwest of Stadia Peak. John Clarke states that the name belongs to the 2358m peak to the northeast (Stadia).

John Clarke and Peter Croft, July 11, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):43)

UNNAMED 2290m

Just west of Pelorus Peak. Climbed from the col east of Un. 2290m by John Clarke and Peter Croft, July 11, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):43).

ICEWORM PEAK 2392m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Surveyed. Located southeast of Pelorus Peak and west of Mazama Peak (Cloudcap) at 848-640. Approached from the west slopes. Glacier. Skied by Pat Crean, Gerard Clement, Juri Borski, May 19, 1991. (BCM 1992:79; see natural history note A on iceworms, p. 81)

Peaks 2520m (Pk. 5, Au Cheval) of 1991, could not be identified. All peaks climbed by the 1991 party were granitic.

UNNAMED 2328m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, grid 796-579. See AAJ 2007:183. The north side of Un. 2328m is under ice.

STEWART PEAK 2399m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mtn. Altitude 7870 feet, surveyed. Grid 037-668. Located east of Malim (Allaire) Creek and southeast of Alph Glacier. It is just south of Stilly Glacier at the west end of a small icefield. It appears to be unclimbed. (APP 126, Vol. 24 (June 1958):9-22 map, photos)

ST. JOHN PEAK 2755m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. Surveyed. It is located two kilometers northeast of Pembroke Peak, and 4.6 km east of Mist Peak.

1. Southwest Snow Slope. In two hours, no difficulty (1968,1973). Glacier. LA, SA, GC. DH, BP, Aug. 1, 1968. (Mist Peak on same date.)
2. North Face. Not difficult. Glacier. Alex Frid, Pierre Friele, George Starrett, April 1988. (CAJ 72((1989):20)

PEMBROKE PEAK 2780m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. Pembroke Peak is three km south of Cloister Peak, which is in the Reliance Gr. Surveyed. The west end of the west ridge is made of very broken shale and the 1968 party retreated.

1. Route not stated. First ascent by the party of Mount Grenville, west ridge. Glacier. Tom Anderson, Fred Douglas, Geoff Mumford, Tom Schmidt (BCMC), late July 1969. (CAJ 53(1970):87)
2. Northeast Face. The northeast face is a crevassed glacier. Alejandro (Alex) Frid, Pierre Friele, Geo. Starrett, April 1988. (CAJ 72((1989):20)

MIST PEAK 2665m

Mist Peak is three km north of Cambridge Peak and three km west-northwest of Pembroke Peak, at the eastern margin of map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Surveyed. Climbed also in 1969 and 1977.

1. North Ridge. Mostly a snow walk, with a short rock pitch at the top. Glacier. SA, GC, JH, DH, BP, August 1, 1968. Climbed again in 1977.
2. Alex Frid, Pierre Friele, Geo. Starrett, April 1988. (CAJ 72((1989):20)

LITTLE MIST PEAK 2540m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Grid 928-672, two km west of Mist Peak. Skied by John Baldwin, John Clarke, May 5, 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):32 map, photos)

A view north from Scamp Peak to Cambridge Peak, and Mount Queen Bess far to the north to the left across the Homathko Icefield. The rock climbing areas in the northwestern part of the Homathko Group are out of sight to the left, as well as Reliance Mountain.
Photo: Glenn Woodsworth, 2016.

CAMBRIDGE PEAK 2705m

Located at the head of Cambridge Glacier on the eastern side of Homathko Icefield. It is made of black, jagged rock. At eastern margin of map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Also climbed in 1969.

The 1969 group entered the Homathko area from the southeast, from the road on the Southgate River, but this is now overgrown (2016).

1. North Ridge. The 1957 party approached from the icefield to the west and climbed snow to the north ridge. The north ridge is long and studded with gendarmes; the first half is not too difficult. As a rule, the rock is somewhat loose.

A huge gendarme points out to the west. A rectangular pillar of rock about 12m high rises along its eastern side with an excellent chimney, leading to a ledge. Above, is a 30m gendarme, nearly vertical. Climb this gendarme by a chimney (20m), then partly within a large vertical crack (continuation of the chimney) in the huge, smooth monolith to a belay, and make a 40m exposed diagonal traverse across the face to regain the ridge. Seven hours up. Ice, Glacier (III,5.0,s). GC, AM, JR, Aug. 18, l957.

2. Southwest Ridge. The southwest ridge was the descent route of Route 1, and is not difficult.

UNNAMED (SCAMP) 2550m

Located 1.8 km south of Cambridge Peak. Margi Rusmore, Glenn Woodsworth, August 1, 2016, from the southwest. (PC: GW)

UNNAMED 2580m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Surveyed. Grid 930-616, south-southwest of Cambridge Peak. Skied by John Baldwin, John Clarke, May 6, 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):32 map, photos). They also climbed a nine meter needle on it.

UNNAMED 2270m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain, far east of Cambridge Peak, above Southgate River. Climbed by the Topographical Survey and surveyed at 7449 feet.

The view south in the Homathko Icefield from Scamp Peak. Mount Grenville, the highest point in the area, is right of center. The large massif left of center is unnamed. Named peaks in the icefield are to the right, out of sight.

The west side of the Homathko Group is utterly unlike the east side; see below, after Galleon Peak. Photo: G. Woodsworth, 2016.

UNNAMED 2161m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain, far southeast of Reed Peak, above Southgate River near the southern border of the map. Climbed by the Topographical Survey and surveyed at 7090 feet. There is very little relief on the west side; it is just a high point on the west side of the river.

UNNAMED 2420m (Un. 2400m)

Located one kilometer north of Mazama Peak (Cloudcap). Climbed from the south side by Juri Borski, Gerard Clement, Pat Crean, May 17, 1991. (BCM 1992:80)

MAZAMA PEAK (CLOUDCAP) 2482m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. West-southwest of Cambridge Peak, at 889-627. Surveyed. The most prominent nunatak in the center of the icefield. No details available, but must be easy. There is a marvelous panorama. Glacier. GC, JH, BP, August 9, 1968. Climbed again in 1991.

Philip Hocker soloed the northeast ledges (ridge) of an impressive tower running north from camp (1977; halfway to the head of Heakamie Glacier from Burghley Peak). This is probably Mazama Peak, which has a northeast ridge.

REED PEAK 2661m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain, on western edge of map. Height 8730 feet, surveyed. South of Cambridge Peak, northeast of Plateau Peak. Coordinates 955-586.

1. Northeast Slope. Above the bergschrund there is snow on the northeast slope up to 45 degrees. Above, the rock is decomposed. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). LA, SA, GC, JH, BP, August 4, 1968.

PLATEAU PEAK (LONE SPIRE) 2543m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. North-northwest of Mount Grenville. Surveyed. Plateau Peak has a massive summit block of smooth granite nine meters high. Climbed in 1968.

1. South Ridge. A scramble. Glacier. GC, JH, DH, BP, August 8, 1968.

GALLERY PEAK 2497m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Northwest of Gargoyle Peak. John Clarke, Jeff Eppler, Sept. 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):108). They also climbed the easy bump between Gallery and Janus.

JANUS PEAK 2543m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Janus Peak, surveyed, is west of Gargoyle Peak. It is an inconsequential little bump (opinion of 1968). John Clarke, Jeff Eppler, Sept. 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):108)

GARGOYLE PEAK 2592m

Gargoyle Peak is a rocky blade at the head of Gargoyle (Eva) Glacier, northwest of Mount Grenville and south-southwest of Plateau Peak. There is a great panorama from the top. Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, south border. Surveyed.

1. South Ridge. The approach was by backpacking for two days up Teaquahan (Eva) River and Gargoyle Creek. The ascent was made from a camp below Gargoyle (Eva) Glacier by ascending Gargoyle Glacier, avoiding an icefall via a moraine, to the icefield and the south ridge. The south ridge is Class 4 rock and a rope throw over a convenient corner was used on the final 15 meter projecting rock (suggesting the name). Glacier (III,4,A0,s). Alex Dalgleish, Tom Fyles, July 27, 1930.

UNNAMED 2530m

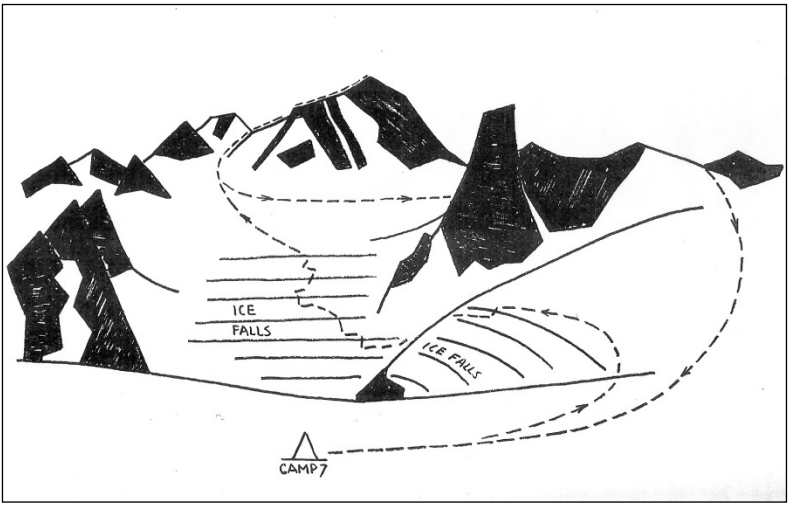
This summit is south of Gargoyle Peak. Map 92K/15 Southgate River. It is an excellent viewpoint, almost as good as Mt. Grenville. Surveyed, 8301 feet. Glacier. John Clarke, Jeff Eppler, Sept. 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):95)

UNNAMED 2544m

UNNAMED 2525m

Both peaks are on the border of the maps, directly north of Mount Grenville. Unnamed 2544m is on map 92N/2. Un. 2525m (8284 feet) on map 92K/15 Southgate River is the tower seen in the drawing below.

Mount Grenville from the NE, from high on Good Hope Mountain. Gunsight Peak is right of center. Photo: Earle R. Whipple (1966).



Mt. Grenville, East Ridge (Rt. 2) from the north-northeast. Un. 2525m (8284 feet) is just to the right of Mt. Grenville. Geo. Cummings.

MOUNT GRENVILLE (MEMEIA) 3126m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Surveyed. Mt. Grenville is located east of the West Grenville Glacier (see map at the beginning of the Reliance Gr.), at the southeast end of the icefield. It is a very good viewpoint.

The peak is named after Sir Richard Grenville, captain of the little ship Revenge which fought Spanish Galleons. Mount Grenville is completely surrounded by glaciers. The West Grenville Glacier is an outflow of the Homathko Icefield, forming the icefall at the head of Elliot Creek, and there is a double waterfall. (CAJ 58(1975):12 photo)

Galleon Ridge is of spiky peaklets, resembling the sails of great boats, rimming Revenge Glacier on the west and north. (AAJ 1942:428 photo)

1. South Ridge. The party required twelve days of trail cutting to relay packs up Southgate River to above the head of Elliot Creek.

Elliot Creek is a rocky gorge in its lower reaches, and the top of the ridge on its true right bank (west) was followed. Pitch a camp in the woods at 1370m (4500 feet) one half hour below the ice tongue of South Grenville Glacier (the glacier is approximately 905-460) east of the West Grenville Glacier tongue (the exit glacier from the icefield, at the head of Elliot Creek). The upper route on the glaciers lies east of Gunsight Peak.

Revenge Glacier (920-460) is the south-flowing glacier just east of South Grenville Glacier. Climb over loose moraines and smoothly rounded cliffs on the left of the icefall above South Grenville Glacier to reach Revenge Glacier, which is rimmed on the west and north by the wild-looking Galleon Ridge. There is a 2730m (8950 feet; grid 921-472) col at the north head of Revenge Glacier.

Go east through a col, by ascending a gully, to the huge glacier south of Mount Grenville. Two gullies lead down to part of the glacier. A traverse on steep ice allows one to outflank a bergschrund in the gully. Go down a snow crest paralleling the base of a precipice. Then there is a narrow gully cutting the cliff, leading to the steep edge of the ice cap above the cliffs.

From the far side of the icecap, a broad, easy, snow gully, leading to the south ridge about 100m below the summit, led to a slope of rocks and the top. The final pointed block is higher than the western tower.

Ice, Glacier (V,4,s). Don and Phyllis Munday, Polly Prescott. August 24, 1941. There was a bivouac on descent.

Modern photos compared with the map (1977) indicate a considerable recession of ice on the south side of Mount Grenville.

2. East Ridge. Camp was to the north, across a deep, glaciated valley. Cross the glacier (icefall), attain a notch at the base of the east ridge, and climb the narrow east ridge. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s,*). August 7, 1968.

On return, they avoided the icefall by proceeding west below the north face, and passing west of a large pinnacle (see drawing above).

3. West Ridge. The west ridge is two hours of Class 4 climbing on good rock. Enjoyable. Glacier (II,4,s,*). Tom Anderson, Fred Douglas, Geoff Mumford, Tom Schmidt (BCMC), late July 1969. (CAJ 53(1970):87)

Eleven other summits were climbed (BCMC). Mount Grenville, Cambridge Peak and Mist Peak were the only ones with cairns. (There were eight without cairns in 1969, mostly small peaks, all but three at most climbed before.) They climbed Pembroke, Plateau, St. John, and Cloister. (PC: Geoff Mumford)

4. North-Northwest Face Couloir. Climbed from a helicopter camp at the base of the north side, at the south end of the Homathko Icefield.

Front point up blue ice in a narrow gully hemmed in by monolithic granite. Ice, Glacier (III,s,*). Michael Down, Alan Fletcher, September 24, 1991. (CAJ 77(1994):40)

5. West Face of South Ridge (Melquiades). Climb a beautiful gully (probably the left-hand) filled with snow. Some of the ice was avoided by climbing two fine pitches on granite, which lead back to ice and then snow. Max Fisher and Fred Giroux, May 25, 2017. (CAJ 101(2018):84, photos, one marked)

They traversed, going down the NNW face.

UNNAMED 2845m

Altitude 9332 feet, located 1.5 km northeast of Mount Grenville.

1. Northeast Face (Remedios the Beauty). Go down from base camp in the adjacent cirque near Mount Grenville and Un. 2845m. Climb 200 meters of snow to a relatively safe belay stance. One short pitch of aid (A3), and then there is a lot of snow climbing and a short rock step, climbing simultaneously, to the top, 2.5 hours of climbing.

Glacier (II,A3,s). Max Fisher, Fred Giroux, May 26, 2017. (CAJ 101(2018):85; AAJ 2018:169 photo)

2. Southwest Face. The descent route of Route 1.

INCISOR PEAK 2415m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Incisor Peak is west of Mt. Grenville, and northwest of Gunsight Peak. Surveyed. Glacier. John Clarke and Jeff Eppler climbed it in September 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):108)

GUNSIGHT PEAK 2710m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Surveyed. Gunsight Peak is a rugged mountain west-southwest of Mount Grenville.

In 1988, the campsite for Gunsight Peak, Mount Grenville, and Janus, Gallery and Gargoyle Peaks was a rock island two km northeast of Incisor Peak, north-northwest of Gunsight Peak.

There are two big lakes below Gunsight Peak.

Glacier. John Clarke, Jeff Eppler, September 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):95; CAJ 28(1941):29 photo # 1, extreme left)

UNNAMED 2640m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Grid 920-433, surveyed at 8662 feet. It is south of Mount Grenville, photogenic (CAJ 1941). Skied by John Baldwin, John Clarke, May 5, 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):32 map, photos)

GALLEON PEAK 2430m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Directly west of Gunsight Peak and directly north of Mount Bute. Surveyed.

There is a camp east of Galleon Peak at a beautiful lake under Gunsight Peak. (map 92K/15 Southgate River)

Route 1. John Clarke, Jeff Eppler, Sept. 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):108)

Route 2. South Face (Macondo). Granite. On the lower south face, go up and left on snow patches, then a little rock, and up and right on snow patches, then up left on rock to the summit. There was some aid near the summit (marked photo).

Traverse on a ledge system to its end and climb mossy rock to a snow patch. The snow led them to another rock buttress that looked promising. The initial steep part goes the crux thin corner. The nest pitch was more along the lines of runout face climbing. The angle eases off and scrambling goes to the last pitch and the summit.

There was one rappel from the summit and they found a different way down the mountain by steep snow.

Ice, Glacier. Max Fisher, Fred Giroux, May 30, 2017. (CAJ 101(2018):84 marked photo)

In August of 1987, John Clarke and Jeff Eppler camped at the beautiful lake south of Gunsight Peak with a high camp just east of Un. 2640m (8662 feet). They visited all the high points southwest of camp, as well as to the east, as far as Un. 2568m (8425 feet; map 92K/16 Mount Gilbert (1976)). Peak 2491m (8172 feet) has a grand view. Map 92K/15 Southgate River. (CAJ 71 (1988):82)

Peak 2568 meters (surveyed 8425 feet) is south-southeast of Mount Grenville at 953-412 on a ridge running N-S. Peak 2640m (surveyed 8662 feet) is east of the lake south of Gunsight Peak at 920-433. Peak 2491m (surveyed 8172 feet) is south of Gunsight Peak at 882-403.

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The summits in the Homathko Group are arranged in two swaths of irregular form, both running north to south. The eastern commences in the northeast, southeast of Mount Queen Bess, and the entrance to the icefield from the Nine Mile Creek approach to the Homathko Group at Sasquatch Pass, and Mist and Cambridge Peaks in the icefield.

Most of the eastern border is the Southgate River.

It ends south of Mount Grenville.

The western swath starts in the northwest, southwest of Doran Creek, and goes south with much rock climbing on spectacular peaks in glacier country, and rivers running west to the Homathko River.

It ends in the south near Mount Bute, above the head of Bute Inlet.

Huge west-facing cliffs hang above the Homathko River and the seaplane flying south from Ghost Lake, the access lake to the east side of the Tiedemann massif, to Bute Inlet. Spectacular !

<u>Some campsites in the Homathko Group</u>

The maps on the west side of the Homathko Group have few named features to relate positions. A new map of reduced scale would help to clarify the positions of the features.

Snout of Dent Rouge Glacier (782-797: map 92N/7 Mt. Q. B.)
Campsite below the west tongue of Cyclops Glacier. (746-798; map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess)
SW of the Silent Towers, Silent Valley camp (775-765), west of Lonely Tower. Hard to find water. (map 92N/2)
Oasis Camp, upper end of Gov't Res. Creek (768-740)
John Clarke (glacial col) just above Gov't Res. Creek (805-733)
Ledge Camp (773-714; map 92N/2)
Camp for Klattasine buttresses, '- a savage rock garden in a high morainal basin', on the south side of the Klattasine Ridge (see Thunderbolt Tower; CAJ 82(1999):103)

Col Camp, east of Surprise Tower, about 795-768.
Camp at glacier snout just south of Mount Klattasine.
The beautiful cirque rimmed by granite towers on the south side
(see Tootsie Roll Tower; same as for Thunderbolt Tower ?).
Tarn Camp, 706-698 (see Un. 2380m).

These summits lie on the west side of the Homathko Icefield, but are not easily reached from the west.

A road exists on Klattasine Creek to snow line (in May, 1996. CAJ 80(1997):74). As of 2004, nature has deactivated this road; there is a very difficult river crossing when on foot. (CAJ 88(2005):96)

Some summits (2440m) at the head of Klattasine Glacier were also climbed by John Clarke in August of 1973. The second most northerly was Class 3-4 for 100m via the west face. These could not be identified on map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield.

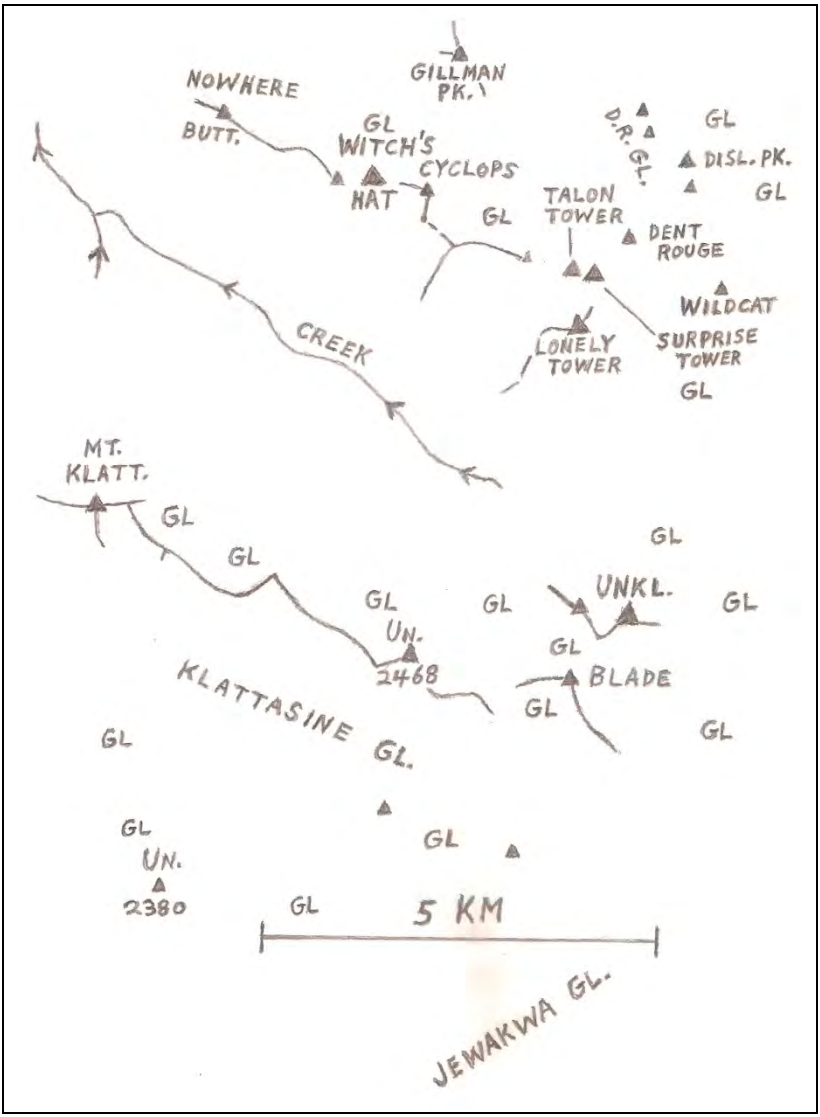
The Witches' Hats are a cluster of extremely steep spires of about 2600m, at the head of Gillman Creek, southwest of Doran Creek.

One campsite is at 746-798 below the west tongue of Cyclops Glacier (map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess; PC: Chris Barner).

NOWHERE BUTTRESS 2340m

Nowhere Buttress is located west of Cyclops Glacier at 744-788, at the extreme south edge of map 92N/7 and extreme north edge of map 92N/2. In the Witches' Hats area, altitude 7680 feet.

1. North Buttress, West Ridge. Approach from camp at 746-798 below the west tongue of Cyclops Glacier. Three hundred meters, with seven pitches. Awesome. The cleanest rock is to the right, and many variations are possible. (III,5.9,s,**). Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, July 2004. (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary, PC: CB marked map)



The northwestern Homathko Group, a rock climbing area among the glaciers. D. R. Gl. is Dent Rouge Glacier. DISL. PK. is Dislocation Peak. Un. 2380m is the surveyed summit on map 92N/2. The creek shown is that flowing to the Government Reserve area downstream.

CYCLOPS PEAK 2640m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Cyclops Peak is 0.5 km east of The Witch's Hat at 764-782. There is a wild view. (CAJ 57(1974):94, map p.92 , photos p.93, top photo. PC: Chris Barner)

1. FA by John Clarke, August 1973.

2. South Buttress. Approach from camp at 746-798 below the west tongue of Cyclops Glacier (map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess). Ascend the northeast glacier (see Cyclops eye feature) to near its head and climb a little rock rib (buttress) on the south side. Glacier (III,5.7,s). Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, July 2004. (PC: CB marked map; HN 2004)

WITCH'S HAT (DORAN) 2696m

Map 92N/2 north border, surveyed at 2696m (8845 feet), grid 758-783, and 3.5 miles (5.6 km) NE of Mount Klattasine. It is in the Witches' Hats area and rises above the south side of Cyclops Glacier, the only point west (WNW) of Surprise Tower which is higher. It is very steep.

It is quoted as 2652m (same as Surprise Tower) in CAJ 70(1987):46 photo, below.

To quote Chris Barner, "Amazing skinny summit ! Wildest summit I've been on in the Coast Range, and a very difficult peak to approach."

The Silent Valley camp (Route 2) is at 775-765, west of Lonely Tower.

1. The FA was by John Clarke, August 16, 1974, without doubt by Route 2. Clarke estimated the height of this sharp peak to be 9200 feet (2800m). The east side was better for the rappel, with a traverse on the north face to regain the starting point. (CAJ 58(1975):12)

A piton was found on the summit in 2010. The distance and direction from Mount Klattasine of this peak is correct in CAJ 1975.

2. Southwest Face, Southwest Gully, Upper West Ridge. Approach from the Silent Valley camp at 775-765, west of Lonely Tower, along the south side of the peaks. Ascend a long snow gully on the southwest side. The final pitch up the summit west ridge is unreal. Glacier (III,5.9,s,**). Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, July 2010. (PC: CB marked map)

UNNAMED ca. 2650m

This impressive summit is located 300 meters southwest of the Witch's Hat. The duo came by air and landed in the gentle rocky basin to the west. (CAJ 70(1987):43, photo p. 46).

1. Southwest and West Sides. The crux of the climb was near the top, a short airy traverse (Class 5.8). Generally Class 4 – 5. They rappelled off. John Clarke, Peter Croft, July 1986.

2. South Buttress. Difficulty not stated, but probably quite difficult (370 meters). Done the same day as Route 1. Peter Croft, solo.

THE TUSK 2580m

The Tusk is 400m south of Cyclops Peak at 764-777.

The Silent Towers (Dent Rouge, Dent Rouge Glacier) area lies to the southeast of The Witches' Hats.

The north and northeastern summits can be reached from a camp at 782-797, map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess, south edge, at the snout of the Dent Rouge Glacier. (PC: Chris Barner)

The Silent Valley camp was at 775-765, west of Lonely Tower. (PC: Chris Barner). It is hard to find water in the Silent Valley.

GILLMAN PEAK 2390m

Map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess, southern border. Altitude 7850 feet, coordinates 769-796. It is the little peak **north** of Cyclops Peak.

In 2005, the party approached Route 3 from the camp at the snout of Dent Rouge Glacier.

1. The FA was probably by John Clarke, Aug. 19-20, 1973. A cairn with the name 'Gillman Peak' was found in 2004. Route unknown.

2. Southeast Ridge. The southeast ridge is Class 4 (or low Class 5) on blocks. Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, July 2004. (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary; PC: CB marked map)

3. Southeast Face. Class 4. Chris Barner, Ahren Rankin, James Rode, Paul Rydeen, July 2005. (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary; PC: CB marked map)

UNNAMED 2210m

Map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess, southern border. Altitude 7250 feet, coordinates 792-792 (south summit). It was a north to south traverse, climbing to the north ridge of the north summit first from the west (from the camp). The camp was at the snout of Dent Rouge Glacier (782-797). Alanna Theoret, Darren Wilman, July 2005. (PC: Chris Barner marked map)

UNNAMED ('Peak 7500 feet')` 2260m

Map 82N/2 Homathko Icefield, north edge. It is near the east end of the Silent Towers at 794-787, northwest of Dislocation Peak. The party climbed the southwest slopes. Glacier. Chris Barner, Ahren Rankin, James Rode, Paul Rydeen, Alanna Theoret, Darren Wilman, July 2005.

DISLOCATION PEAK 2380m

Map 82N/2 Homathko Icefield, north edge. It is located near the east end of the Silent Towers at 799-784. A fourth member of the party dislocated his shoulder on the first pitch.

1. Southeast Face. Camp was northwest of the peak at the snout of Dent Rouge glacier, map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess. The southeast face has a little Class 5.6. Glacier. James Rode, Alanna Theoret, Darren Wilman, July 2005. (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary; PC: CB marked map)

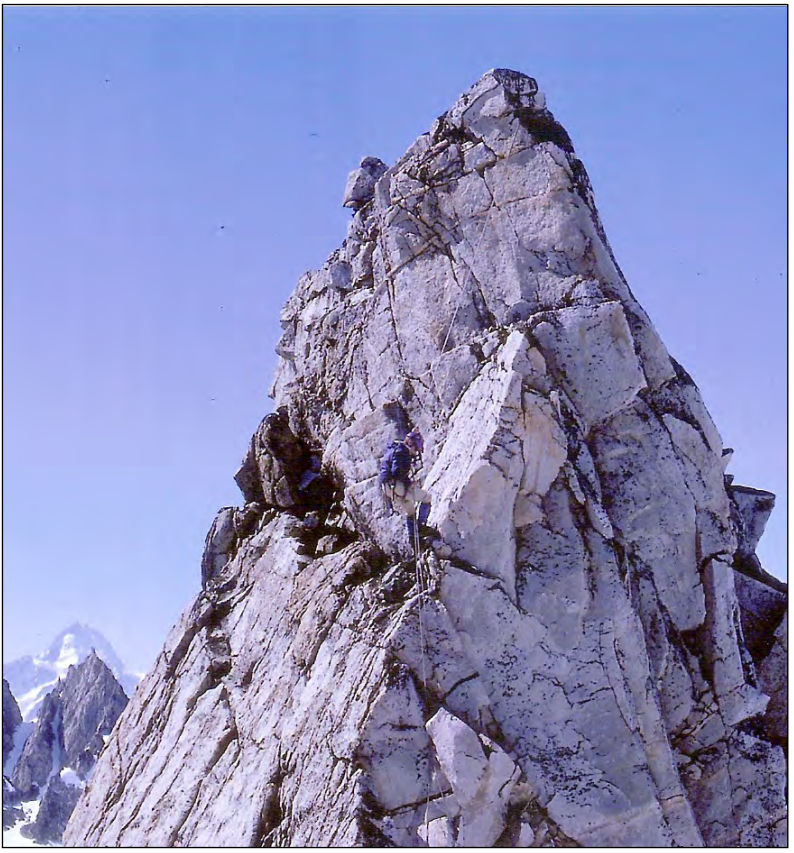
SINGLEWING PEAK 2380m

This is 0.3 km just south of Dislocation Peak. Traversed north to south. This is a walkup, a compensation for the dislocation. Glacier. Ahren Rankin, James Rode, Paul Rydeen, July 2005.

DENT ROUGE (RED TOOTH) 2540m

Map 82N/2 Homathko Icefield, at the northern border, at coordinates 791-775. The Dent Rouge is just northeast of Surprise Tower, and is a red fin of fine rock.

The starting point was the camp southwest of the Silent Towers under Talon Tower (Silent Valley camp). It is a lovely climb by the south ridge, but a little loose. Class 5.6. Glacier. Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, 2010. PC: CB marked map)



Surprise Tower from the southeast. The Witch's Hat (far left, 2696m) is silhouetted against Mount Waddington in the distance. Mike Martin is rappelling.

Photo: Michael Schurr (1996).

WILDCAT PEAK 2540m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, grid 802-767. Wildcat Peak is located at the southeast head of Dent Rouge Glacier, on the east side of the Silent Towers.

1. Southeast Ridge. Glacier. Ascended, John Clarke, Aug. 19-20, 1973.
2. Southwest Ridge. Glacier. Descended, John Clarke, Aug. 19-20, 1973.
3. Northwest Ridge. Glacier. Class 5.7. Chris Barner, James Rode, Paul Rydeen, July 2005. (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary; PC: CB marked map)

UNNAMED 2540m

Un. 2540m is at coordinates 812-760. It is located southeast of Wildcat Peak. Glacier. John Clarke, August 19 or 20, 1973.

UNNAMED 2500m

Un. 2500m is at coordinates 806-762. It is located southeast of Wildcat Peak. Glacier. John Clarke, August 19 or 20, 1973.

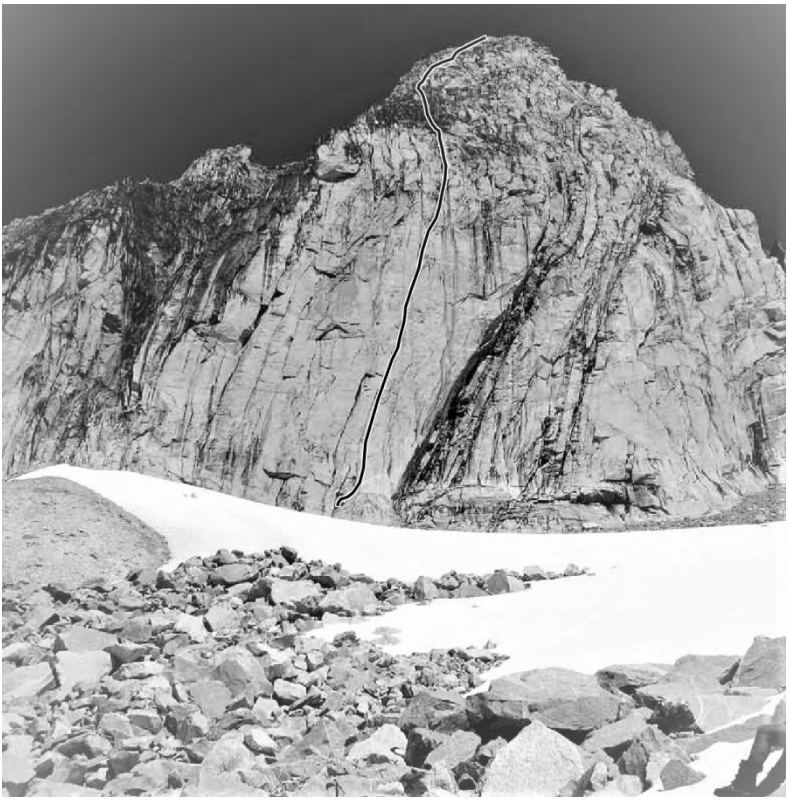
SURPRISE TOWER (SINISTER TOWER) 2652m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, 785-769. Surveyed. The east, icefield, side is gentle. (CAJ 57(1974):94, map p. 92, photos p. 93, bottom, peak at left). Mickey Schurr suggested the name.

1. John Clarke (1973) left a cairn on the false summit, and **a fine tower to the northwest is the higher tower.** See Route 2.
2. Southeast Side (of NW tower). From the Col camp east of the tower at about 795-768, the false summit is easy snow and a scramble. Descend into a snowy and airy notch, then there is easy Class 5 rock to the northwest tower (exposed). It is a very pleasant ascent, not sinister.

Glacier.(II,5.4,s). David Knudson, Michael Martin, Michael Schurr, 1996. (PC: MS). The difficulty is a guess.

On July 2005, the summit pitch used jammed knots for protection. Glacier, Class 5.7. (PC: Chris Barner, marked map; CAJ 91(2008):95 summary)



South Face, Talon Tower, route three. Photo: Paul Rydeen.

TALON TOWER 2620m

Talon Tower is 0.5 km west of Surprise Tower, a big granite tower. (CAJ 93(2010):98 photo). It is one of a small group of summits called the Silent Towers.

The 1986 trip members flew in, and exited over Heakamie Mountain to the Homathko River. As of 2016, this exit is probably not practical because bridges have been pulled and the roads have deteriorated.

CAJ 57(1974):94, map p.92 , photos p.93, bottom photo.

It is hard to find water in the Silent Valley, and it can be very hot.

1. Southwest and West Sides. The crux was near the top where Peter led across an airy traverse. Glacier (II,5.8,s). John Clarke, Peter Croft, July 8, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):37). Summit cairn message photo, CAJ 93(2010):99. The descent was partly by rappels.

2. South Buttress. This climb is 370m. No details stated, but certainly very difficult. The descent was by climbing down the rappel route of Route 1. Peter Croft, solo, July 8, 1986, the same day as Route 1.

3. South Face. The south face is a wall, and features a 300m crack. This climb was done in sallies, rappelling to the ground after each day. The route goes up very solid rock just left of the center of the south face, left of the more broken rock on the right, and turns a little left near the top where the rock is less monolithic, and then up and right to the top. There is a sixty-meter A3 corner.

The climb has at least one bolt. 400m. Glacier (V,5.9,A3). Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, July 26 - August 2, 2009. They found the message in the cairn left by Croft and Clarke. (CAJ 93(2010):98 marked photo showing the west and east sides; PC: CB; also HN 2008)

LONELY TOWER 2640+ m

Lonely Tower is south of Surprise Tower. **Lonely Tower is the southernmost and highest of the Silent Towers.** (PC: Chris Barner)

1. South Ridge. John Clarke, August 19 or 20, 1973. (PC: Chris Barner)

2. Northeast Ridge. Follow the northeast ridge via a snow arete from the Lonely-Surprise col. Glacier. Class 5.6. Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, July 2005. (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary; PC: CB marked map)

ICEFALL HORN 2540m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. The Icefall Horn is a peaklet located southeast of Surprise Tower and east of Lonely Tower at grid 792-763. Climbed from the west slopes (glacier), Class 4, by Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, July 2010. (PC: CB marked map)

WISDOM TOOTH ca. 2440m

The Wisdom Tooth is on the ridge of Wolverine Tower, closer to Talon Tower, a beautiful peak. Unclimbed? (PC: Chris Barner)

WOLVERINE TOWER ca. 2440m

Wolverine Tower does not appear on the map. It is at coordinates 777-772 on the map (PC: CB marked map). Height ca. 8000 feet. It is the westernmost of the Silent Towers area. It is hardly tower-like on the approach of Route 1.

1. Northwest Ridge. Approach from camp at 746-798 below the west tongue of Cyclops Glacier (map 92N/7 Mount Queen Bess). No technical difficulty. Glacier. Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, July 2004. (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary; PC: CB)

2. South Slopes, Southeast Ridge. There is lots of talus to gain the southeast ridge, but nice climbing above. Class 5.6. Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, August 6, 2009. (CAJ 93(2010):99; PC: CB)

The summits climbed by John Clarke at the head of Klattasine Glacier in 1973 could not be identified.

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The area below is east of Mount Klattasine. **Camp in 2006 was about 5 km east of Mount Klattasine, at 768-740, at the upper end of Government Reserve Creek**. **It was called the 'Oasis camp'** (PC: Chris Barner). Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield.

John Clarke's camp (1973; 805-733) was on the glacial pass at the head of the north tributary of Jewakwa Glacier, just east of the Unklattasine summits. This campsite was used to access the peaks that he climbed south of Doran Creek (above) in 1973.

UNNAMED 2420m

Grid 746-728. A twin summited peak at head of the valley.

UNKLATTASINE MOUNTAIN 2380m

EAST SUMMIT 2380m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, grid 789-726, southeast of Oasis camp. It is 1.6 km west-southwest of John Clarke's camp of 1973 (see above), and near the head of 'Government Reserve' creek. Altitude 7810 feet.

1. East Glacier. John Clarke, August 18, 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):94)

2. Southwest Ridge. A rappel is necessary on descent, but it is an easy climb. Glacier. Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, July 16, 2006. (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary: PC: CB marked map: HN 2006:18). Probably first done by the 2001 group, from Ledge camp at 773-714, one pitch of Class 5. (PC: Michael Schurr)

WEST SUMMIT 2340m

Grid 783-727, southeast of Oasis camp (768-740) at the head of the creek leading to the Government Reserve (above).

1. Northwest Ridge (Birthday Ridge). This was done on Paul Rydeen's birthday. There are seven pitches to Class 5.6 to 5.8. Chris Barner states "One of the best rock climbs I've ever done in the alpine – nothing really huge, but just really fun and interesting – including the most aesthetic (pitches) I've ever led." Unlikely but comfortable climbing just below the northwest arete. Paul found an amazing crystal at a belay. Glacier. Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, July 20, 2006. (PC: CB marked map: HN 2006:19)

THE BLADE 2380m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield, grid 782-718. Altitude 7810 feet. The Blade is one km southwest of Unklattasine (East Summit). Its dominant feature is its huge, long, flat summit ridge.

EAST SUMMIT (highest)

1. John Clarke, August 22, 1973. By W face, 100m ! (CAJ 57(1974):94)

2. By the 2006 route. The 2001 group climbed it from the Ledge camp at 773-714. (PC: Michael Schurr; see next paragraph and west summit)

South Face, West Ridge. From the Oasis camp, circle around the west ridge through a pass and gain the west ridge from the south. The west ridge is a 400m catwalk. A nasty notch before the top is bypassed on the northeast side. Low fifth class. Glacier. Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, July 24, 2006. (CAJ 91(2008):95 summary; PC: CB marked map; HN 2006:20)

WEST SUMMIT 2260m

Coordinates 776-718. Altitude 7410 feet. The 2001 group ascended the west summit of The Blade, which was Class 3 above snow (glacier). Then traverse to the east summit of The Blade by Route 2, after descending the east ridge of the west summit. (PC: Michael Schurr)

UNNAMED 2380m

Grid 761-702. It is south of Unnamed 2468m (below), across Klattasine Glacier.

UNNAMED 2020m

Grid 777-697. This peak is east-southeast of Unnamed 2380m, on the south side of Klattasine Glacier.

Both summits are between Klattasine and Jewakwa Glaciers, climbed from the north on Klattasine Glacier from the Unklattasine summits by Chris Barner and Paul Rydeen, July 26, 2006. They offer a fantastic view of the Jewakwa Glacier. (PC: CB marked map; HN 2006)

John Clarke ascended seven summits on the southeast side of Klattasine Glacier in 1973, and probably deserves the first ascents. (CAJ 57(1974):94, map p.92)

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THUNDERBOLT TOWER 2340m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Thunderbolt Tower is a small but fine-looking peak rising northeast of Mount Klattasine. It resembles Claw Peak in the Tellot Group. Lightning has blasted the summit block.

1. South Ridge. Reach the south ridge by ascending an evident gully breaching the cirque to the east of the helicopter camp (a 'savage rock garden in a high morainal basin', for Tootsie Roll Tower also; on the south side of the Klattasine Ridge) by descending and rappelling over a bergschrund to the north side of the ridge.

The first pitch on the south ridge goes up great rock and through a chimney that looks overhanging (Class 5.6). Six pitches.

Glacier (II,5.6,s). Wm. Durtler, Bruce Fairley, Kirt Sellers, early August 1999. (CAJ 82(1999):103)

MOUNT KLATTASINE 2564m

Just north of the snout of Klattasine Glacier, 8 km north of Jewakwa Glacier. Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Surveyed. The south side of the Klattasine ridge is quite steep, and the north side of the mountain is much more alpine in character. (CAJ 71(1988):76 photo, showing the 1987 routes and Tootsie Roll Tower and CAJ 58(1975):12, different view of south side, showing same)

A good photo of the south side Mt. Klattasine is in CAJ 71(1988):21.

1. Southeast Face. The camp was at the glacier snout just south of Mount Klattasine. Use a long gully on the southeast face, which starts with a chockstone with water pouring over it. John Clarke, August 21, 1974. (CAJ 58(1975):12, map, photos). The south side was climbed in 1987, probably by Route 1, Class 4. (CAJ 71(1988):76)

From a camp on the Klattasine Glacier, Clarke climbed the prominent peak 4 km southeast of Mount Klattasine on August 17, 1974. He then climbed a needle south of the icefield, August 18, 1974.

TOOTSIE ROLL TOWER 2500m

The southernmost of the towers ringing the cirque. Located southeast of Mount Klattasine at 732-735 (?). See Thunderbolt Tower for camp.

1. Southwest Buttress. Cross a wide gully of hard ice to reach the tower. Six pitches of approach lead to the top of a huge keyhole and a platform. Then a series of underclings and laybacks. Step right onto a ramp and the climb weaves back and forth (some Class 5.8) gaining the west ridge at the highest notch; 12 pitches total, 14 hours.

Ice (III,5.8,s). Wm. Durtler, Bruce Fairley, Kirt Sellers, early August 1999. (CAJ 82(1999):103)

Climbs to the east ridge of Mount Klattasine are below.

South Buttress (Golden Klattasine) of Klattasine East Ridge, cirque.

The helicopter camp for Routes 2 and 3 was in the beautiful cirque rimmed by the granite towers which were their goal on the south side, on the east side of the main summit.

From below, the top of the Golden Klattasine Buttress appears as a point, with a serrated ridge high to the right.

Composed of golden granite, solid and exhilarating, 370m. Follow an obvious crack system with a few bolts at belays. About four pitches from the top, there is a cozy belay cave.

The climbers were rained out of the first attempt (scary rappels). Diedrich and Nelson finished it the next day, arriving at the top at 4 PM.

(IV,5.10,A2,s). Carl Diedrich, Jim Nelson, early August 1987. (CAJ 71(1988):76 photo)

South Buttress (War Bird) of Klattasine East Ridge, cirque.

Immediately east of the main Klattasine summit. It is named for three large birds soaring around the summit the previous day. About one third of the way up, the buttress narrows considerably and forms a distinctive crest.

Climb the lower slabs, then strenuous laybacks and delicate face climbing lead to the point where the buttress is extremely narrow. A perfect ledge appears at the end of every pitch (exposed).

To descend, they intersected the route they had done on the south side on the highest summit (probably Route 1), by several rappels and tricky climbing down. (IV,5.10,s,**). Fred Beckey, Carl Diedrich, Jim Nelson, early August 1987. (CAJ 71(1988):76 photo)

UNNAMED 2468m (TRIM map 2464m)

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Coordinates 762-723. Located 4 km (2.5 miles) east-southeast of Mount Klattasine. Surveyed. There is rotten rock on some parts of this mountain. (PC: Michael Schurr)

1. John Clarke, route not stated, August 17, 1974. (CAJ 58(1975):12)

2. North Buttress (Serpentine Arete). The sinuous, S-shaped, north buttress. Peter Croft on July 9, 1986, four hundred meters, Class 5.8, solo, in party with John Clarke. (CAJ 70(1987):43). Repeated by Chris Barner, Paul Rydeen, July 22, 2006, who provided the rating. It is highly recommended. (CAJ 90(2007):135)

There are ten pitches of really nice rock; the crux has perfect finger cracks and a swing around a block to a steep lunge – the target being a wedged chockstone, and some steep laybacking. Ten rappels. Glacier (III,5.8,s,**). (PC: CB marked map: HN 2006:19)

UNNAMED 2380m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Surveyed (2380m, 7808 feet). This summit is located north of the lower tongue of Jewakwa Glacier. John Clarke climbed it from his camp south of the peak, probably by the south ridge, August 23, 1973. As for several other summits on this trip, see the map in the reference, but the positions of the summits are not clear from the map.

Clarke also climbed some peaks at the head of Klattasine Glacier, but these were not identifiable from the map.

UNNAMED 2380m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Coordinates 719-705. The party of 1992 climbed via a long clockwise upward spiral route to or on the peak, from the Tarn camp at 706-698. (PC: Michael Schurr)

UNNAMED 2380m

UNNAMED 2380m

Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield. Coordinates 763-693 and 761-702. The party of 1992 climbed the first by two routes, the west gully and the west face. (PC: Michael Schurr). They also climbed lower peaks nearby, from Glacier camp at 752-688.

John Clarke had climbed one of the small peaks in this area. There was a sling on a chockstone in a crack, found by the party of 1992.

JEWAKWA MOUNTAIN 2508m

The surveyed point, 2508m, lies on the eastern and highest point of the massif, not on the mistakenly named, western, lower summit.

1. East Ridge. The east ridge of Jewakwa Mountain was steep, mixed snow and rock. John Clarke, August 24, 1973.

The 1992 route is very similar to Clarke's route. (PC: Michael Schurr)

Clarke also ascended two peaks just northeast of Jewakwa Mountain (2130m, and 2290m).

LANDMARK MOUNTAIN 2447m

Surveyed. The peaks of Landmark were climbed by John Clarke on August 25, 1973, the highest being the center of the western group of three.

HEAKAMIE MOUNTAIN 2420m

The name belongs to the 2420m summit on the east, misplaced.

1. East to West Traverse. Traverse east to west along the crest of the main massif, probably over Un. 2429m, from a camp southwest of Un. 2330m. The next camp was on the 2020m knoll between Jewakwa and Heakamie Rivers. No rating given. July 13, 1986 by John Clarke and Peter Croft. (CAJ 70(1987):43)

TEAQUAHAN MOUNTAIN 2533m

South of the tongue of Heakamie Glacier, and north of the Teaquahan River. Surveyed. It has a long northwest ridge. Map 92N/2 Homathko Icefield.

1. Northwest Ridge, North Face, East Face. From the northwest ridge, spiral around the north side of the summit and climb the Class 3 east face. (III,3,s). John Clarke, August 30, 1974. (CAJ 58(1975):12, map, photos)

MOUNT EVANS 2250m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River, northern border. Coordinates 702-507. Surveyed at 7382 feet. Mount Evans is located south-southwest of Teaquahan Mountain, and was ascended directly from Bute Inlet (!) arriving on top at six in the afternoon. The climb is long and bushy, but not technically difficult. July 20, 1930.

UNNAMED 2530m

Located 3 km northeast of Mount Bute. Altitude 8301 feet on the map. Glacier. Ascended by John Clarke and Jeff Eppler in Sept. 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):108).

Mount Bute, northwest ridge. Photo: Greg Jones. (CME)

MOUNT BUTE 2810m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Located south of Bute Glacier at the head of Galleon Creek. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, date unknown, and probably by Route 2.

1. West Couloir, South Ridge. Camp appears to have been beyond the forks in Galleon Creek at 1500 feet (460m), ascending the southeast fork. At 5 a.m., the party climbed the hillside between the two streams to the ridge south of Galleon Creek (full view of Mount Bute). Follow the ridge (crests and hollows), and then probably go left off the ridge to the steep snow couloir, to the right of the west face. broken by some smooth rock (only difficulty).

This was a climb of 8000 vertical feet (2450m), and the party reached the top after 12.5 hours, at 5:30 p.m., leaving it at 7:00 P.M. There is little said about the descent. (V,3,s). Alex Dalgleish, Tom Fyles, S. Henderson, July 22, 1930. (CAJ 19(1930):78 photo)

2. Northeast Glacier. Skied by John Baldwin and John Clarke in May, 1985. (CAJ 64(1986):32 map, photos)

3. West Wall. This bold line goes directly up the west wall to the right of the large snowpatch. There is a very limited amount of loose rock, and high up, a ledge as wide as a Los Angeles superhighway. The second ascent (free) is in CAJ 94(2011):68 marked photo.

The route starts between two sets of granite arches. From the lowest tongue of rock, follow wide cracks and then corners up and right for six rope lengths to the left end of the first main terrace. Two blocky pitches pretty much directly up are followed by a hard Class 5.10 right-leaning corner and then a finger crack. Arching corners die into the face, and a double tension traverse is needed to reach the dihedrals on the right.

Another half dozen pitches with a few A0 moves lead to the second terrace. A face pitch, a hand crack and a finger crack put one onto the third terrace, where a fine bivouac under a roof can be arranged.

Three short pitches of aid in the leaning dihedral above the bivouac give way to a couple of free pitches and a final leftwards traverse to the final easy corner to the rim. The summit is a short walk to the north.

There are 26 pitches, considerable Class 5.10 and some A2.

Camp lay about three hours away down easy slopes on the southeast side and across long traverses below the crest back to the sandy flats on the ridge a couple of km west of the mountain. Home can be regained by descending directly into the valley, crossing Galleon Creek high, and fighting the worst bush imaginable for way too long (like three km in seven hours!) until old logging roads and grizzly tracks lead back around the corner to the Teaquahan road system. (But see Rt. 1 approach, easier?)

(V,5.10,A2,s,*). Greg Foweraker, Don Serl, July 22-23, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):4; marked photo)

Mount Bute, west wall, Route 3. Photo: James Martinello.

Variation: Beckey, Lewis, Nelson, 1986. (AAJ 2010:141 marked photo)

First free ascent, August 2013. (AAJ 2014:170)

The probable fourth ascent of this route (called Flight Deck) was in 2011. This ascends in nearly a straight line up the west face, starting below and right of the hanging snow patch, between two sets of arches.

Climb a few pitches to a corner that ends in a wide crack; then left across a Class 5.10 slab. Above is the crux. Leave a ledge 20m above the belay and climb a steep slab (no good protection).

The climbing is excellent. A 60m Class 5.9 hand crack splits white granite. Near the top, the rock is near vertical and sometimes overhanging, and the climb ends on the south slopes (ridge; some wet rock).

(IV,5.11,s,**). Wayne Crill, Damien Kelly, James Martinello, Dean Potter, September 2, 2011. (CAJ 95(2012):77 photos, marked photo)

Except for the artificial aid in the FA, this is basically the same route.

4. Lower West Buttress. The west buttress is left of the School of Rock (Route 5). The lower west buttress took five attempts to climb, with other climbers contributing. The lower west buttress is more than 600 meters high and the rock is excellent.

It is best to read the original account to estimate this climb. It was first approached by a difficult two day bushwhack, and the two climbers planned to exit via Galleon Creek until they learned that Galleon Creek may be the worst bushwhack in the Coast Range. As of 2004, there is an excellent trail up Galleon Creek, but one must bushwhack to reach it from above. (CAJ 88(2005):96)

Sometime before the war, The Galleon Creek Valley had been felled, with many big trees stacked up on the valley floor. The secondary growth is so tightly packed that one can barely wedge through with a pack. There are four meter holes in this mass.

Instead, stay high on the north side on a vague but important trail (AAJ 2010:142, 141 photo of buttress), traversing slabs and boulder fields below the crest of the ridge arcing west out from the peak towards the inlet. (Watch out for ball bearing scree.)

Pass two easy pitches to the base of a steep, black fin (crux). Foweraker started up a narrow, diagonalling corner with delicate stemming and face moves until the corner dissolved into a this face crack, which continued to diagonal up the vertical wall of the fin. Several awkward Leeper stacks finished the pitch. (See West Face, School of Rock, below, Day 3, for the continuation of the route, starting with the Leeper stacks. Some of the pitches above the Leeper stacks are also described in CAJ 77(1994):38.

The connection with the upper west buttress was completed on July 23-24, 1991 by Mike Down, Greg Foweraker. Ice, Glacier (V,5.10,A3,s,*). (CAJ 77(1994):38). They rappelled the entire route.

The route was finished by Mike Down and Alan Fletcher in late September of the same year after returning from Mount Grenville. (AAJ 2010:141 photo)

In a 1990 attempt, above the Leeper stack pitch, John Clarke was able to climb down a gully that intersected the ridge, one that funneled onto a steep hanging glacier that he could traverse back to basecamp (which side of ridge?). However, a bergschrund cut off his way down and he had to be rescued.

5. West Face (School of Rock). This route ascends left of the snow patch high on the west face. (AAJ 2010:141 photo). Much of the route is on ridges, and it joins the west buttress near the top. There are 1900 meters of climbing and 50 pitches of rock on this huge face.

Flight was from Squamish by a fixed wing airplane to the Homathko Camp in Bute Inlet and then by helicopter to the basecamp at the base of Mount Bute.

It is best to read the article before attempting this climb.

DAY 1

The first goal was to make a route up the unclimbed lower buttress to connect with the upper mountain. The group climbed simultaneously with two ropes on these first glacier polished slabs with minimal protection. One lead is up a waterfall and over the lip. (A fall occurred here when the second man fell while the leader was still climbing through wet rock.) The higher one goes, the better the climbing. The slab was finished with about eight simultaneous pitches.

Then there is a great 5.10 crack pitch. Above, the leader usually hauled packs over the difficult pitches. To find easier ground, the party went left about twenty meters and battled through bush, looking for an alternate route. Bivouac a couple of pitches more up, about five pitches below the shoulder of the lower buttress and snow (to make water).

DAY 2

From the bivouac, angle up left up a diagonal dihedral, hoping the route would continue around a corner. Here is the key link pitch to the upper shoulder. The leader was lowered into space with 300m of air below to a left-traversing ledge (committing move); five meters farther for any chance to continue. Awkward moves go to another shallow crack (bad pin placements). Then 5.10-5.11 moves to reach less stressful climbing.

Easier rock goes to a snowpatch (25 pitches to surmount the lower face). The shoulder to the base of the upper buttress was mainly fifth class climbing. To the right, snow slopes – previously used to access the upper wall – extended below the impressive west face. Bivouac.

DAY 3

Start up the buttress that divides the two massive flanks of Mount Bute. Easy climbing led to the base of Greg Foweraker's crux pitch. Good stemming and well-spaced gear goes to the last crux, where Foweraker, as the story goes, placed multiple stacked Leeper pins, where Sinnes, with two fingers in the crack, was able to stand and use a less than ideal knifeblade. Another piton, and another ledge is five meters up. Then use shallow cracks on the other side of the arete.

Martinello then used a pitch using both sides of the arete, and then did an engaging finger traverse on the west side of the arete. Belay point. Moderate climbing goes to the base of another daunting headwall. The exposure kept increasing.

Kay went left of the arete and found 60m of finger crack. Then there is an off-width section, and the climb goes past a two-tiered ledge (1991 bivouac point, old rappel nut; this is only one rope length below the massive terrace). Go on a right-traversing ledge (roof above) and then one pitch to the **terrace**.

Climb up endless more granite and finish the headwall in five more really good pitches to the summit.

Instead of descending Route 1, the party rappelled to the **terrace** (Rat Terrace, where a rat tried to eat Kay's shoes).

DAY 4

Multiple rappels and climbing down led to basecamp.

(VI,5.11,A2,*). Bruce Kay, Jim Martinello, Jason Sinnes, July 19-25, 2009. (CAJ 93(2010):50, photos, marked photo; AAJ 2010:141 marked photo)

The first free ascent of the School of Rock was in July, 2015. (V, 5.12), 1900 meters. (CAJ 99(2016):95)

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GOOD HOPE GROUP

MAPS- 92N/8 Stikelan Creek, 92N/1 Chilko Mtn. for Good Hope Mtn.

The Good Hope Group is bounded by Chilko Lake on the east, and Boulanger and Farrow Creeks on the south. Stikelan Creek, Torch Creek and Boulanger Creek are the western border. In the north, the area fades out into the interior plateau. In the center of the group, the southwest-trending Franklyn Arm of Chilko Lake and Nine Mile Creek provide access to the Homathko Icefield to the west.

Since 1994, Chilko Lake has been included in Ts'ylos Provincial Park. Chilko Lake is the largest high altitude lake in Canada.

Access

An impressive feature of the Good Hope Group and other groups around it is Chilko Lake. It is aligned north to south, curving a little, and is fully 60 kilometers long, starting in less mountainous country to the north and entering the higher mountains to the south like a tremendous highway. The lake level is 1177m (3860 feet).

Reach the north end of Chilko Lake from a branch road south from Highway 20, west of Williams Lake. Use a commercial road map and see the Taseko Group. Boats may be rented at Chilko Lake. The lake water may be rough.

Access is usually by boat, or floatplane (**from the town of Campbell River on Vancouver Island, or Nimpo Lake**). Backpack up side canyons to reach the peaks (as for the north side of Girdwood Creek in 1975, to a site for a large group at Girdwood Lake).

The southwest arm (Franklyn Arm) of Chilko Lake is a good starting point for backpacking to parts of the Homathko Group, and south to Glasgow Lakes and Good Hope Mountain (1966), and up Good Hope Creek to the west side of Good Hope Mountain (1992). **The Glasgow Lakes appear suitable on the map for floatplane use, but there is a low bar in the narrows of the lake and the lakes are thus too small.** From the south end of Chilko Lake, one can reach Goddard Glacier (Goddard Group), and also the west side of the Tchaikazan Group, up Edmond Cr.

The 1992 BCMC Climbing Camp

The 1992 BCMC climbing camp was highly mobile, and started by backpacking up Good Hope Creek from the Franklyn Arm of Chilko Lake (by boat) and up Good Hope Glacier on the west side of Good Hope Mountain, then down to the pass between Farrow and Boulanger Creeks to Goddard Glacier. They passed through Wednesday Col (see Coronel

and Wednesday Mountains, and the Index of Passes) in the southern part of the Goddard Group, then east past the snout of Norrington Glacier, crossing the low point in the ridge above, and going north toward the pass just north of Chilko Mountain. Finally they descended the broad ridge descending northeast to the mouth of Norrington Creek and Chilko Lake.

Two caches were placed by air, one high on the ridge rising out of the Farrow-Boulanger pass, the second on the west side of Goddard Glacier west of Chimney Pot Peak. (map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain)

Four of the party descended Farrow Creek to Chilko Lake in one long, harrowing, day (Goddard Group, introduction, 1996 flood).

Some Climbing and Exploration

1912- Malcolm Goddard, Kese. (CAJ 5(1913):32; BCM 1988:65 photos)
1953- Leon Blumer, Neal Carter, Tom Marston, Alan Melville, Elfrida Pigou, David and Josephine Young. (CAJ 57(1954):29; GUIDE)
1966- Franz and Peter Kellerhals, Earle R. Whipple, Nina and Paul Wisnicki. (CAJ 50(1967):53)
1969- Basil Dunell, Heather and Rolf Kellerhals. (CAJ 53(1970):88)
1974- Gouin Barford, Pat Javorski, Peter Jordan, David Lemon, Grant McCormack, Ellen Woodd. (CAJ 58(1975):61)
1975- Basil Dunell, Erika, Heather, Markus and Rolf Kellerhals, and Eileen, Norman, Tanis and Winifred Purssell. (CAJ 59(1976):98)
1986- Alex Frid, Pierre Friele, Jane Porter. (CAJ 75(1992):115)
1987- The Goddard Historical Expedition. (BCM 1988:55)
1992- Peter Celliers, Mark Force, Brian Gavin, Erich Hinze, David Hughes, Peter Katsaris, Peter and David Stange, Randy Stoltmann, Peter de Visser, BCMC climbing camp. (BCM 1994:67 photos)

The peaks in this northern area are steep, but made of poor quality rock. (CAJ 71(1988):71, a ski trip)

UNNAMED 2367m

Map 92N/8 Stikelan Creek. Located west of the north end of Chilko Lake. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, and surveyed at 7766 feet.

The following summits are arranged around a horseshoe around Girdwood Creek. Camp was at Girdwood Lake in 1975.

Map 92N/8 Stikelan Creek.

Good Hope Mountain, route, south side, from Pluvius Peak. Early August, 1974. Photo: Geoff Mumford.

Good Hope, Pluvius from Goddard Glacier. Photo: G. Mumford.

MOUNT MACADAMS (#1) 2950m

Mount MacAdams is a double summit with a north ridge just northeast of Mount McClung, and northwest of the camp at the east end of Girdwood Lake.

MOUNT MCCLUNG (#2) 2880m

Mount McClung is northwest of Girdwood Lake. Why Not Mountain, a sharp-pointed peak, is 0.5 km west of it.

1. Northeast Ridge. Ascend a partly-filled snow gully to reach the col northeast of the peak. The last 100 meters, although steep, were Class 3. August 1975.

WHY NOT MOUNTAIN (#3) 2975m

1. Southeast Ridge. Climb northwest from Girdwood Lake. There are many crags on the southeast ridge and one is frequently forced off of it. Go up a gully to the last notch below the summit, then some Class 3 climbing to the top.

(II,3,s). RK, EP, NP, TP, August 1975.

MOUNT WHITTON (#4) 2970m

Mount Whitton is on the west end of this area, north of Mount Macphail (#5). Ascend a gully on the south face, from the Whitton-Macphail col, with one Class 3 section. There was a cairn at the top in 2010. FRA Benoit Landry, Sarah Ravn, August 23, 2010. (PC: BL)

They approached from the north, up the old trail on Stikelan Creek, from the Bracewell Lodge. See the Reliance Group.

MOUNT MACPHAIL (#5) 2880m

On the west side of the horseshoe, south of Mount Whitton.

MOUNT DERICK (#6) 2560m

Southwest of Girdwood Lake.

1. Northeast Slopes. Go up the glacier to the high point on the ridge. EK, HK, MK, WP, August 1975.

MOUNT EDWARDS (#7) 2515m

Mount Edwards is a prominent peak south-southwest of the west end of Girdwood Lake.

Ascend the glacier, and a little scrambling gets one to the top. One is within reach of Mount Murphy (#8), 1.5 km to the east. BD, NP, TP, August 1975.

MOUNT MURPHY (#8) 2650m

Grid 134-828. See Mount Edwards. Go along the west ridge from Mount Edwards, and there is a very steep face just below the summit. Do an a cheval with a gully below, and pass under a low overhang to a chimney farther south. Avoid a vertical face by going south again and climb a narrow cleft. One steep pitch (exposed) goes to the top.

A full day climb. BD, NP, TP, August 1975.

MOUNT COLMAN (#9) 2610m

Grid 137-834. South of the east end of Girdwood Lake.

Mount Colman is not difficult, and was approached up the glacier from camp to the col east of it. The two summits 0.4 km and 0.8 km east of it were traversed. August 1975.

MOUNT PARLBY (#10) 2610m

One and one half kilometers east-northeast of Mount Colman.

1. North Ridge. Climb southeast from the camp at the east end of Girdwood Lake, and climb the north ridge, also the smaller summit lower on the north ridge.

EK, HK, MK, RK, EP, WP, August 1975.

MOUNT HOWARD STOWE (#11) 2400m

Grid 154-895. Out of order in the numbering. It is the northeast of the horseshoe, northeast of Mount MacAdams, nearer Chilko Lake.

MOUNT MACKINNEY (#12) 2700m

Coordinates 107-845. Out of order in the numbering. It is just east-southeast of Mount Macphail (#5) and north of Mount Derick and Mount Edwards.

The summits below lie south of Tredcroft Creek and north of Franklyn Arm.

Tredcroft Creek was a tough bushwhack (on the south side, 1974). The area was burned over in about 1924 and the pines were very close together. At the edge of the burn, windfall was piled high. The mature forest above was little better than the coastal jungle.

In 1975, the backpacking was on the north side of Girdwood Creek (north of Tredcroft Creek), first through mature timber.

BOATSWAIN MOUNTAIN 2645m

Map 92N/8 Stikelan Creek, south border. On the eastern end of the ridge, on the corner of Chilko Lake and Franklyn Arm. No cairn was found in 1974.

1. Northeast Ridge. Climbed from a camp at the creek northwest of the mountain below a glacier. The northeast snow ridge is very exposed and is longer than it appears from below. Snow flukes were used; about 18 rope lengths of belayed climbing, 40 to 50 degrees steep. (III,4,s,*). PJor, DL, GM, EW, late July 1974.

2. West Face. The descent route of Route 1. Descend to the col west of the peak, and go down the glacier.

Capital Peak, Anagazander Mountain and Boatswain Mountain, left to right, from the south; the Glasgow Lakes are below. The talus slopes of Mount Kese are on the right.
Photo: Earle R. Whipple (1966).

ANAGAZANDER MOUNTAIN 2700m

Map 92N/8 Stikelan Creek, south border. East-southeast of Capital Mountain, and west of Boatswain Mountain. A cairn was found in 1974.

1. South Face. In 1969, two rather impressive summits on the main ridge were climbed by going up steep scree to the col between them. The peak on the west side (Torriby, 2590m, 8500 feet) was an easy scramble. The other (Anagazander) was ascended on the steep south side, by following a convoluted route through scree bands, chimneys and gullies. (II,4,s). 1969.

2. North Glacier, East Ridge. Climbed from a camp at the creek north of the mountain below the glacier. The east ridge is easy snow with some Class 4 on poor rock. Glacier (II,4,s). July 26, 1974.

CAPITAL PEAK 2755m

Map 92N/8 Stikelan Creek, south border. To approach (1969), ascend gullies, starting from about halfway down Franklyn Arm, ascend to treeline on the south side of the mountain, and go right into a meadow cirque east of Farm Mtn. (2425m, surveyed; old cairn).

1. Southeast Slopes. Cross northward through a pass to Landlubber Glacier northeast of it, from where it is a walk. Rated 4 because of the glacier. Glacier (II,4,s). 1969.

Repeated in 1974 from a camp on the northeast side, glacier.

Also climbed was Mt. Rubagub (southeast of Capital Mtn., altitude not stated) by pleasant rock climbing on the west ridge.

2. Northeast Glacier, North Ridge. The camp was northeast of the mountain, on the creek below the east glacier. Ascend the northeast glacier, reach an airy col, and do an ascending traverse for 150m above a large bergschrund. Then follow the 150m north ridge of rock and ice.

Route 1 was repeated by others of the group.

Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). Peter Jordan, Grant McCormack, July 27, 1974.

FARM MOUNTAIN 2425m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain, north border. Farm Mountain is directly south of Capital Peak. A cairn was found in 1969.

Two summits on the east ridge of Farm Mountain were also climbed; the second, Barn Peak, had boulders and ice in a steep couloir.

The following summits are south of Franklyn Arm (of Chilko Lake). Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain.

MOUNT KESE 3059m

Mount Kese is directly north of Mount Merriam, and south of Franklyn Arm, and is made of loose metamorphic rock. Surveyed at 10,036 feet.

1. North Ridge. (III,4,s). B. McKnight, Hamish Mutch, 1964. (GUIDE)

2. West Face, Upper North Ridge. Snow and scree on the west face to the upper north ridge. The route was completed by a long traverse across the upper west face to avoid towers high on the ridge. Robert Nugent, Graham Rowbotham, Don Serl, 2006. (CAJ 90(2007):135, AAJ 2007:183)

MOUNT MERRIAM (North Summit) 2820m

The north summit of Mount Merriam is above Exhaustion Pass, east of the Glasgow Lakes; height 9250 feet. Franz and Peter Kellerhals climbed it on Sept. 3, 1966 after an attempt on Mount Merriam's northeast glacier. The rock was not good. (ERW, 1966 notes)

Mount Merriam, West Face. Photo: Earle R. Whipple (1966).

Pluvius Peak from low on ridge of Good Hope Mtn., from the NW. Photo: Earle R. Whipple (1966).

MOUNT MERRIAM 3099m

Mount Merriam is east of Good Hope Mountain, and rises above Chilko Lake south of Franklyn Arm. Surveyed, 10,167 feet. The igneous contact (or fault?) of the granite of Mt. Merriam with the metamorphic rocks of Mount Kese is north of Mt. Merriam. See photo (frontispiece).

In another photo of the same area from the north, in CAJ 58(1975):61, the difference between the two rock types is accentuated by the snow bands in the rocks nearer the camera (sedimentary or metamorphic) and the igneous rocks behind (except Mt. Kese at the left). These same metamorphic rocks are present on the west side of Good Hope Mountain (aerial photo, ERW). The great talus slopes above Glasgow Lakes are due to the disintegration of these metamorphic rocks.

There are excellent photos of Mount Merriam in BCM 2009:196-197.

The name of this mountain is misplaced on the map, and should be at the high point. There was an attempt on the mountain in 1966, returning via the N ridge. The climbers were not pleased by the quality of the rock.

In 1986, Mount Merriam was approached from the east by going east over the Kese-Merriam col (Exhaustion Pass; 1966) at 1200m, 3950 feet). Merriam Creek has house-sized boulders.

1. Northeast Ridge. The starting point was near the mouth of Farrow Creek, at the bay east of the peak. The 1987 party planned two days, but made it in one (good weather). Farrow Creek was crossed on a log jam.

The northeast glacier has shattered icefalls and avalanche runs. There is a huge cleft in the northeast ridge to descend and ascend, which is easier than it looks. Above, there are 'finger traverses' on both sides of the sharp ridge, very exposed. A series of steep, loose chimneys follows, again exposed. The ridge swings around to the west, and snow over ice was a problem in 1987 (bring ice screws).

This is a long, tough, sustained climb on non-ideal rock. Ice (III,5.0,s). Malcolm Goddard and Kese, July 1912. (CAJ 5(1913):40; BCM 1988:65 photos). Repeated in 2006. The high tent site, near the crest of the ridge, required making tent platforms in the snow.

2. Northeast Ridge, upper Merriam Glacier, Northeast Face. In 1986, this was approached from the east. Climb a steep, narrow, ice couloir (ice pitons) to the northeast ridge. Bivouacked (with sleeping bags).

Climb the northeast ridge and reach the upper glacier. Climb ice (not extreme) and the runout goes to the enormous southern cliffs. Then two long leads (used only two ice screws) go to the top.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.3,s). Alejandro (Alex) Frid, Pierre Friele, Jane Porter, fall 1986. (CAJ 75(1992):115). The difficulty is a guess.

GLASGOW MOUNTAIN 2925m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. Glasgow Mountain is south of Glasgow Lakes, east of Glasgow Glacier and west of Mount Merriam, and presents a handsome view when seen from the north. (CAJ 58(1975) photo p.61, and the frontispiece). The long south-southwest ridge, mostly Class 4, stopped a group in 1964 because of an overhang near the summit.

In 1966, the approach was by backpacking from the Franklyn Arm of Chilko Lake, up through forest, along a long talus slope (not steep), and partly along upper Glasgow Creek. **The Glasgow Lakes appear suitable on the map for float plane use, but there is a low bar in the narrows of the lake and the lakes are thus too small.**

1. North Ice Spur, East Ridge. From camp above the Glasgow Lakes, ascend left on the glacier coming from Mount Merriam, bear south and up and then right to gain the bottom of the ice spur under the middle of the east ridge. There is a cliff below the bottom of the spur. Climb the ice spur, which is not difficult and steepens at the top (ice pitons).

Scramble along the east ridge to the summit, with a little route-finding at the very top. Ice, Glacier (III,5.0,s,*). Franz and Peter Kellerhals, Earle R. Whipple, Nina and Paul Wisnicki, August 30, 1966.

Descent was by the same route. Repeated in 2006.

2. South-Southwest Ridge. The south-southwest ridge was a long day from a high camp placed by the BCMC climbing camp of 1974. This high camp was not supplied with tents because of the good weather, and would not serve in unfavourable weather.

To reach this high camp, ascend the ridge directly from the Boulanger Creek-Farrow Creek pass. Then climb to Good Hope Glacier from this high camp, and go through the pass south of Good Hope to the upper Glasgow Glacier. (PC: Geoff Mumford, marked map)

From the Pluvius-Glasgow col, go up a steep, narrow snow gully to the south-southwest ridge. Scramble up a rubble slope on the south side over a few minor bumps to a gendarme beneath the summit.

Go partway back down, and around to a chimney-like gully, easily climbable, which a previous party had failed to see in 1964. A snow patch led to the top. A long day.

Glacier (III,4,s). Betty Birell, Daniela Cmiralova, David Hughes, Geoff Mumford, Terry Preston, August 2, 1974. (GUIDE; BCM 53(1) p.1, 1975: PC:GM)

The 1974 route was repeated in 1992. (BCM 1994:67)

Dawn Treader Mtn., from the summit of Glasgow Mountain.
Photo: Earle R. Whipple (1966).

Pluvius Peak from the south, early August, 1974, showing the route of ascent. Some of the rotten rock on the southeast ridge, of different appearance, is visible on the right.
Photo: Geoff Mumford.

PLUVIUS PEAK 2880m

Pluvius Peak is a steep mountain rising above upper Glasgow Glacier and above Farrow Creek. It is easily approached up Glasgow Glacier.

Base camp in 1974 was on the Boulanger Creek side of the Boulanger Creek-Farrow Creek pass. Pluvius is one of the nicer rock climbs in the area (i.e., from the BCMC camp to the south, and a high camp). Consult the Goddard Group, and Glasgow Mountain, Route 2.

1. FA unknown, but probably by Richard Preston Bishop and George Durham in 1922. A cairn without message was found in 1974.

2. South Face, South Face Gully. From a high camp (1974), ascend to Good Hope Glacier and the col south of Good Hope, descend upper Glasgow Glacier a little, and descend through the col west of Pluvius Peak. Just below the col, climb up rock to a ledge and follow it around southward to a gully. Go up the gully on solid rock on the sides all the way, easier than it looks. (III,4,s). Geoff Mumford, Terry Preston, August 3, 1974. (PC:GM, marked map)

3. Glasgow Glacier, Southeast Ridge. In 1986, the party camped on the Glasgow Glacier.

Climb up the Pluvius icefall, and gain an arete (bergschrund) leading to the southeast ridge, which is ascended (all is rotten, loose, rock), exposed. This involves going around gendarmes, and a knife edge. Descent was by the same route.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.3,s). Alejandro (Alex) Frid, Pierre Friele, 1986. The difficulty is a guess.

DAWN TREADER MOUNTAIN 3070m

Dawn Treader Mountain is one and one half kilometers north of Good Hope Mtn. Surveyed. Probably unclimbed at the present time.

The name is from the name of the boat in the novel by C.S. Lewis.

UNNAMED 2650m

Located just north of the east summit of Good Hope Mountain. Altitude 8700 feet. This summit does not appear on the map. Route unknown. FA September 1, 1966 by Nina and Paul Wisnicki, and Franz Kellerhals. (CAJ 50(1967):53, 84)

The summit north of the east summit is of 10,250 feet. The reference says north of Good Hope Mountain.

GOOD HOPE MOUNTAIN 3242m

West of the south arm of Chilko Lake, west of Mt. Merriam and Glasgow Mtn. Surveyed at 10636 feet. It is the third highest summit in the Coast Range outside of the Waddington area. (CAJ 58(1975):61 photo; BCM 2009:193, 199 photos). History and map, CAJ 37(1954):26.

EAST SUMMIT 3220m

Located 0.5 km east of the west summit. Altitude 10565 feet.

1. Start from Glasgow Lakes. Basil Dunell, Eileen, Norman and Tanis Purssell, August 19, 1975. (CAJ 59(1976):100: PC: Rolf Kellerhals)

WEST SUMMIT 3242m

1. FA by surveyors Captain Richard Preston (R. P.) Bishop and George Durham in 1922. The approach was from the head of Southgate River (head of Bute Inlet) by a valley north of Boulanger Creek, crossing an intervening ridge and coming up a glacier to the col of Route 2 (very lengthy). (GUIDE; CAJ 37(1954):26)

2. Southwest Side. Start from near the head of Farrow Creek (Goddard Gr.), and ascend northeast over meadows and scree. Cross a barrier ridge and follow snow slopes beyond to a col southwest of the mountain.

Scramble up loose rock, and then traverse right across the south face to a major gully on the southeast side, which is climbed to between the two summits, and to the top (huge cairn). (III,3,s). Leon Blumer, Neal Carter, Alan Melville and Elfrida Pigou, July 28, 1953. (CAJ 37(1954):29; GUIDE)

Variation: This can be approached via Glasgow Lakes (see Glasgow Mtn.) and up Glasgow Glacier to beyond Pluvius Peak to the col at the head of Glasgow Glacier, and climbing up the ridge. It is a zigzag route largely on granitic dikes when near the top. The route was on Class 3 rock; Class 4 because of glacier. (ERW; CAJ 50(1967):53)

Variation: Via Good Hope Creek, west of Glasgow Creek, on Franklyn Arm. Unlike Glasgow Creek, Good Hope Creek gives way to a series of meadows. Camp. At the head of Good Hope Glacier, one reaches the approach route from the south, and the route swings around to the southeast. Take the leftmost snow tongue. Jacques Bilinski, Klaus Haring, Jorn Jenson, Chris Kubinski, Robert Saunders and Robin Tivy, August 5, 1987.(BCM 1988:68 photos)

3. South Gully (Confetti). Climb the prominent south-facing snow gully, then eastward up solid rock (hard Class 3). Negotiate a couple of short, loose Class 4 gullies, then move to the north side for one full lead of 50-55 degree ice. Finish directly on the summit with one more half lead of easy rock. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). BG, PK, July 1992.

An attempt on the north side of Good Hope in 1992 was repulsed at about 2900m by serious rockfall and severe crevasses.

UNNAMED 2650m

Altitude 8700 feet. Grid 158-693, located north of the tongue of Good Hope Glacier.

1. East Spur. Go up the spur east of the summit to a flat shoulder below the east face, then traverse left up a series of loose east face gullies (Class 3) to the northeast ridge, following it for last 60m to the top.

They then traversed south along the ridge over the next two summits. Markus Kellerhals and party, August 26, 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):78)

UNNAMED 2640m

Altitude 8650 feet, at 160-672 on the west side of Good Hope Glacier, west-northwest of Good Hope Mountain. It is a non-technical ascent via the south ridge from the col (no cairn). Glacier. July 1992.

Climbed in 1985 ?

UNNAMED (Peak 29) 2790m

Altitude 9150 feet, 1.5 km north-northwest of Mount Durham at 164-658. Peak 29 refers to the birthday of the senior member of the party.

1. South Ridge. After climbing Good Hope Mtn., the party followed the ridge around to the west of Good Hope Glacier, and traversed Mount Durham, descending the north ridge to the south ridge of Unnamed (Peak 29). John Bates, Betty Birell, David Hughes, Geoff Mumford and Terry Preston, August 1, 1974. (CAJ 58(1975):99: BCM 53(1) p.1, 1975)

The south ridge is a scramble. Ascend to the south ridge up the icefall of Good Hope Glacier. Markus Kellerhals and party, August 27, 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):78). They also climbed the east side on August 28 after ascending the icefall.

Repeated in 1992 by traversing from Mount Durham.

2. East Side. Glacier. See Route 1.

This mountain, 1.7 kilometers west of Good Hope Mountain, was climbed again by Fred Beckey, David Beckstead and Sean Pere via Good Hope Glacier in 1996. (CAJ 80(1997):76)

MOUNT DURHAM (TENDERFOOT MOUNTAIN) 2760m

South-southwest of Good Hope Mountain, at the southwestern head of Good Hope Glacier. Altitude 9050 feet. Mt. Durham has no west ridge.

1. East Slopes. Turn west over snow from the Route 2 approach to Good Hope Mountain, from Farrow Creek, and climb the east side, Class 3. Glacier. (III,4,s). David and Josephine Young, July 28, 1953. (CAJ 37(1954):29; GUIDE). Class 4 because of glacier.

2. North Ridge. After climbing Good Hope Mountain, the party followed the ridge around to the west of Good Hope Glacier, and traversed, descending the north ridge to Unnamed (Peak 29), which see. John Bates, Betty Birell, David Hughes, Geoff Mumford and Terry Preston, August 1, 1974. (CAJ 58(1975):99: BCM 53(1) p.1, 1975)

Repeated on the traverse to Unnamed (Peak 29). MF, BG, PK, RS, BCMC party, July 1992.

UNNAMED 2730m

Grid 174-645. Altitude 8950 feet, just east of Mount Durham at the head of Good Hope Glacier, a 'lump'. Andrew Carson, Jean Logie, Murray Maitland, Brian Nuttall, Denis Sims, Michael Strudwick, BCMC, July 30, 1974. (BCM 53(1) p.1, 1975)

Photo: Geoff Mumford.

The southern Good Hope Group, seen from Chimney Pot Peak, Goddard Group, looking north. Glasgow Mountain is just right of center with its eastern ridge connecting to Mount Merriam and its steep south face. Between Glasgow and Merriam are the talus slopes of Mount Kese in the distance.

The col left of Glasgow Mountain (Pluvius-Glasgow) is an upper end of Glasgow Glacier. Left of the col is Pluvius Peak which is camouflaged by the huge ridge of Good Hope Mountain behind. The big snow slopes below the summit of Pluvius are seen at the upper left border.

The col at the left of Glasgow Mountain is not the col where the route starts on Good Hope Mountain. This col is located beyond Pluvius, between it and Good Hope. When approaching up Glasgow Glacier, one must pass Pluvius on the right-hand lobe of Glasgow Glacier to the upper, hidden col beyond Pluvius at the southern base of Good Hope Mountain.

The high camp below Good Hope Mountain in 1974 was not supplied with tents because of the good weather, and would not serve in unfavourable weather. See Glasgow Mountain, Route 2.

Use the magnifier (Zoom) to see details.

GODDARD GROUP

MAPS- 92N/1 Chilko Mountain

The Goddard Group is bounded on the north by Boulanger and Farrow Creeks, on the east by Chilko Lake and Cyr Creek (Ramose Glacier is out of the guidebook area), on the west by the Southgate River, and on the south by the Bishop River. Goddard Glacier flows north and feeds both Boulanger Creek (directly to Pacific Ocean by Bute Inlet) and Farrow Creek. It is on the Coast Range watershed

Many of the summits in this area are named for ships and officers in the WW 1 naval battle off Coronel, Chile in 1914.

Access

The southern approach roads from Bute Inlet on the Southgate and Bishop Rivers are now overgrown with vegetation (2015).

From Chilko Lake (floatplane from the town of Campbell River on Vancouver Island, or boat from the head of Chilko Lake), parties have required a fairly full day to pack within 1.6 km of the head of Norrington (Chilko) Creek and more than a day (relays in 1953; but see the second paragraph below) to pack up Farrow Creek to camp (on the north side of Farrow Creek, 1953) near Goddard Glacier. Keep high on the south side of Farrow Creek near the mouth, then cross to go up the north side.

In 1964, camp was on the Farrow Creek side of the Boulanger Creek-Farrow Creek pass, on the south side of the creek. Base camp in 1974 was on the Boulanger Creek side of the Boulanger Creek-Farrow Creek pass.

The lake at the eastern toe of Goddard Glacier no longer exists. The entire contents drained in one episode down Farrow Creek and out into Chilko Lake in 1996. Trees were knocked over like matchsticks, which are impediments to travel (on skis in 1997). (CAJ 84(2001):122)

The BCMC climbing camp of 1992 came by boat on Chilko Lake. They made two caches by helicopter from Bluff Lake (see Good Hope Group).

Some Climbing and Exploration

1912- Malcolm Goddard, Kese. (CAJ 5(1913):32; BCM 1988:61 photos)
1953- Leon Blumer, Neal Carter, Tom Marston, Alan Melville, Elfrida Pigou, David & Josephine Young. (CAJ 37(1954):29 map; GUIDE)
1957- Denis Moore, Stan Paterson, Iain Smart. (CAJ 41(1958):22; GUIDE)
1964- Daniel Hale, Victor Heller, Michael Hubbard, Heather and Rolf Kellerhals, Ernest Pare, Norman Purssell, June Ryder, Jane Smith, Ann Wierum, Paul Wisnicki. (CAJ 48(1965):43, 130; GUIDE)

1974- BCMC climbing camp. Esther Kafer, Geoff Mumford and 14 others ! (CAJ 58(1975):99; BCM 53(1) p.1, 1975, BCM 53(2) p.1, 1975 photos)
1987- The Goddard Historical Expedition. (BCM 1988:55)
1992- Peter Celliers, Mark Force, Brian Gavin, Erich Hinze, David Hughes, Peter Katsaris, Peter and David Stange, Randy Stoltmann, Peter de Visser, BCMC climbing camp. (BCM 1994:67 photos)

FIVE BROTHERS PEAKS 2480m

Map 92N/1. A row of five towers, aligned NNE-SSW, above Chilko Lake between Norrington and Farrow Creeks, in the far northeastern part of the group. They are on a satellite ridge of Mount Farrow which descends steeply to the lakeside. Snow White is east of Mt. Farrow, and the Five Brothers are east-northeast of it.

SOUTHWESTERN BROTHER (highest)

1. South Face, Southwest Ridge. The highest (southwestern) summit was reached from Chilko Lake by climbing up to the north of the creek 2.4 km north of Norrington Creek. Climb steep rock on the south side of the final peak, swinging to the northeast near the top. Steep and exposed, Class 5.0. Glacier (II,5.0,s). DM, SP, July 21, 1957. (GUIDE)

On August 28, 1964, Dan Hale, Victor Heller, Ernest Pare, Norman Purssell, and Ann Wierum ascended the ridge from the mouth of Farrow Creek and climbed the first 3 pinnacles. Class 4. They picked a route that emerged from the bush at the highest possible spot. The second pinnacle was ascended by a narrow chimney. The third was climbed by the north ridge, steep but not difficult. (CAJ 48(1965):43; GUIDE)

THE SEVEN DWARFS 2540m

On the northwest edge of Farrow Glacier.

SNOW WHITE MOUNTAIN 2740m

South-southwest of the Five Brothers, and east of the head of Farrow Glacier. Map 92N/1.

Mount Farrow from the upper slopes of Good Hope Mtn., from NW. Monmouth Mountain (Tchaikazan Group) is in the left distance. Photo: Earle R. Whipple (1966).

MOUNT FARROW 2890m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. Located between Farrow and Norrington Creeks.

1. South Glacier, Southwest Ridge. From Norrington Creek (gained from Chilko Lake), ascend 300m to treeline (camp), then through junipers and to a small, steep glacier on the south face. Attain the glacier via one of several gullies (1987). Continue to a col in the southwest ridge and climb the ridge, exposed and narrow but with no real obstacle, to summit (Class 3). Rated Class 4 because of glacier. The southeast ridge may also be used. Glacier (II,4,s). July 16, 1957. (CAJ 41(1958):14; BCM 1988:63; 2007:193, 195 photos; BCM 1994:68 photo)

This climb was approached in 1974 by ascending Roof Glacier from Goddard Glacier and following a series of snowfields (glaciers).

2. Southeast Ridge. See Route 1. The FA group descended down the southeast ridge for a way, then left the ridge and descended to the south glacier.

ADMIRAL RIDGE 2550m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. Located south-southeast of basecamp (1953; head of Farrow Creek). (BCM 1994:68 photo)

1. Southwest Ridge. Go up beside an icefall on the east side of Goddard Glacier and reach a big snow bowl (glacier, north of Roof Gl.) at its head. A pleasant scramble goes to a ridge on the north side of this, whose left arm, curving around to the north and east, leads eventually to Mount Farrow. Two small summits were climbed in clouds.

Climbed on a reconnaissance of Mount Farrow by Leon Blumer and Elfrida Pigou on July 23, 1953.

Second ascent in 1974.

Chimney Pot Peak (left), Coronel Mountain and Wednesday Mtn.; Goddard Glacier. Photo: Geoff Mumford.

CHIMNEY POT PEAK (SCHOONER PEAK) 2640m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. Located about 3.2 km up Goddard Glacier on the east side. The appearance of this mountain is much more dignified than its name. It has three summits. (BCM 1994:68 photo)

1. Southeast Ridge. From camp near head of Farrow Creek, ascend Goddard Glacier and then east onto Roof Glacier (north and east of Chimney Pot Peak). Circle north of Chimney Pot to the col between Chimney Pot Peak and The Joker to the southeast. Climb the southeast ridge to the shoulder, then descend a buttress on the south face and traverse the south face to a gap. Bypass a gendarme, return to the ridge and continue to summit (Class 3; 3.5 hours from the col to the south summit in 1957). The rock is good, and it is far easier than it looks.

Glacier (III,4,s). LB, NC, JM, AM, EP, DY, July 24, 1953. (GUIDE; CAJ 37(1954):29)

The possible approach route from Goddard Glacier to the Chimney Pot - Coronel col was descended in 1974. One way is to descend down the southwest face. Another is to descend by way of the Joker. (PC: Geoff Mumford, marked map)

2. East Face, North Ridge, Traverse. Ascend up Roof Glacier (Route 1) from Goddard Glacier and then climb the east face and the deceptive north ridge, which has several false summits, a long climb.

To descend, they rappelled down a debris-filled gulley which led to the Chimney Pot – Coronel col to the south.

Glacier (III,4,s). John Bates, Betty Birell, Daniela Cmiralova, Adrienne and David Hughes, Geoff Mumford, Terry Preston, July 30, 1974.

The Joker (2500m, 8200 feet) lies just southeast of Chimney Pot Peak and may be climbed from the col which separates it from Chimney Pot Peak in a 10 minute scramble. (FA 1953 by Elfrida Pigou).

Both Chimney Pot and The Joker were reached from Norrington (Chilko) Creek in 1957 (from Chilko Lake). Follow moraines north of Coronel Glacier, and climb either to the ridge east of The Joker (traversed from Chimney Pot Peak in 1957) or up the steep but not difficult ridge of Chimney Pot Peak. July 12, 1957. (CAJ 41(1958):22; GUIDE)

A magnificent outcropping of rock thrust out of the **upper Goddard Glacier**, 'The Piglets', was ascended in a difficult climb by Adrienne Hughes, Esther Kafer, Ian Kay, Howard Rode and Mike Strudwick, August 1, 1974.

Chimney Pot Peak, West Face across Goddard Glacier.
Photo: Geoff Mumford.

CORONEL MOUNTAIN 2610m

One km south-southwest of Chimney Pot Peak. (BCM 1994:68 photo) There are three summits.

1. South Ridge. Dresden Mountain may be reached from a camp near the head of Norrington (Chilko) Creek by the buttress between Coronel and Wind Scoop Glaciers, or by the ridge east of Wind Scoop Glacier. (The south ridge could best be reached from Coronel Glacier if it were not mantled in snow; 1957 reference.) Traverse Dresden Mountain to reach the south ridge of Coronel Mountain. This is a steep but firm rock climb, Class 3. DM, SP, IS, July 13, 1957. (CAJ 41(1958):22; GUIDE)

2. Glacier, South Ridge (Mousetrap). Ascend the small, steep glacier between Wednesday and Dresden Mts., which flows north, starting from Goddard Glacier. Gain the south ridge and climb it (see Route 1).

Descent was by the south ridge (one rappel). Then go around the east side of Dresden on a shelf glacier to Wednesday Col.

Glacier (III,4,s). MF, BG, PK, July 1992. (BCM 1994:71)

This climb was probably first done by Adrienne and David Hughes, and Brian Nuttall on August 8, 1974.

DRESDEN MOUNTAIN (WHITE SAIL MOUNTAIN) 2640m

Southeast of upper Goddard Glacier, south of Coronel Mountain and southwest of Coronel Glacier. See Coronel Mountain.

1. East Ridge, South Ridge. From Chilko Lake, the summit of Dresden Mountain may be reached from a camp near the head of Norrington (Chilko) Creek by way of the buttress between Coronel Glacier (east of Coronel Mtn.) and Wind Scoop Glacier (the southern tributary of Coronel Gl.), or by the ridge east of Wind Scoop Glacier. Probably Class 3. Glacier. July 10, 1957. (See Coronel Mountain.)

Repeated in 1974, through a maze of crevasses, to the south side, from Goddard Glacier.

2. West Face. Approach climbing south on Goddard Glacier to Wednesday Col. The west face is a bit steep at first, but not technical. Glacier. (II,4,s). Peter and Silke Gumplinger, Frank Meutzner, Christian Unger, July 16, 2006. (BCM 2010:101)

WEDNESDAY MOUNTAIN 2491m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. Located on southeast rim of Goddard Glacier about 3.2 km east of Mount Cradock, and 0.8 km west of Dresden Mountain. (BCM 1994:69 photo)

1. East Face. Approach up Goddard Glacier. The east face is a bit loose but its backbone when reached is firm granite, a fairly easy rock route. Approach up Goddard Glacier from camp by Farrow Creek. Rated Class 4 because of glacier. Glacier (II,4,s). LB, AM, EP, DY, July 22, 1953.

Repeated in 1964, with 60m of very steep snow to the north ridge. In 1974, this route was on snow.

2. Southwest Slopes. Easy snow slopes. Descent from Route 1. (GUIDE). This route is probably from Wednesday Col; repeated in 1992.

SCHARNHORST MOUNTAIN 2588m

Located 1.7 km west-southwest of Dresden Mountain, on south rim of upper Goddard Glacier. (BCM 1994:69 photo)

1. North Ridge. The north ridge is a Class 4 knife edge of snow and rock. Glacier (III,4,s). Hamish Mutch, Claora Styron, August 1, 1974.

They then traversed towards Wednesday Mountain.

2. Northeast Flank, East Ridge. The descent route of Route 1.

3. Southwest Ridge. No details available. Glacier. Esther Kafer, BCMC party, August 1, 1974, the same day as Route 1.

CHILKO MOUNTAIN 2704m

Map 92N/1. It is southwest of the southern tip of Chilko Lake. Surveyed at 8872 feet. (CAJ 37(1954):29, map; BCM 2009:194 photo)

1. Northeast Arete. From the south end of Chilko Lake, ascend southwest through bush and ascend a Y-shaped glacier flowing northward from the peak. There is a schrund. ''Ascent from arete between glaciers on east'' (summit cairn record). Largely rotten rock, to the summit. Glacier. Malcolm Goddard and Kese, July 1912. (CAJ 5(1913):32; BCM 1988:61 photo)

The route followed by the 1987 party is unclear. They found the original brass ACC tube left by Goddard in 1912.

The 1992 party climbed the north ridge from a camp in the saddle one kilometer north of the summit, during their climbing camp trek.

2. Ascend beside Norrington Creek's first lateral branch on the south side of the main creek which provides an easy snow approach, and climb a subsidiary summit to the west of the objective by its north face, then traverse to main summit. Not difficult. There was a large cairn. July 7, 1957. (CAJ 41(1958):22; GUIDE)

3. Northeast Ridge. Rocky, the descent route of 1957, Route 2.

The summits below are in the western part of the group, west of Goddard and Cradock Glaciers.

MOUNT MARSTON 2730m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mtn. Mt. Marston is the most northerly of the high summits west of Goddard Glacier. (BCM 1994:68 photo). Surveyed.

1. Southeast Ridge. From camp near the head of Farrow Creek, ascend Goddard Glacier and climb up a boulder face and rocky ledges, gain a 200m snow couloir, to rock slabs on the left, and the southeast ridge (gendarmes, Class 3-4). Glacier (III,4,s). DH, EP, PW, August 23, l964.

2. East Ridge. The descent route of Route 1. The east ridge forms the skyline from base camp. Moderately difficult; the north snow slope of the east ridge was used to bypass some difficulties.

3. North Ridge. The long, steep north snow (ice?) ridge was ascended directly from near the Farrow-Boulanger pass camp by Hamish Mutch and Claora Styron on July 29, 1974. (PC: Geoff Mumford). The north ridge was also climbed in 1992 by PC, MF, PK, and RS, July 1992.

4. South Ridge, Traverse. Go to the col south of Marston. This was an easy snow route in 1974 (descending by the north ridge) but in 1992 the snow was gone, replaced with exposed, Class 5 rock. The 1992 party retreated. Glacier. John Bates, Betty Birell, Daniela Cmiralova, David Hughes, Geoff Mumford, Terry Preston, July 29, 1974 (same day as the north ridge. PC:GM marked map).

UNNAMED 2580m

Located 0.7 km southwest of Mount Marston. Altitude 8450 feet.

1. Southeast Gully, Traverse. Climb the narrow southeast snow gully, and the loose rock ridge above. Glacier (III,4,s). Hamish Mutch, Claora Styron, July 31, 1974.

2. North Side. The descent route of Route 1. Descend down ice, rock and snow gullies and a waterfall.

Otranto Mountain, northeast side, northwest ridge on the right.
Photo: Geoff Mumford.

UNNAMED (GNEISENAU) 2700m

This unnamed peak (8850 feet) is 1.2 km east of Otranto Mountain, and 1.2 km west-southwest of Unnamed 2580, at grid 150-584.

1 .West Ridge. Climb via the Otranto-Un. 2700m ridge (W ridge, Class 3-4), after climbing Leipzig Mountain. Glacier. Hamish Mutch, Jean Logie, Murray Maitland, Brian Nuttal, Claora Styron. August 2, 1974.

2. South Snow Gully. Climb the left side of the south gully and the open scree gully above. Glacier. (II,4,s). Peter and Silke Gumplinger, July 17, 2006. (BCM 2010:103; three photos p. 100 and 102 marked route)

OTRANTO MOUNTAIN 2715m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. West-southwest of Mount Marston, on the extreme northwest corner on the northwest lobe of Goddard Glacier. In 1964, Leipzig and Otranto were climbed on the same day.

1. Southwest Ridge. From the Goddard Glacier, Otranto Mountain was reached over steep and sometimes loose Class 3 rock on its southwest ridge. Glacier (III,4,s). VH, HK, RK, NP, JS, August 24, 1964. (CAJ 48(1965):163 error)

2. Northwest Ridge, Traverse. **The northwest ridge was the best rock climb of the 1974 camp,** enjoyable Class 4. It was reached by ascending and crossing Otranto Glacier from base camp. Glacier (III,4,s,*). John Bates, Betty Birell, Daniela Cmiralova, David Hughes, Geoff Mumford, Terry Preston, August 6, 1974. (PC:GM marked map)

LEIPZIG MOUNTAIN 2715m

One half km south-southwest of Otranto Mountain, on the northwest lobe of Goddard Glacier, and 0.9 km northwest of Canopus Mountain.

1. Southeast Slopes, East Ridge. Leipzig Mountain was climbed directly from the southeast from Goddard Glacier, gaining the steep east ridge. Glacier (III,4,s). VH, HK, RK, NP, JS, August 24, 1964.

On Otranto Mountain, looking south to Mount Cradock. Geoff Mumford is enjoying the view. The northwest glacier (Canopus Glacier) of Mount Cradock is in full view.

CANOPUS MOUNTAIN 2735m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. Located 0.9 km southeast of Leipzig Mountain, above the head of Goddard Glacier at 141-575.

1. West Ridge. The west ridge is Class 3-4. Approach up Goddard Glacier, go through the Canopus – Cradock col and reach the west ridge from the glacier west of the south ridge (Canopus Gl.). Glacier (III,4,s). John Bates, Betty Birell, Daniela Cmiralova, David Hughes, Geoff Mumford, August 5, 1974. (PC:GM marked map)

They returned the same way.

2. Southwest Face. The southwest face was bare in summer. Glacier. Klaus Haring, Jorn Jenson, Stanley, Robin Tivy, Sept. 3, 1983. (PC:KH)

3. South Ridge. Climb the south ridge from the col with Mount Cradock. Glacier. MF, BG, PK, RS, July 1992.

MOUNT CRADOCK (ENDLESS MOUNTAIN) 2820m

Located at the head of Goddard Glacier, south of Canopus Mountain. It has a good view into the Southgate valley.

EAST SUMMIT (highest)

1. North Ridge. From camp at head of Farrow Creek, ascend Goddard Glacier, swinging west to the north ridge (the col with Canopus). This is an easy rock scramble. Rated 4 because of glacier. Glacier (III,4,s). July 27, 1953. (GUIDE). The details of this climb are not recorded in CAJ 1954.

2. East Face. The east face (glacier, cornice turned without difficulty) was climbed entirely on snow, somewhat crevassed in places. Glacier (III,4,s). MH, HK, RK, NP, JR, AW, late August, 1964.

3. Northwest Glacier. Approach up Goddard Glacier, go through the Canopus – Cradock col and reach Canopus Glacier. The northwest glacier is easy but there are crevasses. Glacier (III,4,s). John Bates, Betty Birell, Daniela Cmiralova, David Hughes, Geoff Mumford, August 5, 1974, the same day as for Canopus Mountain. (PC:GM marked map). This was the second ascent of the route, the first having been done the week before by other members of the camp.

WEST SUMMIT

1. East Ridge. The west summit was climbed over steep snow and rock via the ridge connecting with main summit. More difficult than the east summit. Glacier. MH, HK, RK, NP, JR, AW, 1964. (GUIDE)

UNNAMED 2273m

Southeast of Dresden Mountain, at the head of Norrington Creek. Surveyed at 7458 feet, and climbed by the Topographical Survey.

UNNAMED (KWIS PEAK) 2235m

Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain. South-southeast of Un. 2273m above the head of Durham Creek. Surveyed at 7334 feet, and climbed by the Topographical Survey, date and route unknown. Grid 193-536.

Easily traversed from north to south. FRA by Paul Adam, Pamela Dan, Cecil and Gary Edmonds, David Joseph, Edwina Pascal, Victoria Sheep and Morgan Wells. May 28, 1986. (PC:PA)

This was part of a traverse from the Goddard area to Mount Meager.

UNNAMED 2247m

South of Mount Cradock above the Bishop River. Surveyed at 7372 feet, and climbed by the Topographical Survey.

RALEIGH GROUP

MAPS- 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976), 92K/15 Southgate River, 92K/10 Orford River, 92K/9 Mount Argyll, 92K/7 Toba Inlet

"- - - for this is the Coast Range, and before a summit can be attempted, one must first attain the bottom." Alan Melville

The Mount Gilbert map (2009) is very unreliable; contours on glaciers cannot be followed and ridges are marked incorrectly. Do not buy. Buy the old map (1976) which does not have some modern data. Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll (2009) is also a very poor job. **CAJ 52(1969):30 has marked routes on a map for much of the area N and S of the Three Chieftains.**

Bute Inlet, Southgate River, and the Bishop River delimit this group on the west and north. The narrow northeast tongue of the Compton Icefield (into Bishop River), the uppermost Toba Glacier, and Montrose Glacier and Creek are on the east, and also lower Filer Creek (to Toba River) on the east. In the south, the limit is the Toba River and Toba Inlet. The Orford River area lies in the southwest (draining to Bute Inlet).

Access

Although it is close to Vancouver, this one of the more difficult of the groups to reach. It is a very long trip by helicopter from Bluff Lake.

This area has been reached in a two day difficult backpack from Icewall Lake (floatplane from the town of Campbell River on Vancouver Island is convenient). Icewall Lake may not be ice-free. Climb east from the lake up a 300m wall of rock and bush (the Headwall, tricky on ascent or descent with packs). Continue northeast through a col (map 92K/16, 045-234) and drop down to Filer Glacier which is followed north. Pass around the west side of Mount Gilbert (glacier) to camp on its north side. **(See Potlatch Peak, below.)**

To reach the Three Chieftains, The Squaw and Mt. Filer, use the same pass as above.

Bushwhacking up the south side of Raleigh Creek, and the north side (dense growth) of Raleigh Glacier, there is also a campsite on the highest available moraine just above the icefall (1966) near Windy Gap (see Mt. Raleigh). One can then follow the 1952 route toward Mount Gilbert (route error near Mt. Gilbert), across the heads of the upper basins of the two arms of Raleigh Glacier, and to Mount Gilbert and Falcon Mountain. In 1952 there was a camp on the north side of the lower tongue of the northern of the two arms of Raleigh Glacier.

In 1954 (access by helicopter), the exit route was by descending Raleigh Creek (slide alder), crossing it and then crossing Icewall Creek, the latter being a dangerous ordeal.

The road on the Bishop River is now completely overgrown with vegetation. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth, 2015). Raleigh Creek has been used as an approach, and the north side is advised (an old route). Camp on the moraine north of Raleigh Glacier.

There is a road up the north side of Toba River (1985) with a 3 km spur up Klite River. The road crosses at Little Toba River to go 10 km up Little Toba River and up the south side of the Toba River to Filer Creek. There is a long road up Tahumming River (1970).

A road on Brem River (north shore Toba Inlet) goes almost to Larson Creek, and there is a spur up Hillis Creek a short way. Eleven km of ancient rail grade extend up Orford River (1965).

The roads above are certainly overgrown with trees and bush.

In July 1983, a party flew to the mouth of the Orford River on Bute Inlet and backpacked (airdrop also) up the north fork of Orford River (difficult, slow; CAJ 67(1984):52), reaching Tahumming and Filer Glaciers, Mount Gilbert and other summits. The traverse ended on the Toba River.

In July 1984, Bruce Fairley and party flew in by ski plane to Mount Gilbert and backpacked out to Meager Creek in the Lillooet Icefield area, climbing as they went, a distance of 90 kilometers.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1925- Athol Agur, Thomas H. Ingram, Don and Phyllis Munday. (CAJ 16(1926-1927):96; BCM 3(8) p.4, 1925)

1939- Frank Dawe, Roger Prentice, 1939. (CAJ 27(1939):27; GUIDE)

1952- Neal Carter, Ian Kay, Tom Marston, Alan Melville, Elfrida Pigou, Fred Rogers, David Young. (CAJ 36(1953):105 photos)

1954- Leon Blumer, Neal Carter, Alan Melville, Elfrida Pigou, Patrick Sherman, David and Josephine Young. (CAJ 38(1955):12, photos)

1959- Werner Himmelsbach, Ralph Hutchinson, John Owen, Jim Woodfield. (CAJ 43(1960):35; GUIDE; BCM 35(1) p.2, 1960; 35(2) p.3, 1960; AAJ 1960:133; AE Jan., Feb. 1960)

1966- David Boyd, Gordon Fish, Geoffrey Suddaby. (CAJ 50(1967):23)

1968- Chris Eubank, Wm. Eubank, Harry Hibler, Dallas Kloke, Jim Petroske. (CAJ 52(1969):29 photos, map; AAJ 1969:415)

1969- Jerry Calbaum, Nick Dodge, Jim Petroske, Frank Slater. (CAJ 53(1970):47 photos; AAJ 1970:143)

1971, 1972- Tony Ellis, Arnold Shives, Glenn and Robert Woodsworth, BCMC. (PC:GW)

1978- Chris Barner and party. (PC: Chris Barner)

1983- John Baldwin, Robert Driscoll, Bruce Fairley, Jean Heineman. (CAJ 67(1984):52 photos, map; AAJ 2003:263 photo)

1984- Robert Driscoll, Bruce Fairley, John Manuel, Doug Fox. (CAJ 68(1985):33 photo)

1985- Paul Bernsten, Scott Flavelle, David Fulton, Bruce Kay.
(CAJ 69(1986):76). Also BCM 2009:142-143 photos of area.
1986- John Baldwin and John Clarke. (CAJ 70(1987):41; BCM 2002:104)
2002- Chris Cartwright, Simon Richardson. (CAJ 86(2003):111)

Regional Traverses

Bute Inlet (Orford River) to Toba River, 1983. CAJ 67(1984):52 map)
Raleigh Group (ski plane) to Lillooet Icefield, 90 km. CAJ 68(1985):21)
Orford River Horseshoe. John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984.
(CAJ 68(1985):22 map, photos).
Tahumming Traverse (Horseshoe). John Baldwin and John Clarke,
1986. (CAJ 70(1987):41; BCM 2002:104)

MOUNT ORPHEUS 2760m

Mount Orpheus is located northeast of Mt. Raleigh, at 131-433, map 92K/16 (1976). Descend Styx Glacier (difficult upper icefall) to the low Raleigh-Orpheus col and climb the south ridge, a long, long day. Not difficult. AS, GW, July 12, 1971. (PC:GW)

MOUNT EURYDICE 2500m

Mount Eurydice is the southern of three peaks on a N - S ridge, at 156-405, five km directly east of Mount Raleigh, east of Styx Glacier. Ascend the south ridge (Class 3, loose rock), traverse down the north ridge and use the east side of Eurydice to return south. TE, GW, August 13, 1971. (PC:GW)

CHARON PEAK 2750m

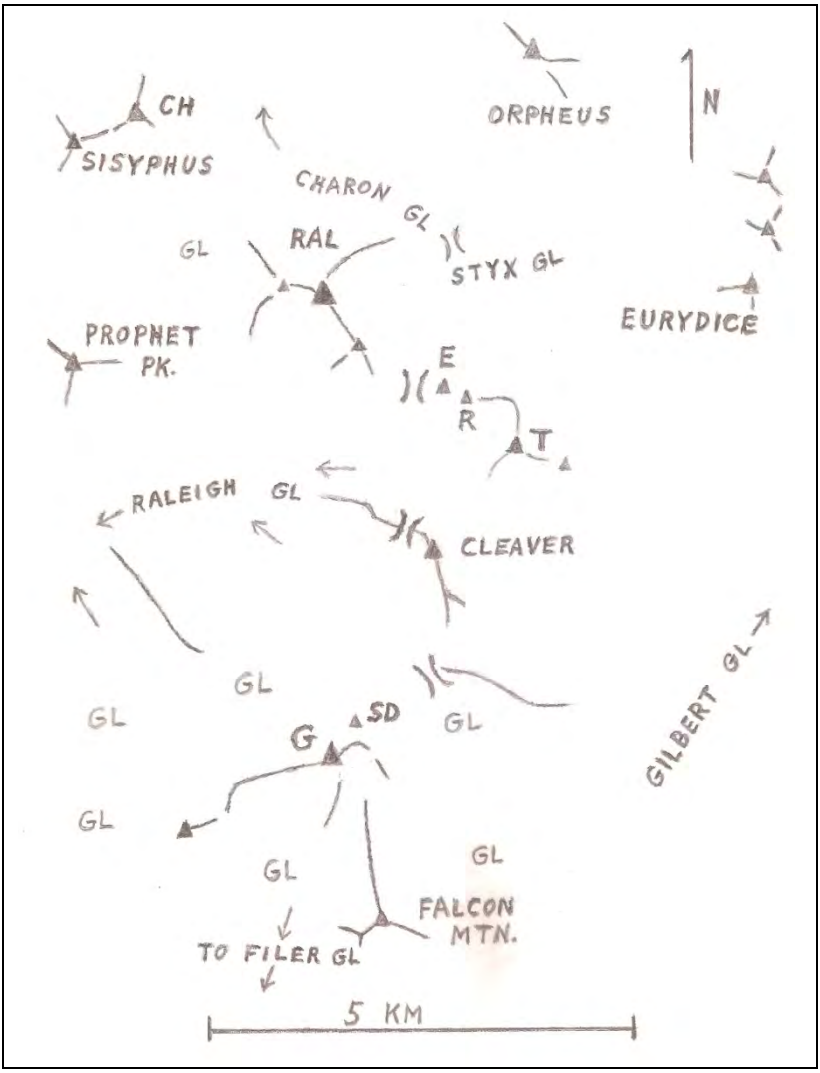
Charon Peak is at the end of the long northwest ridge of Mount Raleigh at 085-426. The steep north ridge is Class 3-4 (loose rock, but much has fallen off, not bad). GW, July 23, 1972. (PC:GW)

MOUNT SISYPHUS 2765m

Mt. Sisyphus is located 0.9 km southwest of Charon Peak at 077-423. A black, rotten summit. AS, GW, July 20, 1971. (PC:GW)

These four peaks were all climbed by Tony Ellis, Arnold Shives, Glenn and Robert Woodsworth, in 1971 and 1972, while Glenn was doing the field work for his thesis in geology.

They also ascended Resurrection Peak and Mount Ecclesiastes in 1971 and 1972. (PC:GW) .



The northern Raleigh Group. RAL is Mt. Raleigh, G is Mt. Gilbert, Ch is Charon Peak, E is Mt. Ecclesiastes, R is Resurrection Peak, SD is the Snow Dome and T is Transfiguration Peak.

The high pass to Styx Glacier is officially named Windy Gap. The symbol) (means a pass.

Mount Gilbert (just right of center, distance) and Mount Raleigh (to the right, closer) from Mount Marston, in the Goddard Group. The canyon of the Bishop River lies below Mount Raleigh. The Compton Neve' is at the left.

Photo: Geoffrey Mumford (1974).

MOUNT RALEIGH 3132m

Surveyed at 10,276 feet. Mounts Raleigh and Gilbert are the highest summits in the region between Southgate-Bishop and Toba watersheds. Located between Charon Glacier (north) and Raleigh Glacier (south). This is a difficult summit; there were three failures to climb it in 1954. (BCM 2009:142, marked Route 1 photo). The north side of Mount Raleigh is enormous and is made of loose schist.

NORTH SUMMIT (highest)

1. East Glacier, lower Northeast Ridge, East Glacier, Southeast Ridge. From the head of Raleigh Glacier, go through the Raleigh-Cleaver col (Windy Gap). In 1959, a long crevasse forced a traverse (far right) on Styx Glacier, an ugly spot with avalanche blocks, to gain the steep, lower northeast ridge at circa 2590m (8500 feet). The first 120m up the northeast ridge on the north side of the glacier took more than three hours to gain the upper part of the glacier.

The FA group reached the top of the rock rib (lower northeast ridge, above) at 9:30 A.M. in the morning, and because of the heat of the day and the avalanche danger they were forced to bivouac during the rest of the day, and night, before making the traverse back left above the long crevasse to gain the southeast ridge.

At about 2740m (9000 feet) traverse back to the far left (BCM 2009:142 marked photo) across the east face under the upper bergschrund until able to cross, then climb directly to the main ridge between the north and south summits. Follow the ridge to the north (higher) summit. There is rotten rock above the upper bergschrund, and a band of steep rotten rock high up.

With good weather, climbing after 10 A.M. on the steep snow slopes can be very dangerous. **Not recommended. Most of the rock is good.**

Ice, Glacier (V,5.5,s). July 31-August 1, 1959. The difficulty is a guess.

On the descent, they rappelled the upper bergschrund at the ice piton. The rock above the bergschrund was so rotten that an ice piton (a spike) had to be used for a belay. The 1959 party was in no shape to make the long double traverse across exposed and unstable snow slopes to return by the original way, so they headed directly for Windy Gap (falling rocks). There was a bridge over the lower bergschrund.

Variation: Sometimes the long crevasse is bridged and climbable. In 1971, Arnold Shives and Glenn Woodsworth took advantage of this. They descended the northeast ridge, a terrifying experience. There was no protection. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

Variation: Direct East Face. From a bivouac in a windy notch (probably Windy Gap), the two climbers went into the east basin (a rubble field blasted by avalanche blocks which sweep 760m to the Styx Glacier below). Take a line along the last rock buttress to the north on the face overlooking the basin, which begins with a few pitches of 60 degree ice and slackens off to easier snow.

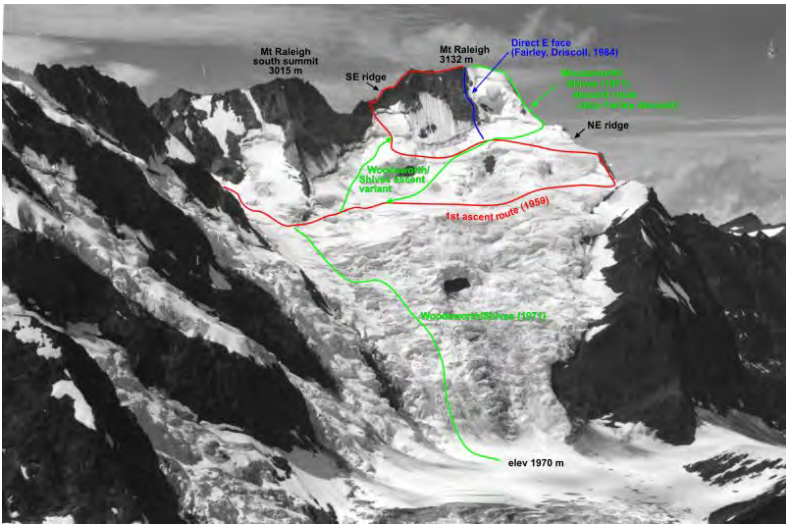
Descent was by Route 1, which involves climbing down some steep ice and jumping a large schrund. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). RD, BF, July 1984.

2. Southwest Buttress. The southwest buttress is the attractive, rounded buttress that starts in the middle of the southwest face and goes directly to the summit. There are thirteen pitches, Class 5, 600m, using nuts and wires to 7.6 cm (3 inches), mostly on good granite with some scrambling.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.9,s). Paul Bernsten, Bruce Kay, August 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):76; PC:BK via Glenn Woodsworth)

They descended to near the gap between the main summit and the south summit, and then made six rappels down an ice gully on the east face which put them on the easy east glacier.

The southwest buttress appears to be the route of choice for Mount Raleigh.



Mount Raleigh from the east. The northeast ridge is the upper right skyline. The traverse of Route 1 below the long crevasse, going right, is on the glacial shelf above the icefall. Route 1 then climbs a little of the lower northeast ridge, and then left across the upper glacier to the southeast ridge, going over the upper bergschrund.

The route down through the icefall of Styx Glacier is marked.

The buttresses below Mount Ecclesiastes, at the left, hide Windy Gap.

The south summit is just left of center. Photo: Glenn Woodsworth.

Mount Raleigh, Route 2, southwest buttress. Climb the rounded buttress below the summit, from the glacier.
Photo: Glenn Woodsworth.

SOUTH SUMMIT 3030m

1. Southeast Ridge. Altitude 9950 feet and grid 110-398. The south summit was reached in 1954 by climbing steep snow from Windy Gap to the top of Raleigh's southeast ridge. Bad weather prevented further travel. Ice, Glacier (III,s). Alan Melville, Neal Carter, August 16, 1954. (CAJ 38(1955):12; GUIDE)

Climbed again on July 8, 1966, by what route?

WEST SUMMIT (MUSH PEAK) 3053m

Surveyed at 10,015 feet.

1. West Ridge. From Raleigh Glacier, follow the moraine to the foot of Raleigh, go up a gully and across wide snowfields to a band of cliffs cleft by an icy chimney crowned with an overhang. Gain the ridge, climb Raleigh's gendarmed west ridge (the ridge merges into a steep snow face) and go along the north side to the west summit. The rock on the west ridge is good granite, but the holds often slant the wrong way. There is a huge bergschrund, a near-vertical pitch of snow, then the top.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). LB, EP, PS, Aug. 12, 1954. (CAJ 38(1955):12, photos)

Difficulties, cornices and bad weather prevented a continuation to the main summit on August 15. Some of the rock is so rotten that one can crumble the holds with the hand (at a rappel, fixed rope for return, A0). There is some good rock beyond.

PROPHET PEAK 2770m

Located north of the snout of Raleigh Glacier. Grid 076-396. The south summit is higher and the massif is made of granite. The 1954 party was stopped almost at the top by lack of pitons. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

1. West-Southwest Buttress. Arnold Shives and Glenn Woodsworth climbed both summits and found no cairns. July 31, 1971. (PC:GW)

2. The descent was by scrambling down the west side of the north summit to camp.

The 2700m summit between this peak and Mount Raleigh has been attempted by the east ridge without success (1965). The 8115 foot (2473m; 047-402) summit west of Prophet Peak is very easy by the southeast ridge, except for a Class 3 notch near the summit. The 1972 group found a cairn on the top. (PC: Glenn Woodsworth)

MOUNT ECCLESIASTES 2914m

Northwest of Resurrection Peak, surveyed at 9560 feet. Grid 120-394, two km southeast of Mount Raleigh.

In this area, the dark rock is generally sound and well-provided with holds. The light rock is shattered and eroded into gullies or slabby slopes strewn with debris.

1. West to East Traverse. From the Raleigh Col (Windy Gap), this ridge (right, or east, of the pass) leaps up in a steep group of pinnacles, which one can omit by going to the right, up gullies and ribs. Then there is Class 3-4 climbing on the airy crest with one excursion across a rubbly slope on the right and up a little chimney back to the ridge.

The climbing becomes harder and more exposed. A pinnacle is turned on the left with Styx Glacier 900m below this black, wet cliff (snow, with a toe ledge and underholds).

Use a convenient ledge of the left side of the ridge to easier ground underneath the big overhang seen from the bottom of the peak. Climb the overhang by a crack (steep, 30m) just left of the crest of the ridge. A 50m rope is best, measured from the gap below.

There are many ups and downs. The summit is the only place that is more than one to two meters wide.

The descent route is interesting and very narrow (30m, Class 4), to the gap with Resurrection Peak. No pitons were used.

Glacier (IV,5.0,s,*). By Geoffrey Suddaby and one other of the party of July 7, 1966. The difficulty is a guess. A 50 meter rope is recommended.

2. South Gully. The descent route of Route 1, below the Ecclesiastes-Resurrection col. The descent to Raleigh Glacier is easy.

RESURRECTION PEAK 2900m

Resurrection Peak (SE) and Mount Ecclesiastes (NW) rise to the right (east) of Windy Gap (pass to east face of Raleigh). Resurrection Peak is 0.3 km southeast of Mount Ecclesiastes (which see). Surveyed at 9595 feet.

1. Southwest Ridge. Start from upper Raleigh Glacier. The southwest ridge is mostly Class 2-3, with one pitch of Class 4 near the top, climbed on small, loose flakes. Glacier (II,4,s). July 4, 1966.

2. Gully. The descent route of Route 1, just beside the route of ascent. Unpleasant avalanching snow and shale with an overhang below (rejoin ascent route).

TRANSFIGURATION PEAK 2900m

Located 0.9 km southeast of Resurrection Peak. Surveyed at 9515 feet. Grid 128-387. Mt. Ecclesiastes, Resurrection Peak and Transfiguration Peak are all northwest of Gilbert Glacier and southeast of Mt. Raleigh.

1. Northeast Icefall, East Ridge. From lower Styx Glacier, climb to the east col (crevassed). Up east ridge (at times on N face; Class 4 rock). Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Arnold Shives, G. Woodsworth, July 7, 1971. (PC:GW)

Descent by the south ridge, until able to escape by snow gullies of the west face.

2. South Ridge, West Face. See Route 1, descent.

3. North Ridge. Very short, Class 3 rock. Glacier. Tony Ellis, Glenn Woodsworth, August 9, 1971. (PC:GW)

MOUNT BROCKENSPECTRE (THE CLEAVER) 2910m

A rock ridge located between the two branches of Raleigh Glacier (south of Mount Raleigh) which flow west to Raleigh Creek. The Cleaver runs roughly west from the Raleigh-Gilbert ridge, and bisects the glacier. See map, CAJ 36(1953):105.

On the 2009 map, the east summit is officially named Mount Brockenspectre.

EAST SUMMIT 2910m

Altitude 9550 feet. Grid 118-375. The southeast end of the east summit is surveyed at 9310 feet, and climbed by surveyors.

1. Northwest Ridge. Climbed on return from Mt. Gilbert, Rt. 1 (which see). The FA party used the north side of the northwest ridge to gain the higher east summit from the col between the peaks. This col is reached from either branch of the Raleigh Glacier. Snow gullies and loose boulders provide difficulty. LB, EP, PS, Aug. 13, 1954. (CAJ 38(1955):5)

2. Southeast Buttress (Leave it to Cleaver). Blank rock forced a start on the east face of the southeast buttress. Difficult climbing including a long 5.10 hand crack. The fifth pitch was the hardest. Eight pitches, 200m. Ice, Glacier (III,5.10,s). SF, DF, 1985. They descended on rappel.

WEST SUMMIT, **CLEAVER PEAK** 2760m

Height 9050 feet. A double summit; the eastern is higher. Climb the northern gully between the two, then the east ridge of the lower (west) summit. Glacier. Class 4. Tony Ellis, Glenn Woodsworth, 1971. (PC:GW)

The higher summit is a walk-up from the east. (PC:GW)

Mount Gilbert, North Face. Compare with CAJ 36(1953):113.
Photo: Leon Blumer (1954).

SNOW DOME 3060m

North of the northeast summit of Mount Gilbert, at grid 109-355. Altitude 10,050 feet. FA by the party of 1952, an exploration party in difficult country. See Mount Gilbert, central summit, Route 1. (CAJ 36(1953):105-114 photo of Gilbert ridge).

'Sullivan' (2880m, 9450 feet) appears to be at grid 104-363, north-northwest of The Snow Dome (9000 feet, built cairn). Glacier. July 29, 1959. (CAJ 43(1960):38)

MOUNT GILBERT 3124m

Located south of the head of Raleigh Glacier, and the central summit is 5 km south of Mt. Raleigh, surrounded by glaciers, and composed of superb granite. Surveyed at 10,249 feet. The northeast and southwest summits are surveyed at 10,165 feet and 8811 feet.

Mount Gilbert, although it is hard to reach, is the closest 10,000 foot (3048m) peak in the Coast Range to Vancouver. It is composed of superb granite. Also see Falcon Mountain.

The map does not accurately depict the summit structures of Mount Gilbert. There is **much** rock (CAJ 36(1953):113 two photos; 38(1955):17 photo; 68(1985):34 photo). Compare CAJ 1953 with Blumer's photo above. Note especially CAJ 1985, upper right part of photo.

NORTHEAST SUMMIT 3098m

Located 0.6 km northeast of the central summit. A row of gendarmes connects the central and northeast summits. (CAJ 68(1985):21 photo)

1. East Ridge. The north (northeast) summit by the east ridge is a fine alpine ridge with the difficulties concentrated in the first four pitches. Superb rock, Class 5.8 to 5.9. Three hundred meters, nuts only, wires to 7.6 cm (3 inches). Ice, Glacier. Paul Bernsten, Bruce Kay, August 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):76)

Sir Newt of Gilbert is the **east-facing** spire halfway along the jagged ridge between the two higher summits. The route is four pitches on excellent chicken heads and cracks (left of the obvious weakness). Wires to 7.6 cm (3 inches), 200m. Ice, Glacier (II,5.9,s). Scott Flavelle, David Fulton, August 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):76)

To descend, rappel and climb down the weakness.

CENTRAL SUMMIT 3124m

1. East Face. The snowfield north of Mount Gilbert may be reached from the Filer Glacier by circling to the west of Gilbert, or from a camp on Raleigh Glacier by following the northern moraine and ice to near the divide and then crossing **south between the two peaks** of The Cleaver. See Access or Falcon Mountain.

From this snowfield a major snow dome blocks the view of objective. The 1952 party came from Raleigh Glacier, across The Cleaver, and went about 1.6 km to a pass (to Gilbert Glacier, Compton Icefield). They kept right, high, and came to the top of a rock wall, at the bottom of which a reasonable snow slope led directly to the summit, but was unreachable. They reached a lower snow dome, and then the higher one, **an error**. The way was blocked by a row of formidable gendarmes.

Drop down to the east from the pass (left, toward Compton Icefield) and traverse under the snow dome to climb Gilbert's eastern snow face beyond. Bear toward a snow ridge at foot of summit rocks. A few more crevasses, and one is at the foot of the last snow wall, which is steep.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Leon Blumer, Neal Carter, Alan Melville, Elfrida Pigou, Patrick Sherman, David and Josephine Young, August 13, 1954.

A pinnacle just southeast of the summit is Class 4. (GUIDE)

2. Northwest Shelf. This party ascended from Raleigh Glacier to the west of the peak, and climbed the 'West Bench' Glacier, crossing the west face of the peak from the north and ascending snow and ice to the main (central) summit. (i.e., go from the basin west of the summit, and climb the northwest slopes on steep snow, bergschrunds, to a snow ridge. Easy summit slopes.) This is the descent route all parties have used who climb Mount Gilbert from the west.

Ice, Glacier. John Baldwin, Robert Driscoll, Bruce Fairley, Jean Heineman. Aug. 4, 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):52 photos, map; AAJ 2003:263 photo; PC:BF)

3. East Ridge. The east ridge is a fine alpine ridge with difficulties concentrated in the first four pitches. Superb rock, Class 5.8 to 5.9, 300m, nuts only, wires to 3 inches. PB, BK, 1985.

4. Southwest Ridge (The Friendly Giant). The southwest ridge is just west of the west pillar, and is almost two kilometers long. It is gained from the col northeast of the southwest summit (8811 feet, surveyed).

From the glacier, climb the northwest side to the col in the southwest ridge (difficult, some loose rock).

The party reached the big notch that divides the climb in half late in the afternoon (Class 4, about 17 pitches up). Bivouac. (There is a good bivouac site above the notch.) Rappel to the notch, and go around a corner, and then three good pitches, the last capped by an overhanging slot (Class 5.8, more difficult for the person carrying the pack and provisions) with a slanting hold up on the left.

The climbing here was easier than expected. There are several low angle pitches, and then some overhanging blocks.

The ridge takes a twist; lead down across a ledge and up some dirt and gravel to a stance. Then Pitch 29 off the belay is a tricky series of steep holds (5.9), and span a gap. Return to the ridge.

There is a good ledge, but, higher is a virtual roadway connecting the tower to the south face. Climb down a little to get into position to gain the ledges. Going across a thin traverse, and up steep cracks gets one there. Bivouac again.

An easy gully leads out of the ledges to a finish on steep snow. When off the rock, there are three pitches to the top, with snow over ice (bring crampons). About thirty-seven pitches in all.

Ice, Glacier (VI,5.10,s,**). Wm. Durtler, Bruce Fairley, Ken Legg, July 1989. (CAJ 73(1990):58 photo; AAJ 2003:263 photo; PC:BF)

5. West Pillar. This route is on perfect granite, but there is a section of huge stacked flakes. (700m in all).

The west pillar is guarded by a large bergschrund system. Access is under a hanging serac and ice couloir (rock and ice falls). The route is justified by the Little Tower, a steep rocky crest that cuts into the left side of the serac and shields some of the approach route. From a little way up the crest of the Little Tower, it looked possible to cross the couloir to reach the West Pillar.

The roofs at the base of the west pillar are breached on their right side by The Beak, a prominent prow with a corner running up its left side. The only weakness in the center of the pillar is the Great Flake, a hanging, left-facing flake that leads to the exit chimneys.

Cross the bergschrund and go 3 pitches up the Little Tower, then go left across the couloir, and a delicate section of slabs at the base of the pillar. Climb up past The Beak and a crucial link to the hanging flake system (a long spectacular lead above a huge roof, starting along a perfect diagonal crack, and a series of knobs and little dikes leftward).

Now one is below the inverted staircase of the Great Flake. Its edge is broken into a series of huge stacked flakes (do not pull or press down on anything too vigorously, poorer protection). This leads to more solid rock, increasing in difficulty. Above, make a difficult lead up and left on tiny hidden flakes to reach a point (easier) below the exit chimneys.

Then a bivouac. Climb the rest of the chimneys to the top of the pillar.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.10-,s,*). Chris Cartwright, Simon Richardson, August 10-11, 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):111 photos; AAJ 2003:263 marked route photo)

SOUTHWEST SUMMIT (THE CLAW ?) 2686m

Surveyed at 8811 feet. The Claw is quoted to be 8900 feet high, west of Mount Gilbert.

1. Southwest Ridge, Traverse. Easy at first, the southwest ridge is an intricate and spectacular corniced ridge that leads over multiple summits. Descend to the notch in the long southwest ridge of the central summit of Mount Gilbert. The summit is three-pronged. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Chris Cartwright, Simon Richardson, August 7, 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):111 photos)

UNNAMED 2748m

Located just southwest of Mount Gilbert and surveyed at 9017 feet. Grid 067-328 on map 92K/16 (1976). Climbed from the south (?), no details available. Glacier. JB, JH, July 31, 1983. RD, BF, August 5, 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):52 photos, map)

UNNAMED 2680m

This is a sharp spire just north of (upper) Tavistock Glacier and southwest of Mount Gilbert. Quoted as 8800 feet in CAJ, and reads the same on map 92K/16 (1976). It is 1.8 km directly west of Un. 2748m (9017 feet). Grid 050-328.

1. South Face. The south face route was by a V in the face which was nine pitches of enjoyable climbing to Class 5.7. Surmount a difficult boulder problem at the final summit block and a short, airy, traverse a-cheval. A cairn was built.

Rappel down the east side to a sharp notch. Glacier (III,5.7,s,*). JB, JH, August 5, 1983.

UNNAMED (NUNATAK, HALF DOME)

Down the glacier from the 1984 camp below the walls of Gilbert. This nunatak reminded the party of Half Dome. Class 3 to 4. JM, DF, July 1984.

This peak is located between Mount Filer and Tavistock (Kwakiutl). (CAJ 68(1985):33 photo)

FALCON MOUNTAIN 2803m

Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). Located south-southeast of Mount Gilbert. It has a second summit. Surveyed at 9197 feet.

1. Northwest Ridge. On July 2, the 1966 party, from the north side of Raleigh Glacier, from a camp on the highest available moraine just above the icefall, climbed Mount Gilbert (July 3), proceeding probably by the 1952 route going between the two peaks of The Cleaver, thus passing the upper basins of the two arms of Raleigh Glacier, and then southeast, avoiding the 1952 error. Consult Access or Mount Gilbert.

To climb Falcon Mountain, use the same approach, go south, east of Gilbert, across Gilbert Glacier and climb the northwest ridge.

Bear left off the crest of the ridge into a little embayment, climb a short wall (athletic) and follow a snow gully. From the gully, branch out onto the northwest ridge. Follow the ridge to an airy and capacious stance overlooking Filer Glacier. Traverse left above another snow gully to another large stance. A steep slab and a short knife-edge ridge go to the top. Only the last 30m is more difficult than Class 3.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). David Boyd, Gordon Fish, Geoffrey Suddaby, July 5, 1966. (CAJ 50(1967):23 photo)

Then they climbed the twin summit to the west, not knowing which was higher and descended the long south ridge (which see).

2. South Ridge. Consult Route 1. The descent of the south ridge is long and interesting, easier than the northwest ridge, but time-consuming. Gain the snowfields (glacier) and traverse around the east side of the mountain back to camp, a 15 hour day.

3. Southwest Ridge. The southwest ridge has Class 4 climbing on very nice rock. Descent was by a sitz glissade down a wet snow avalanche track which took them down to the head of the Compton Icefield to camp. Glacier. August 7, 1983.

4. Northwest Face. To approach the northwest face, drop down from the north (NW) ridge. The climb is a nice little ice face and ice gully, 50 degrees, 350m. Ice, Glacier (III,s). SF, DF, 1985.

5. East Face, South Face. Climb two rope lengths up the southernmost gully of the east face to the southeast ridge, and then rappel down the west side to reach the Class 3 rock of the south face and the summit. Ice, Glacier (II,4,A0,s). Paul J. Adam and eight students from the Wilderness Leadership Workshop, 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):77). Rated Class 4, glacier.

UNNAMED 2620m

Located 2.4 km south of Falcon Mountain, across the glacial basin that faces west. Surveyed at 8595 feet.

1. East Ridge. East ridge is Class 4. Glacier (III,4,s). JM, DF, July 1984.

UNNAMED (TAVISTOCK) 2630m

Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976), coordinates 064-300, north of Mount Filer. Surveyed at 8629 feet. Tavistock has been misplaced on the map of CAJ 52(1969):29. Un. 2630m is well north of the west-southwest tributary of Filer Glacier. The summit marked as Tavistock is also Kwakiutl Peak. Un. 2630m is almost directly east of Salish Peak.

1. North Slopes. A northeast to southwest ridge runs southwest to Tavistock (Kwakiutl). It was approached from Tavistock Mountain along this broad ridge (CAJ 52(1969):29 map). Climb the difficult bergschrund on the north side of the ridge (avoiding the overhanging wall on the south side of the peak) and the ridge is easy. Ice, Glacier. August 8, 1968.

Climbed also on August 6, 1983, no details available. The mountain was south of camp near Mount Gilbert or Falcon.

MOUNT BLACKWALL 2785m

Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976), coordinates 004-330. Located east of the Southgate River and north of Icewall Creek, northwest of Salish Peak. Surveyed at 9137 feet.

John Baldwin and John Clarke skied to the south summit, and ascended the south ridge, May 1989. (CAJ 73(1990:26)

SALISH PEAK 2739m

Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976), coordinates 026-302. Surveyed at 8986 feet. A fine-looking peak 4 km west of Un. 2630. It was ascended on snow slopes on the east side, and by traversing below the east ridge. The final rock slabs were no problem. Ice, Glacier. HH, DK, August 8, 1968.

TAVISTOCK MOUNTAIN (KWAKIUTL) 2533m

Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976), coordinates 044-284. Surveyed at 8310 feet. The map of CAJ 49(1966):68 shows that this summit is Tavistock Mountain, in agreement with 92K/16. Just northwest of Mt. Filer.

1. North Slopes. Start from the basecamp at the north side of the glacier east of The Three Chieftains, go over the col between Squaw Peak and Mount Filer and contour a huge snow bowl. Cross the western col of Tavistock (Kwakiutl). The north side is a snow slope to the rounded top, a short climb. Glacier. CE, WE, JP, August 8, 1968.

2. South Slopes, South Ridge . The south slopes and south ridge are mid fifth class. Glacier. Chris Barner and party, July 1978. (PC:CB)

MOUNT FILER 2726m

Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). Located northeast of the glacier (basecamp location of 1968) which is east of The Three Chieftains. Surveyed at 8944 feet.

WEST SUMMIT (highest)

1. South Couloir. From basecamp at the north side of the glacier east of The Three Chieftains, climb the wide 180m south couloir which separates the two summits. At a very large chockstone, one needs protection (right wall, down-sloping steps with no handholds). Traverse left from the notch onto the exposed face (solid). Then over granite blocks to the top. Ice, Glacier (III,5.6,s). August 3, 1968. The difficulty is a guess.

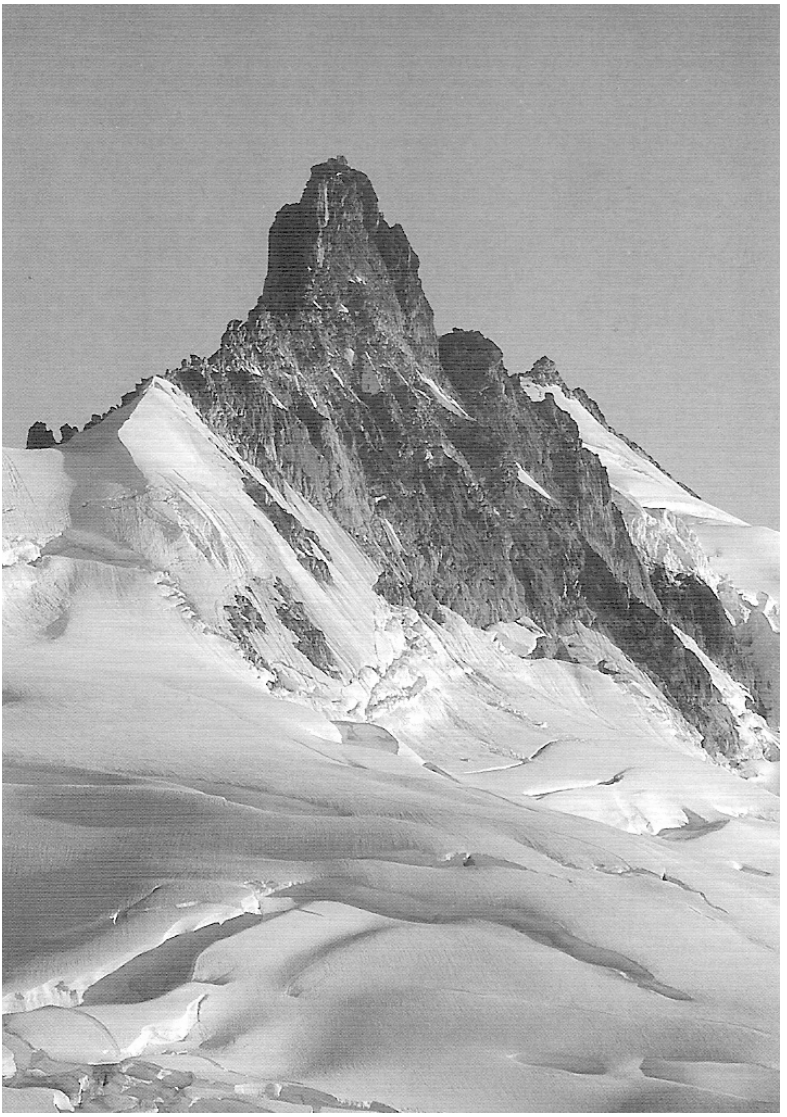
Three rappels made on descent, including the bottom of the gully.

2. Northwest Ridge. The northwest ridge is mid Class 5. Glacier. Chris Barner and party, July 1978. (PC:CB)

SOUTHEAST SUMMIT

The southeast summit is about 6 meters lower.

1. South Ridge. The south ridge is broad and snow-covered. Easy, short, two hours from camp. Glacier. CE, WE, JP, August 10, 1968.



North Chieftain, from the north. **Photo: Wm. Durtler.**

SQUAW PEAK 2560m

Between Mount Filer and The Three Chieftains. There is a pass just northeast of Squaw Peak.

1. East Ridge. From basecamp at the north side of the glacier east of The Three Chieftains, climb the snow slope directly north of camp which quickly led to a steep snow couloir, and a loose rock slope to the broad, east summit ridge (dodging crevasses; climbed in a storm, no view). Only two hours from the camp directly below. Glacier. WE, JP, August 5, 1968.

THE THREE CHIEFTAINS 2780m

Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). These are three steep summits located southwest of Mount Filer, and northeast of Icewall Lake, named in 1959. The North Chieftain is a huge granite spire. The coordinates are 027-261 (North), 025-258 (Central) and 026-255 (South). However, the 1976 map has the highest summit (N) marked too low.

NORTH CHIEFTAIN 2780m (highest)

1. East Rib, East Wall. From basecamp at the north side of the glacier east of The Three Chieftains, ascend a steep snow slope beside the east rib and gain the rib (loose rock). At the wall, climb the left side of an open chimney for 15m (piton) and reach a broad ledge. Scramble up short cracks and ledges to the ridge. Ice, Glacier (III,5.4,s). CE, WE, DK, JP, August 7, 1968. The difficulty is a guess. There was a beautiful view.

Descent used the same route; rappel the chimney (30m).

2. Northwest Slopes, Northeast Ridge. Start from the glacier northwest of the North Chieftain. Cross the bergschrund and climb the ice face (80 degrees) to the northeast ridge, first snow, then rock, difficult, not steep.

Ascend the tower via a very steep corner, on clean granite, overhanging at first. The second pitch is by a vertical corner that required stemming off of chicken heads (5.10). Then a short section of easier ridge.

The base of the summit is an overhanging ten meter headwall (Class 5.7). The last handhold is the top.

This party had to have traversed to the central summit because they found the 1959 cairn. The North Chieftain was not climbed until 1968.

The two climbers carried a ten piece rack with nothing bigger than a 21/2 Friend. Protection was sparse in the corner, small cracks.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.10,s,**). Wm. Durtler, Ken Lagg, July 1989. (CAJ 73(1990):58 photo)

See the marked route map, CAJ 52(1969):20, photos p.22 and 25.

CENTRAL CHIEFTAIN 2775m

Surveyed at 9105 feet. Cairns without messages were found on the Central and South Chieftains in 1968.

1. South Ridge. See the South Chieftain. Climbed in 1959. (CAJ 43(1960):35)
2. Northeast Ridge. See North Chieftain.

LITTLE CHIEF TOWER 2660m

A 25m pinnacle. The first pitch off the snow is slightly overhanging, the most difficult. There are six m more, then reach and climb the knife edge ridge. Seven pitches. Probably Class 5.7. HH, DK, August 9, 1968.

SOUTH CHIEFTAIN 2660m

1. Southeast Ridge. From the area of Garrulous Glacier (see Potlatch Peak, below, and Un. 2608m below) head north to the basin (glacier) between the objectives and Mount Filer, cross the ridge, then bear northwest (CAJ 52(1969):29 map, p.27) to the granite southeast ridge of the South Chieftain. There is only one Class 4 pitch in this ridge and the central summit may be reached from the South Chieftain without difficulty. Glacier (III,4,s). August 5, 1959. Descended by the north ridge, which was ascended on the return. (CAJ 43(1960):35)

Climbed from camp in this basin, glacier, east of The Three Chieftains, in 1968.

POTLATCH PEAK 2325m

Potlatch Peak is on map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976), on its southern edge at 066-234. Surveyed at 7628 feet.

THUNDERBIRD PEAK (**I**; NE) 2310m
THUNDERBIRD PEAK (II; center) 2359m
THUNDERBIRD PEAK (III; SW) 2410m

Map 92K/9 Mt. Argyll (2009), but this map is worthless.

Thunderbird Peak (III; 2410m) has a short northeast ridge, and the pass from Icewall Lake to Fyles Glacier and the east side of the Three Chieftains is north of it, above Icewall Lake. The South Chieftain is directly above Icewall Lake.

The pass from Icewall Lake to the east side of Thunderbird (III) is just southwest of Thunderbird (II)(II - III col), and south of the pass to Filer Glacier, on the ridge running northeast to southwest east of Icewall Lake, and the basecamp (1968) was just east of Thunderbird (III), 2410m, on the east side of the ridge.

Thunderbird (III) 2410m is Peak 7850 feet, **map of CAJ 52(1969):20**.

The party then traversed northeast on this ridge. After traversing the two Thunderbird Peaks, they ascended Potlatch Peak (northeast end of ridge; map 92K/10 Mount Gilbert on its south border) by its easy southwest ridge and south side. HH, DK, August 4, 1968.

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The following summits lie to the east in the Compton Neve'.

UNNAMED 2801m

Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). Surveyed at 9190 feet. Located east of upper Falcon Glacier. Glacier. Skied by John Baldwin and John Clarke, May 1989. (CAJ 73(1990):26)

UNNAMED (XWITAOZ; Mountain Goat) 2790m

Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). Altitude 9160 feet. Grid 204-298 in the Compton Neve'. The two summits look like mountain goat horns.

1. First ascent by Alf Skrastins and Steven Ludwig with Helen Sovdat in spring of 1985, a ski trip. Route not stated. (CAJ 69(1986):76)

2. Ascend gully from the col to the south of the ridge. Climb the ridge, Class 3-4. The north summit is higher and requires some tricky climbing. Glacier. (II,4,s). Paul Adam, Wayne Frank, July 13, 1985. (PC:PA)

UNNAMED 2896m

Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). Height 9501 feet.

This summit is just south of Un. 2790m (Xwitaoz). John Baldwin and John Clarke ascended Un. 2906m (see below) and Un. 2896m in May 1989.

The following summits are given in the direction east to west and are south of Un. 2790 (Xwitaoz). They are west of Un. 2896m (9501 feet).

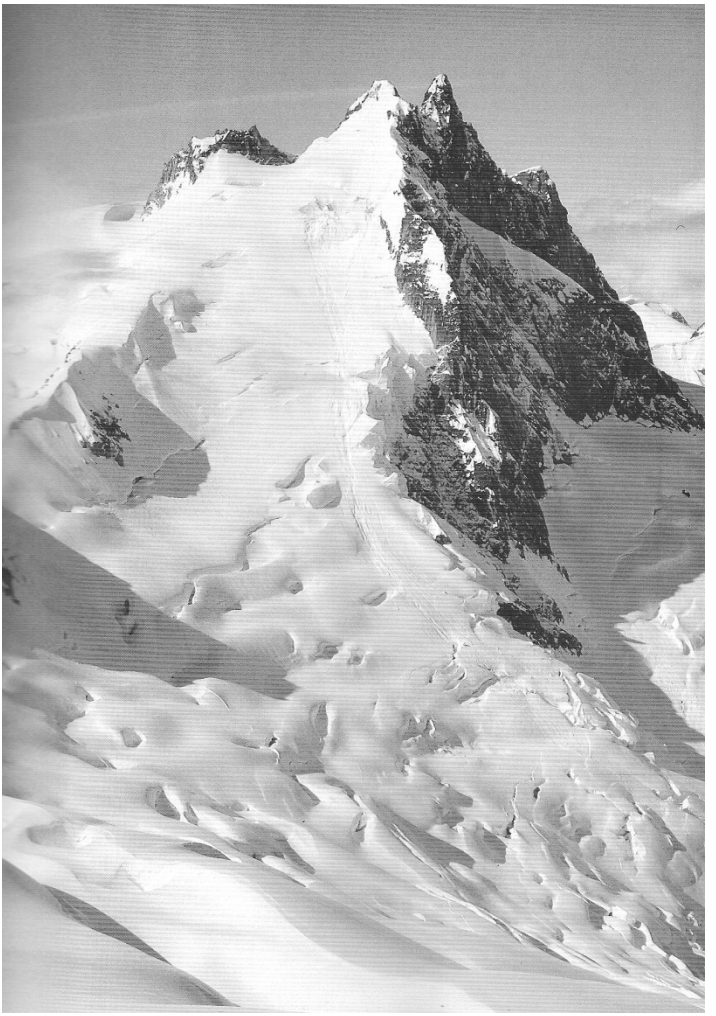
UNNAMED 2888m
Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). Height 9475 feet.
UNNAMED 2750m
Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). Height 9030 feet.
UNNAMED 2906m
Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). Height 9535 feet.
UNNAMED 2888m
Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). Height 9475 feet.

These four peaks were first ascents by Alf Skrastins and Steven Ludwig with Helen Sovdat in spring of 1985, a ski trip. The routes are not stated. (CAJ 69(1986):76)

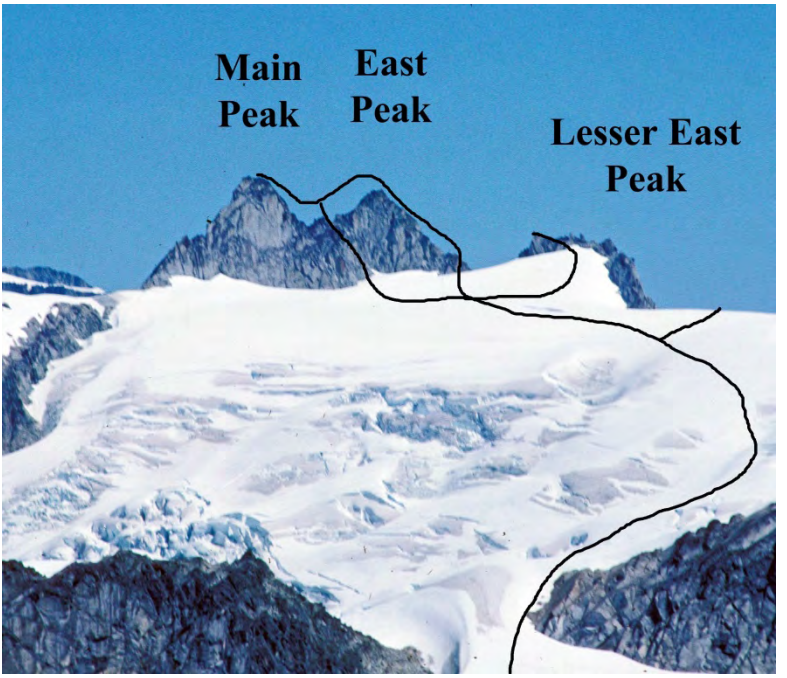
UNNAMED 2480m
Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). Height 8150 feet, coordinates 229-250. It is not too difficult from the east. Glacier. Paul Adam, John Clarke, August 12, 1990. (PC:PA)

UNNAMED 2572m
Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). Height 8437 feet.
UNNAMED 2524m
Map 92K/16 Mt. Gilbert (1976). Height 8280 feet.
These summits are located west of Montrose Glacier, on the south edge of the Compton Neve'. Glacier. Skied by John Baldwin and John Clarke, May 1989. (CAJ 73(1990):26)

There is good climbing on rock on the Montrose divide, east of Montrose Creek, south of Montrose Glacier (CAJ 102(2019):106), but this is just outside of the boundary of this guidebook.



Un. 2656m from the northeast. **Photo: John Baldwin.**



Un. 2656m from the south, summer. **Photo: Paul Adam.**

Un. 2656m, route, east summit. **Photo: Paul Adam.**

Un. 2656m. **Photo: Paul Adam.**

UNNAMED 2656m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll (1976), north border. Height 8715 feet. This attractive peak is west of the tongue of Montrose Glacier. The south side is a glacier.

EAST SUMMIT (lower)

1. East Face. From beneath the south face, gain the notch on the southeast ridge via an obvious ramp. Traverse right on a horizontal ledge from the ridge, then up ledges and cracks on excellent granite on the east face, staying not far from the left side of the face. Class 4.

At the roof, climb it using the second chimney to the left (Class 5.7). Continue up cracks to the summit, Class 5.6. Glacier. (II,5.7,s, **). Paul Adam, John Clarke, August 11, 1990. (PC:PA)

2. West Ridge. Descent route to the west summit. Class 3.

WEST SUMMIT 2656m

1. East Ridge. From col, ascend a chimney system on the south side (Class 4-5) to regain the ridge crest. Ascend the ridge on the right side using excellent cracks on steep rock, jamming, to Class 5.4. (II,5.4,s, **). Paul Adam, John Clarke, Aug. 11, 1990. (CAJ 74(1991):27, 73(1990):26 photos; PC:PA).

Descend via down-climbing and one rappel to the col. From the col, climb down with one rappel directly to snow. (PC:PA)

To gain the lesser east summit (pinnacle), gain rock from the snow in the middle of the rock peak. Exposed Class 3 rock leads to the summit pinnacle. Two Class 5.8 moves and five meters of au cheval go to the top. Paul Adam, solo, August 11, 1990. (PC:PA)

UNNAMED 2510m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll, near north border. Height 8234 feet, southwest of Un. 2656m. Climbed by Paul Adam and John Clarke, August 10, 1990, John by the Class 4 north ridge and Paul by the Class 2-3 west ridge. (CAJ 74(1991):27)

MOUNT ARGYLL 2409m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll. Ascended by John Clarke, by the east ridge, August 10, 1990. (CAJ 74(1991):27; PC: Paul Adam)

UNNAMED 2420m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll. Height 7950 feet, located just east of Mount Argyll. Climbed by Paul Adam and John Clarke, August 10, 1990.

UNNAMED 1922m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll. Height 6305 feet, located south of Mount Argyll. Coordinates 190-120. Climbed by Paul Adam and John Clarke, August 9, 1990.

There is an awkward descent off the north side of this to Un. 2420m east of Mount Argyll. (PC:PA)

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UNNAMED 2608m

Map 92K/9 Mt. Argyll, surveyed (2608m, 8556 feet), just east of Garrulous Peak. Coordinates 030-210. It is southwest of the 1968 base camp, and **does not possess an east ridge.** The 1968 group stated that the summit was 8650 feet high (CAJ map, 8600 feet). See Garrulous Peak.

The party of two headed southwest along the ridge to make the FA, route not stated. Harry Hibler, Dallas Kloke, August 5, 1968.
(CAJ 52(1969):29, map, west and east confused, CAJ 1969, map)

GARRULOUS PEAK 2460m

Map 92K/9 Mt. Argyll, grid 023-212. Altitude 8070 feet (estimated at 8000 or 8600 feet, GUIDE). Located southwest of Garrulous Glacier, on its edge, overlooking it, and west of Un. 2608. Map, CAJ 52(1969):29.

1. East Ridge. The GUIDE states that "The east ridge is easily gained from the north and presents no difficulties." Glacier. RH, JO, August 4, 1959. Also climbed in 1968. CAJ 52(1969):20 map identifies the peak. See Un. 2608m.

In 1959, a camp was on the heather slopes above the rock wall of Icewall Lake, and below the col, and the group could look down on Garrulous Glacier. The noise of the falling ice gave rise to the name.

TAHUMMING MOUNTAIN 2525m

Map 92K/9 Mt. Argyll.

1. North Snow Slopes. From camp under the southwest side of Un. 2608m (peak just east of Garrulous Peak) go westward across flat snow slopes to the north side; only one hour to the top on snow slopes. Glacier. HH, DK, August 11, 1968.

Climbed in 1983 (CAJ 67(1984):52 photos). They built the cairn.

2. West Slopes. Descended on way to the glacier and The Fang, 1968.

PERSEVERANCE PEAK 2543m

Map 92K/9 Mt. Argyll. Surveyed. This map (2009) is of very poor quality. West of Tahumming Mountain at 984-186. From The Fang, the party of two returned north to Tahumming Mountain and turned west across the glacier. They climbed the easy snow slopes on the north side. HH, DK, August 11, 1968. (CAJ 52(1969):29, marked routes on map)

THE TAHUMMING TRAVERSE

The Tahumming Traverse is a horseshoe-shaped route proceeding around the drainage of the Tahumming River. (CAJ 70(1987):41)

It includes Klite Peak and The Prow (map 92K/9, altitude 2407m (7890 feet), coordinates 974-106) that are east of the upper Tahumming River.

There was a camp between the two branches of Tahumming Glacier, and an airdrop at the head of Headwall Creek.

The route passes around the north side of Nanitch Peak. The crux is north of Unnamed 2212 meters (7257 feet; map 92K/10, north of Un. (Larson)) on the return south. It is an amazing display of ruggedness and glaciation through 5000 vertical feet of altitude.

The Tahumming Traverse requires two or three weeks, 80 to 85 km, has much route finding and is spectacular, despite being at low altitude. It shows that rugged terrain is not confined to high altitude. The Goat Route, done by John Clarke (Atna Group) is another example.

Done by John Baldwin and John Clarke, 1986.

The original traverse was done counter-clockwise starting from the head of Toba Inlet. The roads here have deteriorated. If coming by boat, start from near the mouth of the Toba River and ascend a 1070m (3500 feet) shoulder northwest of the river mouth. If by helicopter, set down probably on a ridge crest at about 1740m (5700 feet). Then travel north along the spectacular divide.

The Tahumming River has a long north to south extent, and the directional relations of the surrounding mountains become strained. The eastern summits are presented first, where the travel is south to north. The western summits are second, where the travel is north to south. This results in a discontinuity in the presentation of the traverse.

The summits to the north, trending west, continue below, starting with Kulakula Peak.

Unless noted otherwise, all ascents were by John Baldwin and John Clarke in 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):41; BCM 2002:104)

THE FANG 2530m

South of Tahumming Mountain. Map 92K/9 Mt. Argyll, coordinates 994-168. **The Fang, Klite Peak and the others are east of the Tahumming River.**

1. North Ridge, East Face. From Tahumming Mountain, go south on the west side of the ridge (glacier) to the north ridge, on snow at first, and gain the rock. Traverse on the east side of the north ridge for 60m, and climb to the ridge. At the base of the north face, go through a notch and across easy ledges for one rope length across the east face. Climb up the east face just right of a large flake. Class 4.

Glacier. HH, DK, August 11, 1968.

KLITE PEAK 2397m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll, altitude 7865 feet, west of the official Portal Peak (CAJ 69(1986):46, map and photo p.47). Grid 063-143. Headwall Creek is to its north. It has a southeast buttress and a vertical northeast face. Rocks thrown off the northeast face took twelve seconds to hit anything. (CAJ 70(1987):41, photo p.42; CAJ 71(1988):19 photo).

There is a photo of Headwall Creek in CAJ 67(1984):53. The south face of Klite E1 (5.10) and the south face of Klite Peak (5.10) have been ascended. No details. (AAJ 2020:158)

UNNAMED 2347m

UNNAMED 2530m

Heights 7701 and 8300 feet. Coordinates 962-140 and 976-141.

UNNAMED 2260m

Map 92K/10 Orford River, east edge, surveyed at 7415 feet. This is a granite horn east of the lake at the head of Tahumming River. Grid 938-124. Ascended by the south ridge by John Baldwin and John Clarke in late May 1989. (CAJ 73(1990):26)

UNNAMED 2240m

Map 92K/10 Orford River, east edge, height 7350 feet. Grid 939-109, just south of the horn, above. Ascended by John Baldwin and John Clarke in late May 1989. (CAJ 73(1990):26)

THE PROW (MONK) 2405m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll, altitude 7890 feet. Grid 974-106. The Prow is located south of Mamook Peak and 10 kilometers west-southwest of Klite Peak. John Baldwin and John Clarke in 1986.

These summits are east of The Fang and Klite Peak, and west of Filer Creek.

PORTAL PEAK 2260m

Map 92K/9 Mt. Argyll. Coordinates 091-144. South of Headwall Creek, at the head of Klite River, west of Filer Creek and east-southeast of The Fang. This summit is possibly unclimbed. The real Portal Peak lies 7.5 km directly south of it, just south of a small lake (summit cairn record; see below).

Approach from Icewall Lake (floatplane) ? Although low in altitude, this region is exceedingly rugged and spectacular.

UNNAMED 2268m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll, altitude 7440 feet. Grid 076-119, at the end of the narrow granite ridge running south from the official Portal Peak. By the southwest slopes, a hike; big cairn built. John Baldwin, John Clarke in August 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):46 map, photos)

The altitudes on the CAJ map and map 92K/9 often disagree.

UNNAMED 2349m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll, altitude 7707 feet. Grid 115-104 northeast of the lake. A long ridge walk from the west. John Baldwin, John Clarke in August 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):46 map, photos)

UNNAMED 2291m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll, altitude 7515 feet. Grid 073-094, west-northwest of the lake. From the east. John Baldwin, John Clarke in August 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):46 map, photos)

UNNAMED 2312m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll, altitude 7585 feet. Grid 061-080, west of the lake. Climb on ledges just south of the northeast ridge. John Baldwin, John Clarke in August 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):46 map, photos)

UNNAMED (PORTAL PEAK) 2259m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll, altitude 7410m. Coordinates 088-070, **just south of the lake at 092-086. This is the real Portal Peak. The Portal Peak on the map, 7.5 km north, is probably unclimbed.** Dawe and Prentice approached from the Little Toba River (south of Toba River). Their summit cairn message was found by Baldwin and Clarke in 1985.

See Diagonal Mountain for the approach route.

The altitude of this summit (CAJ 69(1986):47 map) does not agree with the altitude of map 92K/9 (date 2009) which is 2220m (with interpolation above last contour)

1. Southeast Ridge. FA by Frank Dawe, Roger Prentice, August 16, 1939. The southeast ridge is a scramble. They were trying to reach the higher summits in the area of Tahumming Glacier. (CAJ 27(1939):27; GUIDE)

2. West Ridge. The west ridge is a little easier than the southeast ridge. John Baldwin, John Clarke, Aug. 19, 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):46 map, photos)

UNNAMED 2062m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll, altitude 6765 feet. Grid 113-053. John Baldwin, John Clarke in August 1985.

DIAGONAL MOUNTAIN 1980m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll, altitude 6107 feet. Coordinates 142-009. Surveyed and climbed by the surveyors.

1. FA by Frank Dawe, Roger Prentice, about August 12, 1939. It is a day's pack along the Filer-Klite divide to get within striking distance. (GUIDE). Ascended again in 1985.

The approach route starts from the north end of the northernmost meander of the Toba River (149-975) north of the mouth of the Little Toba River (road up north side in 1939, see introduction; map 92K/9). **Do not use the stream gully angling up and left at first,** then north (it dead ends), but use the gully going north at its right. The real diagonal gully has a fantastic vertical wall on its west side, and climbing over rocks and boulders. (CAJ 69(1986):47 map)

A logging road from the head of Toba Inlet was used in 1985, but does not appear to exist now (2021).

UNNAMED 2085m

Map 92K/9 Mt. Argyll. Altitude 6840 feet. Grid 012-082. Ascended during the Tahumming Traverse, going north. (PC: JB)

UNNAMED 2087m

Map 92K/9 Mt. Argyll. Altitude 6846 feet. Grid 022-014. Located 1.3 km west of a small lake. Ascended, going north. (PC: JB)

UNNAMED 2095m

Map 92K/9 Mt. Argyll. Altitude 6870 feet. Grid 989-036. Ascended by John Baldwin and John Clarke in 1986. (PC: JB)

UNNAMED 2187m

Map 92K/9 Mount Argyll, surveyed at 7175 feet. Grid 998-008. Located on the Klite-Tahumming ridge. Ascended by a narrow, corniced ridge. John Baldwin and John Clarke in late May 1989. (CAJ 73(1990):26)

These peaks are on the west side (travelling south) of the 1986 Tahumming Traverse.

To gain the west side of the Tahumming River, it is necessary to go north, pass around Nanitch Peak, and then south. There is a campsite south of the headwaters of the Orford River, ringed with 3000 foot cliffs. This valley plunges into the Tahumming River. An idyllic spot, with great views.

UNNAMED 2074m

Map 92K/10 Orford River, located 5.5 km south of Tolo Mountain, and southeast of the head of Orford River. It has a pronounced northeast ridge. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, and surveyed at 6805 feet, date and route unknown.

UNNAMED 2212m

Map 92K/10. Altitude 7257 feet. Grid 878-050. This is the crux of the traverse, but can be passed on a major mountain goat highway. It is two kilometers north of Unnamed (Larson).

UNNAMED (LARSON) 2385m

Map 92K/10. Altitude 7830 feet. Grid 880-036. Ascended by John Baldwin and John Clarke, 1986, during the Tahumming Traverse.

UNNAMED 2192m

Map 92K/10 Orford River, southeast corner, surveyed at 7190 feet. Grid 901-995. Ascended by John Baldwin and John Clarke in 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):41)

UNNAMED (CHAMPION) 1760m

Map 92K/7, at coordinated 925-956 just above Toba Inlet. Altitude 5774 feet. There is a big lake (3420 feet) to the southeast.

Ascend to a pass at 5200 feet and ascend the south ridge (the reference states the west ridge). Maria Cundy and David Sarkany in 1992. (CAJ 76(1993):74 photo)

The reference states that John Clarke had climbed it in 1984.

CHAMPION PEAK 2185m

Map 92K/7, at coordinated 896-930 just above Toba Inlet. Altitude 7170 feet. It is three km north-northeast of Mount Barner.

John Clarke 1984.

Champion Peak and Unnamed (Champion) are in the far south of the Group, just north of the north shore of upper Toba Inlet, west of the Tahumming River.

KULAKULA PEAK (KALAKA) 2394m

Surveyed. Located just north of Nanitch. Map 92K/9 Mt. Argyll.

1. South Ridge. Bypass Nanitch on Asymptote Glacier (to east) and descend into a notch between Nanitch and Kulakula Peak to the north. (Parabola Glacier, to the west, would give access to the west.) Climb the south ridge of Kulakula Peak. Glacier. August 14, 1969.

NANITCH PEAK 2340m

Map 92K/9 Mt. Argyll. North of the 1969 camp (see Mamook). Climb a broad snow shoulder from camp, two hours up. August 11, 1969.

Also climbed by the southwest ridge by the Tahumming Traverse party in 2001. The southwest ridge displayed some amazing fractured slabs. (BCM 2002:107)

Some mid Class 5 pitches have been climbed on the southwest ridge. Chris Barner and party, July 1978. (PC:CB)

MAMOOK PEAK 2380m

An airdrop was on a glacier 5.6 km southwest of Icewall Lake. To recover the airdrop, from Icewall Lake go down Icewall Creek for 1.6 km and up a side valley to the left for 460m to where the valley flattens.

Mamook Peak rises above the south fork of the Orford River on its south side. It is flat-topped and is south of the 1969 camp (camp at about 2070m, 6800 feet, on the north side of a broad saddle). Map 92K/9.

1. North Shoulder. Climb the glacier of the north shoulder. A steep, short snow slope leads to the rocky top. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). August 13, 1969. (CAJ 53(1970):47 photos)

2. East Ridge. Descend the east ridge to a notch, descend to the glacier and back to camp. August 13, 1969.

TOLO MOUNTAIN (IPSOOT, HIDDEN) 2480m

Map 92K/10 Orford River, northeast corner, altitude 8150 feet. Located three km west of Nanitch. It has a long SW ridge and is a double summit.

1. East Ridge. Gain the Kulakula-Nanitch col (near 1969 camp). Descend steep snow, cross Parabola Glacier, and traverse up and left to a broad saddle. There were huge cornices. The east ridge narrows to end in a subsidiary summit. Continue across and down into a rocky saddle and up the ridge on the other side to a moat. A 30m wall leads to the top. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). August 16, 1969.
(also CAJ 67(1984):52 map; 68(1985):23, rock on Tolo Mountain)

MOUNT RODNEY 2357m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Surveyed at 7734 feet. Mount Rodney lies far to the west, overlooking the Southgate River and Bute Inlet.

1. South Ridge. From Bute Inlet, south of Ward Point, ascend through bush and climb a steep gully to the basin to the south of the peak. From the camp here, climb the glacier west to the col connecting Mount Rodney with Blade Mountain to the south. Either summit may be reached along the connecting ridges from this col, not difficult. Glacier. FA by Captain R. P. Bishop, Jack McPhee. Date not stated. (CAJ 16(1926-27):96)

A western summit, reached from a ridge from the main summit, was climbed by Thomas H. Ingram on crumbling rock, mid-September 1925. (same party as Blade Mtn.; GUIDE). Mount Rodney was also climbed by the Munday party (which included Ingram) of mid-September 1925.

Mount Rodney was traversed south to north by John Clarke, Jeff Eppler, and George Fulton, August 1989, descent route not stated, to a bench north of the peak with at least 50 tarns. They approached on the west side of Mount Sir Francis Drake. They then went down to 1460m (4790 feet) and climbed to the col southeast of Superb Mountain. Benches (glacier) along the east side of the divide got them to the col south of Mount Rodney. (CAJ 73(1990):65)

BLADE MOUNTAIN 2400m

South of Mount Rodney and north of Un. 2550m.

1. East Ridge (probably). The final ridge was a spectacular knife edge. Shattered rock. Glacier. FA by Athol Agur, Don and Phyllis Munday in mid-September 1925. See Mount Rodney.
(GUIDE; (CAJ 16(1926-1927):96); BCM 3(8) p.4, 1925)

2. South Gully, West Ridge. Climb the south gully to the notch between the summits; then the upper west ridge to the top. A bit of easy fifth class. Greg Foweraker, Tami Knight, Nikki Marion, August 11, 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):96)

UNNAMED 2550m

Un. 2550m (8350 feet) is 1.3 km north of Superb Mtn. Easy. David Harris, Tami Knight, Nikki Marion, August 10, 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):96)

SUPERB MOUNTAIN 2488m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Surveyed at 8152 feet.

MOUNT SIR FRANCIS DRAKE 2695m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Climbed by the Survey but surveyed at the lower north summit. The higher south summit is 8843 feet. The highest summit in this area, south of Mount Rodney and Blade Mtn. It is one of the best viewpoints in the Coast Mountains.

1. FA in 1930 by Captain Richard Preston (R. P.) Bishop, route unknown. (GUIDE). The approach may be from a road going to 760m from south of Purcell Point.

2. East Buttress. Start from a helicopter camp (from Campbell River, Vancouver Island) on the Superb-Drake col. Go around the north end of the peak and down to the right side of the lower east buttress. Six roped pitches lead to 300 meters of scrambling. A few more pitches go to the shoulder of the buttress. There are two short, steep, roped sections on the way to the north summit. The climb is 1000m long, seven hours. Glacier (III,5.8,s). Greg Foweraker, Don Serl, August 10, 1988. (CAJ 72(1989):96)

After the trip, they backpacked out and down to the logging roads to the Ward Point camp.

UNNAMED 2439m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Altitude 8002 feet. Coordinates 841-289. Located south of Southgate River near the bottom center of the map, east of Mount Sir Francis Drake. Difficult to reach. John Clarke, Jeff Eppler, George Fulton, August 1989. (CAJ 73(1990):65)

UNNAMED 2419m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Altitude 7935 feet. Coordinates 837-238. Located west of the lakes in the upper Orford River, north tributary, east-southeast of Mount Sir Francis Drake. John Clarke, Jeff Eppler, George Fulton, August 1989. (CAJ 73(1990):65)

Un. 2419 is in the Orford River Horseshoe area.

UNNAMED 2592m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River, three km east of Mount Sir Francis Drake. A massive peak (8503 feet), surveyed. Coordinates 773-274.

1. Southwest Slopes. Start on the shore of Bute Inlet at the mouth of the creek draining the southwest slopes of Mount Sir Francis Drake. Back-pack on the icefield south of Drake and camp just south of the peaklet 1.6 km south of Un. 2592m.

Go down into the valley to the east, cross the valley, and follow a long diagonal ramp that leads to the col (2230m, 7300 feet) 1.4 km south of Un. 2592. Go down 100m from the col, cross the glacier and climb a rock band (well-placed ledge). From the 2440m (8000 feet) col southwest of the peak, it is 300 meters of steep snow and a loose scramble. Glacier. John Clarke, mid-July 1990. (CAJ 74(1991):88)

UNNAMED 2639m

Map 92K/10 Orford River, at the northern border of the map. Surveyed at 8659 feet. Un. 2639m (8659 feet) is south of Mount Sir Francis Drake.

1. North Buttress (Stinging Needle). This buttress is more than a 1000m climb. The rock is not so good. (CAJ 72(1989):96 photo). John Howe, Blake Robinson, 1986. (CAJ 70(1987):53)

NEEDLE PEAKS 2214m

Altitude 7240 feet (reference map). This is very probably the surveyed point 7263 feet in the northern part of map 92K/10 Orford River, in the extreme western portion of the group, north of the Orford River.

One of the Needle Peaks was climbed from Bute Inlet, starting from Schnaar's Landing about 24 km (15 miles) from the inlet's head, by Alex Dalgleish and Tom Fyles, late July, 1930. See CAJ 73(1990):58 photo.

The 8800 foot peak that they failed to climb is Mt. Sir Francis Drake.

UNNAMED 2323m

Map 92K/10 Orford River, located south of upper Orford River at 797-127, south of the Needle Peaks and north of the Orford Tower. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, and surveyed at 7621 feet, date and route unknown.

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THE ORFORD RIVER HORSESHOE

The following summits were climbed during this regional traverse. All these summits had been surveyed. The party started by ascending Mount Sir Francis Drake. The horseshoe was done clockwise, from the north, starting mid-July 1984. (CAJ 68(1985):22 map, photos). Take your pick of other summits too.

UNNAMED 2362m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Height 7749 feet. Grid 785-240, south border. Corniced north ridge. John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984.

UNNAMED 2639m

Map 92K/10 Orford River. Height 8659 feet. Grid 766-220. Ascent by the east ridge, probably (map). The north arete is a steep ridge of 45 degree snow. The northwest side has a 900m buttress. John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984.

UNNAMED 2016m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Height 6614. feet. Ascent by southwest ridge, descent by east ridge (map). John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984.

UNNAMED 2477m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Height 8127 feet. Grid 831-265. Ascent by south ridge. John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984.

UNNAMED 2569m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River. Height 8429 feet. Grid 889-268. This is the first of three high peaks ringing the lake basin. Ascent by southwest ridge. John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984.

UNNAMED 2566m

This is a pointed peak with a tremendous icefall below (photo).

UNNAMED 2593m

Map 92K/15 Southgate River, southeast corner. Height 8508 feet. Ascent by southwest ridge. An enjoyable climb with steep snow and some scrambling. John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984.

UNNAMED 2566m

Map 92K/10 Orford River. Height 8420 feet. Grid 879-211. Near the head of Orford River. Ascent by east ridge. John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984. (CAJ 68(1985):12 photo)

UNNAMED 2437m

Map 92K/10 Orford River. Height 7994 feet, just southwest of Tolo Mountain. Climbed from the northeast (map). John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984. Then traverse below the south side of Tolo Mountain (photo).

UNNAMED (ALGARD) 2457m

Map 92K/10 Orford River. Surveyed at 8060 feet. It is eight km south of Un. 2566m. Grid 867-129. It is a beautiful horn with a northeast ridge, spectacular. The north ridge bends northeast. It is northwest of a large, spectacular lake. Recommended by John Baldwin and John Clarke.

This summit is on the Tahumming Traverse, southern leg, that was done in 1986. Note Route 1, done in 1984.

1. West Ridge. The west ridge has some fifth class steps. Glacier. John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984.

2. Northeast Ridge. This peak was approached by the glacier northwest of the ridge to the northeast, while doing the Tahumming Traverse. The northeast ridge is Class 3, solid granite with incut holds and flake edges. A 30m handline was strung out at one steep section on descent (airy). Lisa Baile, Jack Bryceland, Brian and Margaret Ellis, Peter Pare, Brian Wood, BCMC party. August 2001. (BCM 2002:109 photos)

The descent route was east down bare slabs to the big lake to the southeast, and then to the Tahumming valley.

UNNAMED 2435m

Map 92K/10 Orford River. Height 7990 feet. Located just northwest of Un. 2457. Ascent by south ridge. There is a difficult rotten step just below the summit. John Baldwin, 1984.

UNNAMED 2441m

Map 92K/10 Orford River. Height 8008 feet. Located west-southwest of Un. 2457. Ascent by east ridge from the icefield. John Clarke, 1984.

UNNAMED (ORFORD TOWER) 2341m

Map 92K/10 Orford River. Height 7680 feet. Grid 803-089. Located southwest of Un. 2441m. Ascend the east side (map). John Baldwin, John Clarke, 1984.

There is an old logging road six km southwest of this peak leading to Orford Bay.

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In September 1987, John Clarke climbed Un. 2067m (6780 feet) southeast of Orford Bay and Un. 2000m (6562 feet), and traveled the ridge east of Un. 1710m (5610 feet) as far as the peak just north of Un. 2010m (6594 feet). Map 92K/10 Orford River. (CAJ 71(1988):82)

Unnamed 1710m (5610 feet) is a colossal bald granite dome with faces dropping in all directions from the flat, spacious summit. This area is contiguous with that below.

UNNAMED 1770m

Map 92K/10 Orford River, at the head of Hillis Creek. Height 5800 feet. Grid 680-985. From camp (of Un. 1970m), go north through the divide. The ascent was up through monster blocks of granite. There are tremendous views of Bute Inlet and the sunken lakes at the head of Hillis Creek. Climbed by John Clarke, September 15, 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):79)

UNNAMED 1970m

Map 92K/10 Orford River, located south of the lake 4009 feet. Coordinates 688-967. Surveyed at 6470 feet. Climbed by John Clarke, September 15, 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):79)

MOUNT ELIZA 1840m

Map 92K/7 Toba Inlet at the northern border. There was a goat trail and a cairn. September 10, 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):79)

MOUNT DOOGIE DOWLER (QUATAM) 2080m

Map 92K/7 Toba Inlet at the northern border. It is west of the upper Quatam River. From Quatam River, where the woods thin out, a line of cairns leads up to the peak. There was a huge cairn on the summit in 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):79)

The view was incredible, especially of the islands.

TASEKO GROUP

MAPS- 92O/5 Mount Tatlow, 92O/3 Warner Pass,
92O/4 Tchaikazan River, and 92N/8 Stikelan Creek

The western boundary of the Taseko Group follows the Chilko Lake and Chilko River (S to N). The southern limits are Rainbow Creek and Yohetta Lake and Creek, Upper (S) Taseko Lake, upper Taseko River, and uppermost Gunn Creek. The north and east sides change gradually into the Interior Plateau (see map, BCM 2006:112).

(Information on Malcolm Goddard's trip into the interior is at 'Goddard Historical Expedition'; ask for Malcolm Goddard in the CME, bivouac.com). See also BCM 1988:55, which is a much better description because there were no adequate maps in 1913.

Access

Approach as for the Tchaikazan Group but do not turn right at the Nemaia Valley turnoff unless one wishes to go to the campsite (below), or Mt. Tatlow. For Mt. Taseko and Beece Peak, continue south on a good gravel road (2001) on the east side of the Taseko River. Do not turn left for Fish Lake. At a village at the north end of Lower (N) Taseko Lake, the road branches, one branch to Fishem Lake just south of the village, and the other east along the north side of Beece Creek. The bridge is out at Beece Creek. At the ford (winch), one should cross on foot and backpack to Mt. Taseko and Beece Peak, in friendly country.

There is a road around the west side of Tsuniah Lake, gained from Highway 20 west of Alexis Creek, down Chilko Lake and east to Nemaia Valley (four wheel drive from Highway 20). A horse trail (1965) continues 16 km down Chilko Lake, then east up a major valley.

A campsite on the east shore of Chilko Lake (Nu Chugh Beniz, west of Nemaia Valley) in Ts'ylos Provincial Park is reached by a rough two-wheel drive road from Hanceville, or from Alexis Creek as above.

A trail (a road at first) goes south along the east side of the Taseko Lakes, but bridges are out at Beece Creek, Chita Creek, Powell Creek and Battlement Creek (next to the upper Taseko River; 2016). It changes to a cart track (trail) running up the northeast side of upper Taseko River (which is fordable) to well beyond Battlement Creek. Trails (condition ?) continue southeast over into Gun Creek, and down this to the Gold Bridge area. Horse trails are fairly common to the east. In the southeast, the major roads are on Tyaughton Creek (from the southeast), and the Relay Creek road and Relay Creek Trail to Big Creek, in the north, also reached from the southeast).

A trail also goes directly down the east shore of Lower (North) Taseko Lake to join the trail above. (1985)

Many parties enter the southern Taseko Group by floatplane to Lorna Lake from near the town of Gold Bridge, but the 1993 group backpacked from the Taseko Lakes up Chita Creek (N of upper Taseko R.).

This area is one of rather high summits, which have at least one easy route. It is excellent for hiking, and backpacking traverses. A few small, easy, summits have not been included. See map BCM 2004:103.

Granite often appears on the high peaks, but in general, the rock is of poor quality, but of considerable color.

As one moves southeast in this Group, the climbs become more of a hiking nature on the average, and the quality of the rock decreases.

Some Climbing and Exploration

1912- Malcolm Goddard, Kese. (CAJ 5(1913):32; BCM 1988:59, 60 photo)
Before 1932- Captain Richard Preston (R. P.) Bishop. (CAJ 21(1932):93)
1974- Gouin Barford, Pat Javorski, Peter Jordan, David Lemon, Grant McCormack, Ellen Woodd. (CAJ 58(1975):61, photo)
1982- Approaches to Mt. Tatlow. (CAJ 66(1983):104 photo, trail map)
1987- Goddard and Kese route repeated. (BCM 1988:55 map, photos)

MOUNT NEMAIA 2613m

Map 92N/8 Stikelan Creek, east of the north end of Chilko Lake and north of Nemaia Creek and the road to Nemaia Valley. Surveyed at 8572 feet, and climbed by the Survey.

UNNAMED 2407m

Map 92O/5 Mount Tatlow, directly east of Mount Tatlow, just west of the north end of Lower Taseko Lake. Surveyed at 7898 feet, and climbed by the Survey.

There is a trail to the top, starting north of the lake, which passes south around the mountain and goes up the west side. This can be reached from the road on the east side of the Taseko River, and crossing the river at the lake's end. At fork in the road, go west to avoid going to Fish Lake.

UNNAMED 2543m

Map 92O/5, directly west of Mount Tatlow. Surveyed at 8343 feet, and climbed by the Survey.

UNNAMED 2940m

Altitude 9650 feet, directly south of Mount Tatlow and northeast of Unnamed 2820.

MOUNT TATLOW 3063m

Surveyed at 10,049 feet. It has more than one summit, and the main summit is on the west.

Located 10 km south of Konni Lake, and about 17 km east of Chilko Lake. From Taseko Lake, the route is open and easy and requires 2-3 days for the return journey. One can approach directly from the west end of Konni Lake, which is faster, or south on a trail (gate) starting east of Konni Lake and just west of Elkin Creek (from road to Hanceville) and west of Cardiff Mountain, where the road branches southeast to Taseko and Fishem Lakes. From Chilko Lake, start on the east side (1974; camp in the Nemaia Valley).

Climbing on Mount Tatlow (in Ts'ylos Provincial Park) is banned because of its 'spiritual significance' to the Indians.

1. FRA by Captain Richard Preston (R. P.) Bishop, before 1932, route unknown. (CAJ 21(1932):94)

2. East Ridge, North Glacier. From the Nemaia Valley (road; west end of Konni Lake), there is a beautiful backpacking approach over kilometers of rolling upland, with a camp (mosquitos). Traverse east across the lower northern slopes below the glacier, and gain the east ridge. Use the north glacier at the very top. Time, 2.5 days. Rated 4 because of glacier (rope). Glacier (II,4,s). FRA August 1, 1974. (CAJ 58(1975):61, photo)

One may also approach by using an old trail on the north of Tsoloss Lake (Creek) and then go southeast to Dolly Lake which is just east of Mount Tatlow at the head of Elkin Creek. There is an easy ford of Tsoloss Creek on a cattle trail, with a large granite erratic boulder on the far side. See the many trail details in CAJ 66(1983):104 photo, map, a good article.

3. Northeast Glacier. This route on Mount Tatlow can be seen clearly on the drive across the Chilcotin Plateau en route to Chilko and Taseko Lakes. The approach is simple, but see the approach data in Route 1.

Climb the spectacular, narrow northeast glacier of the northeast face. The climb was mostly on hard, blue ice, first climbing an apron above the bergschrund, then skirting the first big ice cliff. A crux was a narrow channel between the chaotic glacier and the rock wall on the left.

In the final corridor, the only possibility was the chute to the left (a rock anchor used). One pitch had two overhangs (30m, crux) and complicated route maneuvering. It was cold, ice screws very secure; no apparent objective danger. They reached the summit at dark.

Ice, Glacier (IV,s,*). Mark Bebie, Fred Beckey, Mark Hutson, Sept. 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):111; AAJ 1984:190)

UNNAMED 2820m

South-southwest of Mount Tatlow, at 393-910.

1. South Ridge. The south ridge is Class 3-4. Hamish Mutch and Arnold Shives, 1964. (GUIDE)

TASEKO MOUNTAIN 3063m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass, northwest corner. Located east of the south end of lower (north) Taseko Lake, and southeast of Mt. Tatlow and north of Chita Creek. Surveyed at 10,049 feet. Lower Chita Creek is in the NE corner of map 92O/4, flowing into lower (N) Taseko Lake from the east.

1. FRA by Captain R. P. Bishop, before 1932, probably by the west face, northwest ridge. From Taseko Lake, it is an easy two-day return hike to summit through open country. (CAJ 21(1932):94; GUIDE)

2. West Face, Northwest Ridge. The west face was climbed in a storm by Mark Force, approaching from Chita Creek (to the south), Aug.1993. (BCM 1994:71)

From the 'Northwest Bowl'. From the northern approach valley, angle up and right (west), then follow a moderate snow slope (glacier; 40 degrees max) to the crest of the northwest ridge, low angled scree to the top. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Gordon Betenia, Steven Harng, Don Serl, Sept. 2, 2000. (PC: Don Serl)

Variation: Travel to the high point on the roads northwest of Taseko Mountain through open alpine country, gaining the subsidiary peaks northwest of Taseko Mountain and follow the divide to the peak. One full day return. Christine Buck, Steven Sheriff. (INT; PC: Don Serl)

3. North Couloir (left branch). From the north, the route is just to the right of the top. The couloir has left and right branches in its lower half. The north couloir is 430m of ice and snow, 50 to 60 degrees and takes about three hours. Ice Glacier (III,4,s). Gordon Betenia, Graham Rowbotham, Don Serl, David Sulina, August 24, 1994. (CAJ 78(1995):65)

4. North Couloir (right branch). Similar to left branch. Bergschrund was passable. In 1994, there was rockfall in the right branch. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Dan Aylward, Ade Miller, Forrest Murphy, Sept. 2, 2000. (PC: Don Serl)

BEECE PEAK 3020m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass. Beece Peak is 3.5 kilometers southeast of Taseko Mountain, 8.5 kilometers west of Mount Vic, and northeast of Chita Creek. It has a very long east to west extent, and is glaciated on the north side. (CAJ 78(1995):65 photo)

Both Taseko Mountain and Beece Peak lie southwest of Beece Creek. Do not attempt to force a vehicle across Beece Creek at high water. It is possible to drive the ford later in the season (Sept./Oct.) with a high clearance, four wheel drive vehicle.

1. North Couloir (Discretion Couloir). This is the far right north couloir in the photo of the reference. From the north, Route 1 is up the **fourth** glacier which extends to the ridge, left to right. The first is a narrow couloir, ending in a notch. The second is wider, steep, more snow. The third has an enormous ice cliff near the bottom, with two or three snow routes above it.

Easy, 45 degrees, finishing at 55 degrees. Two hours up. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Gordon Betenia, Graham Rowbotham, Don Serl, David Sulina, August 26, 1994. (CAJ 78(1995):65). Descent was down the northwestern extremity of the summit plateau, down the north ridge.

2. Summit Plateau, North Ridge. The descent route of Route 1. On the northwestern extremity of Beece Peak. Descend a goat track, then the north ridge, outsloping, loose and exposed rock (long ropes).

UNNAMED 2980m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass near the north border. Altitude 9780 feet, surveyed. Located 2.6 km northwest of Mount Vic. The northwest ridge is easy. FRA by David Johnson and Hank Reid, 1964. (VOCJ 1964:52)

MOUNT VIC 3005m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass.

1. Northeast Ridge. Approach the northeast ridge up scree slopes going northwest. Then a short, loose gully. The upper ridge runs E – W. The Class 3 is avoidable. (II,3,s). Ernie Carson, Mark Force, Brian Gavin, Susan Nesbitt, August 13, 1993. (BCM 1994:72)

Descent by the southeast ridge (loose; below).

Two caches were left by helicopter for the traverse of the region.

2. West Slopes. This route was first done by Klaus Haring on August 30, 1993, approaching from the south from Powell Creek, and going over the pass to Beece Creek. Follow a horse trail for one half km to the north, go around moraines to the east, and go over the small summit just west of Mount Vic. The rock is more solid above. (PC:KH)

In 2007, camp was at a little tarn above Beece Creek in a valley about 2.5 km northwest of Mount Vic. Walk scree farther up the valley. Scramble south to the ridge crest, then scramble the western flank of the northwest ridge. Climb frozen neve left of and parallelling the northwest ridge (the extreme right side of the north face). Four hours from camp; 45 degrees maximum). Ice (III,3,s). Jordan Peters, Don Serl, August 14, 2007. (AAJ 2008:174; PC: DS)

3. Southeast Ridge. The descent route of Route 1. Glacier. Almost any route from the south will go. (BCM 2012:108 photos)

UNNAMED 2810m

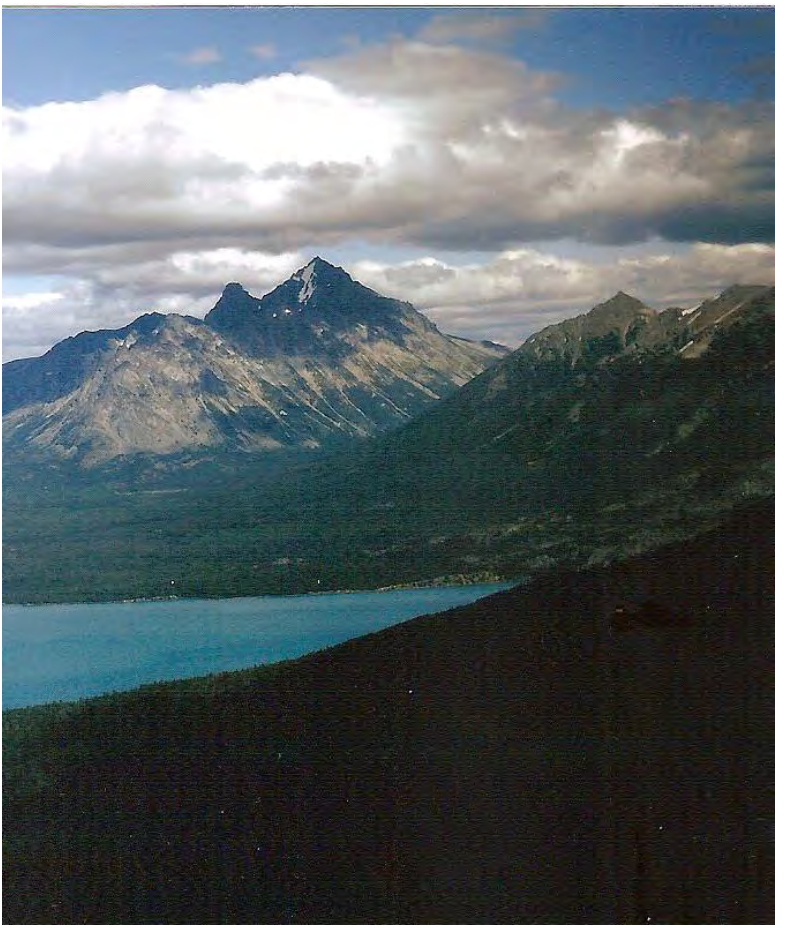
Located one km south of Mount Vic. Klaus Haring descended the southeast slopes of Mount Vic and traversed Un. 2810m and Rubble Mountain, August 30, 1993. (PC:KH)

RUBBLE MOUNTAIN 2794m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass. Rubble Mountain is two km south of Vic Lake, with a small, rubble-covered glacier on its north side. There are great views of Mount Vic.

The first ascent was a traverse by Klaus Haring, above. (PC:KH)

The name was given by Holly Colquhoun, Carol MacMillan and Karl Ricker, BCMC, July 15, 2010. (BCM 2012:107, 113)



Mount Olson, from the west (aerial). A small part of Chilko Lake is visible. Mount Kern, lower, is to the right. The slopes in the foreground rise up to the ridge east of the Glasgow Lakes in the Good Hope Group. The ridge on the right margin is that south of Yohetta Creek. Photo: Earle R. Whipple, late August 1966.

To the left is a valley, and Mount Tatlow is then directly north of Mount Olson. North of Mount Tatlow the area is less mountainous.

UNNAMED 2770m

Located 1.8 km west-northwest of Rubble Mountain, the east buttress of the Powell Creek – Beece Creek Pass.

MOUNT OLSON 2880m

Map 92O/5 Mount Tatlow, south border. Coordinates 386-786. Mount Olson is north of the west end of Yohetta Lake, and is probably a very good viewpoint.

MOUNT KERN 2280m

Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River, north of Mount Goddard. Climbed by Topographical Survey, surveyed, date and route unknown. The North Kern Trail (Tchaikazan Group) branches off west-northwest at Yohetta Lake (below). More information is in the Regional Traverses and Hiking.

MOUNT GODDARD 2530m

Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River. Located east of Chilko Lake and north of Rainbow Creek. This peak is a tower, sheer on all sides but the south, where there is a steep chimney.

One may reach Mount Goddard by a two day trip from Tuzcha Lake (north of Fishem Lake) along Yohetta Creek (Yohetta Valley Trail on north side; see the Tchaikazan Group), passing west of Dorothy Lake on the southern leg. It may also be reached over Spectrum Pass in two days. One may combine these to make a circuit.

If one continues west from the Yohetta Valley Trail to the North Kern Trail to Chilko Lake, there is a campsite at the lake.

1. South Ridge. From Chilko Lake ascend east to open country and traverse south. Reach the west ridge (tower on west ridge was climbed in 1987, as well as the summit. BCM 1988:55). Go over the west ridge and reach the chimney in the south ridge, pleasant, not difficult. Then a short scramble up the upper south ridge. Malcolm Goddard and Kese, July 1912. (BCM 1988:59, 60 photo)

BATTLEMENT PEAK 2660m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass. Located on the eastern end of Battlement Ridge. Grid 804-647. One may reach it by the Grant Creek Trail, branching from the Elbow Pass Trail. There are tarns just north of Iron Pass (Grant Pass).

For the east ridge, consult the CME.

DORRIE PEAK 2840m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass, center. The south ridge (loose) is easy. Ernie Carson, Mark Force, Brian Gavin, Jennifer Nener, August 1993. (BCM 1994:73). Descent was by the northeast ridge in 2003.

TRAIL RIDGE PEAK (STONE NET MOUNTAIN) 2850m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass. Height 9350 feet, on Trail Ridge.

NORTH SUMMIT 2850m

1. North Ridge. FRA by a BCMC party, Aug. 2005. (BCM 2006:112; map including the mountains to the east)

SOUTH SUMMIT 2790m

1. Southwest Ridge. Jenny Faulkner, Karl Ricker, John Sapac, Brian Wood, BCMC, July 28, 2003. (BCM 2004:107)

UNNAMED 2840m

Located east of Sluice Peak at 861-594.

1. South Ridge, Traverse. The 1993 group walked up Sluice Creek and up the glacier, then to the highest point of the nunatak. Make a brief detour left to the south ridge. Go down its north ridge, avoiding the glacier, and then go straight down to the creek leading to camp at Lorna Lake. Glacier (III,4,s). Ernie Carson, Mark Force, Brian Gavin, Jennifer Nener, Susan Nesbitt, August 1993. (BCM 1994:73)

Rated Class 4 because of the glacier.

CRUSHED GRAVEL MOUNTAIN 2840m

This mountain is northwest of Sluice Peak at 846-600. There is a col between it and Sluice Peak

1. North Glacier, Southeast Ridge. The 2003 group walked up Sluice Creek to the Sluice-Crushed Gravel col, and climbed the southeast ridge, after climbing Sluice Peak. Glacier (III,4,s). Norbert Eckert, Jenny Faulkner, Karl Ricker, John Sapac and Brian Wood, July 26, 2003. (BCM 2004:105). Rated Class 4 because of the glacier.

SLUICE PEAK 2900m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass. Grid 853-595, just north of Mount Warner on Warner Ridge. It is the highest peak in this area.

1. Northwest Ridge. The northwest ridge is a scramble from the Sluice-Crushed Gravel col. Start in the flat valley southwest of Sluice Peak, with lakes. Klaus Haring and Shu Oshika, July 1995. (PC: Klaus Haring)

One can also start via the north glacier from Sluice Creek, as for Crushed Gravel Mountain.

2. Southeast Ridge. Consult the CME.
3. East Glacier (North Glacier). See map. Consult the CME.
4. West Ridge. Scree. Consult the CME.

Klaus Haring and Shu Oshika traversed Denain, Feo and Rae Spurs in July 1995, a long day.

BIG CAIRN MOUNTAIN 2580m

Height 8450 feet, grid 916-574, east of Mount Solomon, northwest of Deer Pass (922-563). Ascended in 2003, not a FA (big cairn).

MOUNT SOLOMON 2590m

Located just east-southeast of Lizard Lake at 904-575. It appears very easy from the south. FRA by a BCMC party, July 30, 2003. (BCM 2004:107)

LIZARD MOUNTAIN 2760m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass. Height 9050 feet. Directly east of Mount Warner, 874-576. By the craggy east ridge, approaching from the southeast of Lizard Lake, north of Deer Pass. Deer Pass is at 922-563. Norbert Eckert, Jenny Faulkner and John Sapac, July 30, 2003. (BCM 2004:108)

MOUNT WARNER 2830m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass, in the south, northeast of Warner Pass. Surveyed. The southwest side is unpleasant rubble.

1. East Ridge. Climb the talus blocks on the east ridge. Pat Crean, BCMC party, April 27, 1994. (BCM 1996:66)

2. North Glacier. The north glacier was climbed on skis by another member of the Route 1 party. April 27, 1994. (BCM 1996:66)

3. Southwest ridge. Consult the CME. Rubble, scree. Mount Warner does not have a northwest face.

UNNAMED 2682m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass, in the south, grid 847-533. Surveyed at 8800 feet and climbed by surveyors, route unknown. Climbed on skis by Pat Crean, BCMC group, up the north glacier from Warner Creek, April 25, 1994. (BCM 1996:66)

PORTEAU MOUNTAIN 2740m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass, in the south. Surveyed. It is a flat-topped summit.

MOUNT SHEBA 2665m

Map 92O/3 Warner Pass, near southeast corner. One may camp at a small tarn southeast of the mountain. (See BCM 2004:109, 110 and BCM 2014:70 photos.)

1. The FRA was by John Sapac, about 1993, probably by Route 2. (BCM 2004:108)

2. East Ridge. The east ridge is not as steep as the south face. Not difficult. Karl Ricker, Brian Wood, BCMC party, July 31, 2003, who climbed both summits. (BCM 2004:102 map)

The party of 2003 attempted the south face, but backed off.

They also climbed Deer Pass Mountain (a bump above Deer Pass) northwest of Mount Sheba and southeast of Deer Pass. They approached from the northwest, descended the ridge to Deer Pass (922-563, northwest of Mount Sheba) and followed the ridge southeast to Mount Sheba.

Deer Pass is well used by horses and mountain bikers.

The southeast side of the Taseko Group is a good hiking area with a maze of roads and trails including the Yalakom River FSR, the Marshall Lake road, the Tyaughton Creek road and the Tyaughton Trail, and the Relay Creek road.

TCHAIKAZAN GROUP

MAPS- 92O/4 Tchaikazan River, 92J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier

Map 92J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier (2009) is of extremely poor quality. However, it contains very little data. (See Raleigh Group, poor maps.)

In the north, the western boundary is Chilko Lake. The southern boundary is Edmond Creek and Glacier, and Transition Peak. The upper Lord River, and Upper and Lower Taseko Lakes are the eastern boundary. The northern limits are Rainbow Creek and Yohetta Lake and Creek. Much of the Tchaikazan Group drains to Chilko and Taseko Lakes and the interior. It lies east of the southern Good Hope Group, and east of the Goddard and Raleigh Groups. It is in Ts'ylos Provincial Park.

Access

From Williams Lake (city), drive west on Highway 20 to Hanceville (at Lee's Corners). The drive is 10 to 12 hours from Vancouver. Turn south-west to the Nemaia Valley road on good gravel (2001), and turn right on the Nemaia Valley road to Elkin Creek, west of the Taseko River. Turn southeast at Elkin Creek (left) onto a rough gravel-dirt road before Nemaia Valley (high clearance best ?) to the airstrip at the south end of Fishem Lake at about 42 km from the left turn.

The road is accessed by the Elkin Valley road, then Gunn Valley road. (At the north end of Lower Taseko Lake is a bridge to the east side of Taseko River.) Turn right (south) off of the Gunn Valley road.

The road swings west on the north side of the Tchaikazan River (may be washed out near end) and then a good trail leads into the valley. A guide-outfitter's cabin is reached at the bend of the valley, after about 12 km of walking in about 4-5 hours.

The best travel beyond the cabin is on the west side of the valley at river level. The first creek crossing (Oreamnos Cr.) is not difficult. The second (Miserable Cr.) is a reasonable ford. The 'Miserable Forest' beyond this is bushy going for one km. 'Friendly Creek' is a very serious crossing. The ford just above Friendly-Tchaikazan junction is extremely dangerous. Go 500m upstream where the creek plunges through a slot canyon. The creek can be jumped (intimidating; safety rope highly advised), tossing packs across. There may be a log jam permitting a crossing. The final alternative is to work upstream (bushy) another 0.5 km or so to open moraines where a crossing can be forced.

Stay on or very near the banks of the Tchaikazan River. The best base camp location is in open flats (breezy, no bugs) 0.5 km beyond the old terminal moraines. Sites just short of the moraine in the forest provide more shelter during bad weather. (PC: Don Serl)

The excellent base camp in 1982 had vistas of the Tchaikazan and Hourglass Glaciers with the Monmouth massif at the head of the valley, and Friendly Peak towering above camp, in old pine trees and meadow. (Two helicopter sling loads were required.)

In at least two climbing camps (1975, 1986), a high camp has been placed south of the Corner Peak-Rock Island Peak ridge at the edge of Tchaikazan Glacier, in the moraine.

There is a small landing strip at Fishem Lake and arrangements may be made with the lodge for transport on surrounding roads, **the most important of which traverses south to cross an 1830m (6000 foot) pass into the valley of Falls River (road), starting near the airfield on the west side of the Tchaikazan River.** Cross the Tchaikazan River bridge. The road ends about 6.4 km (4 miles) above Lord River and there is no bridge to an old mine trail which climbs to a pass northeast of Mount McLeod (near Mount Becker). It is an easy half day's pack up the west side of Falls River to camp near its head. A camp in a meadow is near trees. There is also a good track leading from Upper Taseko Lake up Falls River to join the aforementioned road.

Tchaikazan Glacier may be reached from the Tchaikazan River road and the Tchaikazan Valley Trail, or by the col west of Mount Winstone from Falls River.

The long Yohetta Valley Trail branches west from the Gunn Valley road and leads west to the branch with the North Kern Trail to Chilko Lake (campsite). It then goes south to Mount Goddard (Taseko Group).

The 1969 group flew by floatplane from Vancouver to Fishem Lake. One can go by helicopter, but the distances from bases in Bluff Lake or Williams Lake are large, as would be expenses. One may arrange to be picked up by helicopter from Fishem Lake to shuttle to basecamps, as did the 1998 BCMC camp. Cars may be stationed at trailheads for walkouts.

Regional Traverse: Princess Louisa Inlet to Tchaikazan Group and Taseko Lake, May-June 1986. (BCM 1988:8)

Some Climbing and Exploration

1951- J. Baker, David Blair, Neil Carter, J. Dagenault, Herman Genschorek, H. Jenkinson, Ian Kay, Jean Kay, Tom Marston, Alan Melville, Stella Shopland, Walter Sparling. (CAJ 35(1952):75; GUIDE)

1957- Denis Moore, Stan Paterson, Iain Smart. (CAJ 41(1958):22; GUIDE)

1961- Heather & Rolf Kellerhals. (CAJ 45(1962):55 photos; AE Dec. 1961; GUIDE)

1962(a)- Herbert and Shirley Eigenmann, Heather and Rolf Kellerhals. (CAJ 46(1963):105; GUIDE)

(b) Jos. Hutton, Ian Kay, Alan Melville, Howard Rode. (CAJ 46(1963):68 photo, map; GUIDE)

1963- Werner Himmelsbach, Ralph Hutchinson, Jos. Hutton, Geoffrey Suddaby, 1963. (CAJ 47(1964):55; GUIDE)

1964(a)- Jim Craig, Richard Culbert, Barry Hagen, Esther Kafer, Martin Kafer, Ernest Peters, Paul Plummer, Lloyd Williams, Kaspar Winterhalter, Glenn Woodsworth, BCMC. (CAJ 48(1965):52 photos, 163; GUIDE; BCM 43(1 suppl.):1,1965; 43(2):3, 1965)

(b) Hamish Mutch, Arnold Shives. (GUIDE)

(c) John Harris, Norman Thyer, Mary Wells. (CAJ 48(1965):52,130); GUIDE)

1966- Sterling Hendricks, Don Hubbard, Ch. Wettling. (PATC 36 (No.2), Apr.-June 1967:41; 'Up Rope', Vol. XXII, No. 5, May 1967)

1969(a)- Jane and Richard Crompton, Sterling Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Peterson. (PATC 39 (No.1), Jan.-Mar. 1970:3)

1969(b)- Peter Macek, Jurg Reiss, Les Watson, BCMC. (CAJ 53(1970):90)

1972- Fred Beckey, Daniel Davis, Philip Leatherman. (CAJ 56(1973):89; AAJ 1973:446)

1973- John Frizell, Peter Jordan. (VOCJ 16(1973):105 map)

1975- BCMC climbing camp (CAJ 59(1976):96 map)

1982- ACC Vancouver section climbing camp. (CAJ 66(1983):106)

1983- Greg Collum, Ch. Gerson, Jim Nelson, Wm. Pilling. (CAJ 68(1985):40; AAJ 1985:214)

1986- BCMC climbing camp (BCM 1988:24, one page of text missing, p. 32-34)

1997- Susan Barbur, Alex Brun, Peter Green, Josh Hess-Yoder, Matt Hickey, Robert Johnson, Peter Joy, Conrad Kornmann, Cory Nauman, John Youngman. (Mazamas; CAJ 81(1998):96 photo)

1998- BCMC climbing camp. (BCM 2000:95 many photos)

The peaks are arranged starting in the north and going counterclockwise along the ridge at first. Then, one attempts to follow the ridges east of Tchaikazan River, going north to south. See map in CAJ 59(1976):96.

At the head of Tchaikazan River, the granitic rocks (actually diorite) are shattered but this can in part be avoided away from this area. The better rock is located to the east, largely, in the Falls River Basin, although some appears just south of Altruist Mountain. A geological description, (including glaciology), appears in CAJ 59(1976):32 (photos), and read the geology section at the beginning of the book.

There are fossils in the lower Tchaikazan Valley.

A review of the Tchaikazan Group is in CAJ 85(2002):111, photos.

Monmouth Mountain has loose rock, and is the highest in the area.

There is much loose rock in this group. However, the granite of Beehive Peak is excellent (photos).

UNNAMED 2299m

Located just south of Yohetta Lake. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, and surveyed at 7542 feet, date and route unknown.

R.C.A.F. PEAK 2887m

Located on the divide north of Tchaikazan River about 9.7 km from Fishem Lake. Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River.

The south face is easy (PC: Don Serl). The summits on this divide are not difficult and may reached directly from Tchaikazan River. JB, JD, HG, HJ, SS, WS, July 17, 1951.

SPECTRUM PEAK 2648m

Located northwest of the bend in Tchaikazan River. The Spectrum Pass Trail branches from the Yohetta Valley Trail going around Spectrum Peak, and connects south with the Tchaikazan Valley Trail. The distance from the Tchaikazan Valley is short.

1. South Ridge. Approach from either Tchaikazan River, or via Rainbow Creek connecting with Yohetta Valley. The south ridge is a scramble. Spectrum Peak is a good side trip on the walk out from camp. Hamish Mutch, Arnold Shives, 1964. (GUIDE). The trip up Spectrum Valley (south of Spectrum Peak) is a wonderful hike through picturesque meadows. (BCM 2000:100).

UNNAMED 2760m

Altitude 9050 feet. Located two km west of Spectrum Pass. The east face is easy from Spectrum Pass. (See The Rhino. PC: Don Serl)

The Rhino, showing the ice climb, Route 3. Photo: Benoit Landry.

THE RHINO 2868m

Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River, altitude 9409 feet. Grid 392-625, west of the bend of the Tchaikazan River. The Rhino has the shape of a rhinoceros horn and is constantly in view as one backpacks up the Tchaikazan River. (PC: Don Serl)

Spectrum Pass lies two km southwest of Spectrum Peak. The Rhino is three km south of Spectrum Pass.

1. The southeast face is an easy scramble. (PC: Don Serl)

2. The northeast ridge is also an easy scramble. (PC: Don Serl)

3. North Face. Approach up the outwash of the drainage from Spectrum Pass, up the vast meadows in the Spectrum Basin, to the base of the north face.

The north face is 250 meters long; alpine water ice, about 50 degrees, belaying only at the top (overlying snow) and the schrund, 1.5 hours up. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). Gordon Betenia, Don Serl, David Sulina, September 1, 1993. (CAJ 77(1994):90 photo)

4. Northwest Ridge. Avoid difficulties by using the right hand side of the northwest ridge, Class 2. FRA Benoit Landry, Sarah Ravn, August 13, 2008. (PC: BL)

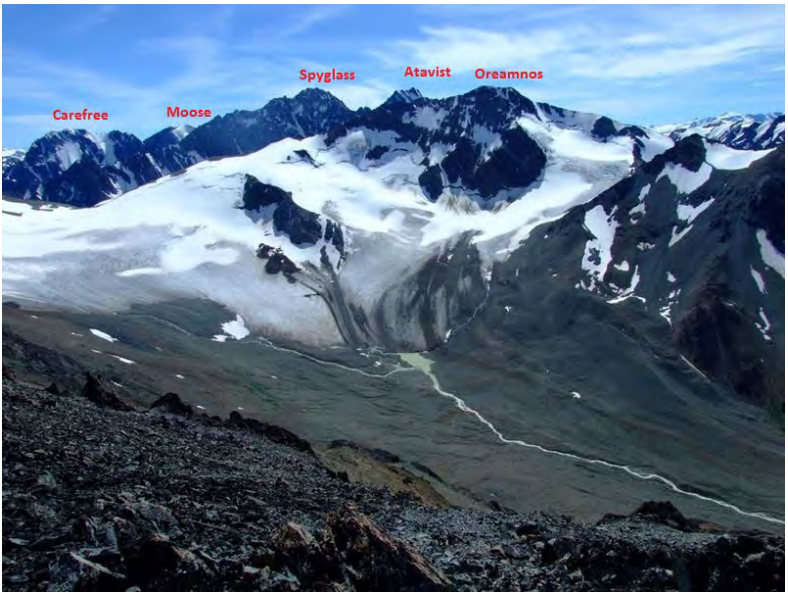
OREAMNOS PEAK 2880m

Oreamnos Peak is located two km north-northwest of Spyglass Peak, on the northwest end of Oreamnos Glacier. Altitude 9450 feet. Grid 367-606. Oreamnos Peak has its name because it is near the migration path of mountain goats (Oreamnos) between Tchaikazan and Rainbow basins, and because the goats climbed the Class 2 southeast side of the peak.

1. Southeast Ridge. The first human ascent was in 1975 by the south-east ridge, glacier, hard Class 2, by Howard Rode, Michael Strudwick and a large BCMC party. Howard Rode does not remember any cairn.

Follow a well-beaten goat track. (PC: Don Serl)

Oreamnos Major and Oreamnos Minor mountains were climbed by the 1966 group on July 21, 1966, and these summits appear to be located in the Falls River area. They are small peaks, easy scrambles, and their positions have not been identified. The similar naming appears to be coincidence. Details in the articles are almost non-existent. The group had considerable bad weather.



Oreamnos Peak (right) and ridge, viewed from the north-northeast, from the northwest ridge of the Rhino. Next left from Oreamnos, the top of the north-northeast summit of Altruist Mountain (Atavist) peeks over the ridge, followed by Spyglass, Moose and Carefree Mountain.
Use the magnifier (Zoom) for details.
Photo: Benoit Landry, marking Don Serl.

UNNAMED 2880m

Located one km northwest of Spyglass Peak. Altitude 9450 feet. Grid 367-596. This position appears to be that of the peak which repulsed the 1975 party (Oreamnos) who could not ascend the bergschrunds. The position may be erroneous.

SPYGLASS PEAK 3038m

Located northeast of Altruist Mountain and north of Miserable Glacier.

1. South Slopes. Ascend Miserable Glacier from Tchaikazan River and scramble up from the south. HK, RK, July 1961. (GUIDE; AE Dec. 1961)

ALTRUIST MOUNTAIN 3064m

Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River. It is located north of the head of Miserable Glacier, the highest summit in the vicinity, and may be approached easily via Miserable Glacier from Tchaikazan River.

Altruist Mtn. is misplaced on the map of CAJ 59(1976):96.

NORTH-NORTHEAST SUMMIT (ATAVIST) ca. 3040m

This summit is not as high as rated by maps. (CAJ 48(1965):60)

1. South Face. The northeast summit was climbed from Miserable Glacier up easy snow and scree on the south face. DB, HG, IK, WS, July 24, 1951.

CENTRAL SUMMIT 3064m (highest)

1. Northeast Ridge. From the northeast summit. To reach main peak, descend south for some distance down the gully of access, and climb a steep snow couloir to the northeast ridge, thus bypassing certain gendarmes. Gain the crest south of a major gendarme. There is Class 4 climbing on loose rock. One piton was used for protection.

Ice, Glacier (III, 5.3,s). RC, BH, LW, GW, August 1964(a). (CAJ 48(1965):52; GUIDE). The difficulty is a guess.

A traverse from the southwest summit did not look easy in 1957, and the attempt was abandoned as the south ridge of the central summit has two sharp gendarmes and the final tower is steep. Snow conditions were unfavorable on the west face in 1957.

SOUTHWEST SUMMIT ca. 3040m

The southwest summit is gracefully pointed, and less than 200m from the highest point.

1. South Ridge. The south ridge (Class 4) was reached from Moose II in 1957, by a long day's pack up the ridge north of Edmond Creek from Chilko Lake.

The south ridge is steep in the upper sections, six hours up starting from southwest of Moose II and traversing Moose II. Denis Moore, Stan Paterson and Iain Smart, July 19, 1957. (CAJ 41(1958):22; GUIDE)

Descent was by the same route.

The southwest summit has no southwest ridge, but a west spur that is exceedingly steep in three places. No southwest ridge appears on the map or photos.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN II 2910m

Altitude 9550 feet. West of Moose Mountain at grid 362-566, at the head of Miserable Glacier.

1. Southwest Ridge, Traverse. The 1957 group ascended the southwest ridge to gain the southwest summit of Altruist, descending the north ridge, July 19, 1957. (CAJ 41(1958):22)

2. North Ridge. First descended, then ascended on return, July 19, 1957. The southwest ridge was then descended to camp.

3. East Ridge. FA thought to be by an 'ancient surveyor' (cairn, 1957). Climbed by the long east ridge by Howard Rode, BCMC party, 1975.

Carefree Mountain, north face, from the Tchaikazan River flats. The ice route, number three, is in evidence. Photo: Benoit Landry.

CAREFREE MOUNTAIN (MOOSE MOLAR) 2880m

Located 1.1 km east-northeast of Moose Mountain; the east summit of Moose Mountain. CAJ 59(1976):96 map.

1. West Ridge. From Friendly Glacier, climb to the col with Moose Mountain (to west). Scramble up the west ridge, not difficult. Franklyn Foster, F. Kennedy, David Naylor, Norman and Roy Purssell, 1968. (GUIDE2). Repeated on August 11, 1982.

2. Southeast Couloir, Buttress. This route is on the most prominent gully and buttress facing camp. Cross Friendly Creek and traverse up to the mouth of the large couloir that drains the east end of the face. The route starts up the rock to the left of the couloir. Ascend Class 3 and 4 rock and heather benches to a steep gully. Two pitches, and one can drop into a water course with a snow gully. The 50 degree gully leads up to the left and tops out. The party did not go to the summit due to the late hour. (IV,4,s). Mark Force, Wayne Saunders, July 22, 1986.

3. North Hanging Ice Face. 670m. Climb the bergschrund and ice above to reach the hanging ice face on the north side. Three more rope lengths go up a shattered chimney system to the lower right-hand corner of the ice face. The ice face ends to a left-trending exit ramp, and two and a half rope lengths end on the upper east ridge, eight hours from camp. There is some loose rock, ice from 45-55 degrees; and 18 roped pitches to the east ridge.

Ice Glacier (III,5.5,s,**). Robert Nugent, Don Serl, Oct. 13, 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):60 photo)

MOOSE MOUNTAIN 2880m

Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River. Located south of Miserable Glacier and west-southwest of Carefree Mountain; distinguished by a fine hanging glacier on the west face (1951). It has much ugly scree.

1. Southwest Slopes (Ridge). From camp near the head of Tchaikazan River, ascend Friendly Glacier and climb a snow gully on the southeast side, or circle through a pass at the head of Friendly Glacier south of the peak and ascend a gully (a bit of chimney work between rock and ice in the gully, Aug. 4, 1982) to the southwest ridge and over scree, Class 2-3, on the southwest side. See Route 2.

Glacier. DB, HG, IK, JK, AM, WS, July 22, 1951. (GUIDE)

2. East Ridge. Descended in 1998. There is more ugly scree than rock climbing on the west side, and down the east ridge to the col with Carefree Mountain. (BCM 2000:100)

UNNAMED 2550m

Surveyed at 8378 feet, above the southeast arm of Chilko Lake (see Moose Mountain II). Map 93O/4 Tchaikazan River, west border.

Ascended from Chilko Lake, backpacking; a survey cairn was found on the summit. Denis Moore, Stan Paterson and Iain Smart, July 18, 1957. (CAJ 41(1958):22)

UNNAMED 2670m

Altitude 8750 feet. Located above Edmond Creek at 328-588. By the party of Un. 2550m, July 18, 1957.

FRIENDLY PEAK 2700m

Located between Friendly Glacier and the Tchaikazan Glacier snout.

1. South Ridge, Traverse. The south ridge is a pleasant rock climb, Class 2-3 (BCM 2000:96). AM, WS, July 21, 1951. (CAJ 59(1976):96; GUIDE). Descent was to west to the dry Friendly Glacier. See Route 2.

2. West Gully. The ascent from Friendly Glacier is easy via a snow gully, a good glissade for descent (1951, 1975). AM, WS, July 21, 1951.

3. Southeast Ridge. The southeast ridge has many variations, and was popular in 1975. Ascend from Tchaikazan River, and descend via the glissade on the west side. FA uncertain. (CAJ 59(1976):96; GUIDE)

4. North-South Traverse. The north-south traverse of Friendly Peak turned out to be a nightmare of steep and loose rock, requiring much protection. FA Wayne Saunders, Simon Tooley, BCMC party, 1975.

On July 21, 1986, there were two pitches of low to middle fifth class climbing on the large gendarme of the north ridge. The party avoided the dihedral (or chimney) on the east face of the gendarme, moved over ten meters and climbed two pitches of Class 4 rock. The ridge was a scramble. One can descend a snow gully from the south ridge to a small glacier above the Tchaikazan moraine. (BCM 1988:25). On descent of the north ridge, there is an 8m rappel. (CAJ 66(1983):106)

5. East Glacier. A descent route of Route 4.

6. East Face. The east face is a complicated route with some Class 5 climbing. Kevin Carrier, Jeff Rabinovitch, August 1998. The FRA was on August 8, 1982, by Robert Driscoe, Peter Durnford, Jay MacArthur, Ray Parker, David Waldren, Jane Weller, and Margriet and Ross Wyborn.

7. East Ridge. Climb up the meadows and snowfields of the northeast face to just above the small pocket glacier used as a descent by the north ridge. The next 150m are on good rock. Two steps in the east ridge are Class 4. Stay on the ridge line to the summit ridge. (The adjacent gully was ascended during other BCMC camps.). (III,4,s). Maureen Hill, Rosanne Konrad, Gary Marcuse, Paul Kubik, July 22, 1986. (BCM 1988:27)

Descended onto the west side later in 1986 onto Friendly Glacier.

RIM MOUNTAIN 2675m

Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River. Located south of Friendly Glacier.

NORTH SUMMIT (lower)

1. Northeast Side. The approach must be by Friendly Glacier. Climb a steep snow chute on the northeast side. Irene Goldstone, ACC party, August 4, 1982.

SOUTH SUMMIT

1. North Glacier. From the Tchaikazan River, approach via Friendly Glacier, ascend to objective over easy snow slopes. Glacier. NC, TM, July 22, 1951.

Repeated in 1982. Repeated in 1986, when the party realized that a higher summit lay toward the rim of the snow bowl. (The text ends here with a missing page.)

2. Northeast Side. The approach must be by Friendly Glacier. Ice screws were used on what appears to be the northeast glacier above Friendly Glacier. Michael Bialos, Peter Durnford, George Hamilton, Irene and Uwe Klassen, David Owen and Carol Tilley, August 4, 1982.

PRAYER PEAK 2720m

One km east-northeast of Shekat Trigonometric Station. Climbed in 1975. (PC: Don Serl)

SHEKAT TRIGONOMETRIC STATION 2655m

Surveyed at 8712 feet, on south border of map 92O/4, above Edmond Creek. Grid 396-509. Rim Glacier is to the north. FA by surveyors, date and route unknown.

Almost all the peaks on the N-S ridge between Friendly Peak and Shekat Station to the south were ascended in 1975. At least one was a FA.

UNNAMED (TUTMOSE III) 2634m

Located at grid 417-499 on the north edge of map 93J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier. It is just west of the lake which is west of Monmouth Mountain.

From camp (1982), hike up Monmouth Glacier to the col west of the Monmouth massif and to the summit. Glacier. Robert and Rosemary Coupe, Pat Guilbride, Howard Rode, August 11, 1982. (CAJ 66(1983):106)

Northeast ridge, descent by NW ridge, BCMC, 1986. (PC: Don Serl)

HARMONY PEAK 3035m

Map 92J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier, at grid 456-500 on the extreme northern border. The northeast summit of Monmouth Mountain. Harmony Peak is so named because of the harmonious blend of mixed techniques required to do this aesthetic climb (Route 1).

1. North Buttress. There is a vertical buttress of sound rock rising above the Rifferswil and Tchaikazan Glaciers on the east side of the icefall. (Rifferswil Glacier rises south of Tchaikazan Glacier to Monmouth Mountain.) Pass the icefall on the left. It is a 14 hour round trip from basecamp. The party climbed the lower part of the buttress, difficult (Class 5 with one direct aid pitch), then stepped off onto the adjacent icefield and descended to camp.

The party returned the next day to climb the rock and finish the buttress, and then over mixed rock and snow to climb Passage Spire (which see). Glacier (III,5.5,A1,s). Rene Bucher, Wayne Saunders, 1975. The difficulty is a guess.

Descent was to the southwest to Passage Spire. This marks the gateway to the descent of the upper Monmouth Glacier (hence the name, Passage Spire).

2. East Ridge. From camp, head south, skirt around the icefall and descend back to the base of the ridge. The east ridge required 5 hours on generally sound rock, mostly Class 3-4 with minor Class 5 moves in one gully. It is a series of chimneys with ridge walking, no route finding. Glacier (III,5.3,s). Mark Force, Brian Gavin, July 26, 1986. (BCM 1988:34)

Descent was down the north ridge until they could descend into the Rifferswil Glacier and walk over to Passage Spire. They returned to camp via the Monmouth-Harmony col.

Monmouth Mountain. Harmony Peak is to the left, and Tchaikazan Glacier. The picture is taken from the moraines below Friendly Glacier. Photo: Benoit Landry.

Tchaikazan Glacier continues east (left) on the north side of Monmouth and Harmony Peak, and leads to Mount Winstone, Mount Chapman, False Fluted Peak, Dykeview Mountain, Fluted Peak, and to the east side of Monmouth.

PASSAGE SPIRE 2980m

Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River, grid 444-499 at the southern border. It is directly north of Monmouth Mountain, and roughly west of Harmony Peak. This is the apex of the ridge separating Monmouth and Tchaikazan Glaciers. Rifferswil Glacier, flowing into Tchaikazan Glacier, is to the northeast.

Point 2760m (9050 feet) on the northwest ridge of Passage Spire is long and loose (2001; PC: Don Serl).

1. Traverse below the north face of Monmouth Mountain to climb Passage Spire (done after the ascent of Harmony Peak). Glacier. Rene Bucher, Wayne Saunders, 1975.

MONMOUTH MOUNTAIN 3182m

Map 92J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier (2009), which is of very poor quality. Do not buy. Surveyed, 10,440 feet. Loose rock.

It is the highest summit in the region east of Chilko Lake, and is located at the head of Tchaikazan Glacier. Photo, BCM 1977:23.

Monmouth Mountain has two summits, east (highest) and west, which can be reached one from the other. See Route 6.

Fluted Peak lies east of Monmouth Mountain.

1. FA by Richard Preston Bishop and George Durham during a triangulation survey, 1922. (INT)

2. Southeast Ridge. Ascend Tchaikazan Glacier, avoiding the glacier tributaries to the south, to near its head and ascend southwest to the col at 2740m (9000 feet; Monmouth-Fluted) in the Class 3 southeast ridge (very narrow; photo PATC 36 (No. 2), Apr.-June 1967:42). There are two knife-edged snow ridges (above couloirs), rotten rock and classic ridge climbing. Rated 4 because of glacier. A long day return trip from snout of Tchaikazan Glacier.

Glacier (III,4,s). DB, NC, HG, IK, TM, AM, WS, July 20, 1951.

In 1986, there was a high camp below the Corner-Rock Island col, reached via Tchaikazan Glacier. In 1998, there was difficulty passing the middle of the icefall (2400-2600m; less snow, going to the extreme left is better. BCM 2000:98) leading to the Monmouth-Fluted col, and the group arrived at high camp at 10:15 PM (through the middle of the icefall).

3. South Couloir. Approached on skis. A long, steep snow gully goes up the south face (no difficulty) to a point just below the summit. A short roped section leads to the top. About 1200m of ascent. Glacier. (III,4,s). Martin Kafer, BCMC party, April 30, 1973. (BCM 51(10) p.1, 1973 map). The difficulty is a guess. Beware of rockfall in summer.

4. North Ridge, upper East Ridge. Go up Tchaikazan Glacier and climb the Rifferswil Glacier icefall (see Harmony Peak) and climb the north ridge to the upper east ridge. It was continuous Class 4 on alternate sections of narrow ice and rock using crampons even on the rock. A 14 hour day. In 1998, the gendarmes were more difficult to get around because of dry conditions.

Ice, Glacier (IV,4,s). Rene Bucher, David Hughes, 1975.

5. Northwest Face. There are 250m of 50 degree snow and ice left of a couloir. Glacier. Peter Rowat, 1983. See Route 8. (PC: Don Serl)

6. West-Northwest Ridge. From the junction of Monmouth and Tchaikazan Glaciers (depression in ice), reach the lake at the base of the west ridge. Then scree, slabs, broken ledges and snow slopes to the first high point.

The west-northwest ridge becomes narrow, and pass the first gendarme on a couple of airy ledges. The rock becomes better and better; lower the packs past another gendarme. The ridge narrows more, and the last gendarme was rappelled to the first step. Pass the first step by fractioning along downsloping slabs on the south side until one can turn up left into a broad corner and regain the crest. The ridge is still quite narrow. Three leads of mixed climbing with crampons go to the west summit, and a steep, narrow saddle leads to the higher east summit.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.0,A0,*). Jack Bryceland, Mark Force, Brian Gavin, Wayne Saunders, July 28, 1986. (BCM 1988:31; 2000:98)

Dry conditions leave steep downward-sloping slabs with loose scree on the steep section. (BCM 2000:98)

Descent was by the loose southeast ridge.

7. Southwest Ridge. Ascend from the lake to the west of Monmouth. Traverse southeast, then ascend the subsidiary glacier south of west-southwest ridge. The southwest ridge is short, five leads of generally solid, primarily fourth class, rock; pleasant. No evidence or records of previous ascents.

Glacier (II,4,s). Allan Belshaw, Jim Harrang, John Lindstrom, Philip Smith, July 24, 1990. (CAJ 74(1991):90; PC: Don Serl)

8. Northwest Face Direct. There are 300m of 50-55 degree snow and ice in the couloir directly to the west summit. Ice, Glacier. Mike Down, Bruce Kay, August 1993. (CAJ 77(1994):90; PC: Don Serl))

RUFOUS MOUNTAIN 3052m

Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River. West of the snout of Discord Glacier, and north of the Marmot Towers. Surveyed altitude 10,013 feet.

1. South Ridge. Discord Glacier may be reached from Falls Glacier via the col northeast of The Beast. Scramble up snow and scree to the easy south ridge. This is a long day's return from Falls River. Ascent from Tchaikazan Valley appears easy. RC, BH, LW, GW, late July or early August 1964(a). (GUIDE)

2. North Face Couloir. The party started from a wonderful camp on the east side of the river (Tchaikazan Valley), an hour or so beyond the cabin at the elbow in the valley. They went up outwash and toilsome scree for three hours to gain the divide north of Rufous.

Climb the 550 meter snow couloir which lies at the left side of the north face. The route lies in the shade of a rib, is safe from stonefall, and goes directly to the summit, 45 to 55 degrees steep. Two and one half hours up the couloir. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Gordon Betenia, Don Serl, David Sulina, August 30, 1993. (CAJ 77(1994):90 photo)

3. Northwest Face Gully, North Face. Climb a long and narrow snow and ice gully on the far left of the northwest face that merges with the glacial slopes of the upper north face. A few pitons may be used on the extremely rotten rock walls. Ice, Glacier. Fred Beckey, Steven Sheffield, September 1994. (CAJ 79(1996):93; AAJ 1995:174). No difficulty recorded.

4. West Face. Unknown ascent ? Easy. (PC: Don Serl)

MARMOT TOWERS (DESPERATION TOWERS) 3084m

The Marmot Towers are a group of five steep peaks between Discord Glacier and the snout of Tchaikazan Glacier. They include Deviation, Desperation and Inspiration Peaks.

DEVIATION PEAK 3040m

Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River. The most northwestern of the group.

1. Southeast Ridge Gully. The Discord Glacier may be reached from Falls Glacier by packing through the col northeast of The Beast. From camp on the Discord Glacier, ascend the glacier and double back up a tributary to the Deviation-Desperation col. Start up the ridge of the objective, then traverse left into a loose gully. The peak is a scramble from the gully head. RC, BH, LW, GW, late July 1964(a).
(GUIDE; VOCJ 1964:56)

2. West Ridge. Climb Deviation Peak by the west ridge directly from camp (1982). No details available. Michael Bialos, Peter Durnford, August 7, 1982. (CAJ 66(1983):106)

The west ridge of Deviation is mostly scrambling, reasonable rock, a bit loose here and there with a few Class 4 moves. (PC: Don Serl)

To reach the **false summit**, ford Tchaikazan River from camp. A steep climb following a left-leaning ramp leads through a line of bluffs, then a scree slope to the ridge crest (good rock). One can descend to Pathetic Glacier (on southwest side of main ridge), but the party continued up the ridge to Deviation.

Bypass a 10m step, below a rappel station, to the left, unpleasant. Regain the ridge and gain the false summit. The party could not proceed to the main summit without crossing an ice couloir, so they descended to Pathetic Glacier. Paul Kubik, Peter Rogers, July 23, 1986. (BCM 1988:28)

DESPERATION PEAK 3084m

Highest of the group and the central summit. Surveyed, 10,118 feet.

1. Northwest Ridge. The group used the approach for Deviation Peak and crossed the intervening ridge of gendarmes. The two major fin-like gendarmes and the summit tower were climbed by ascending traverses across the east faces. Glacier (III,4,s). RC, BH, LW, GW, late July 1964(a). When combined with the ascent of Deviation Peak, the duration is higher. Glacier (IV,4,s). (GUIDE; VOCJ 1964:56)

2. South Ridge. From Inspiration Peak (Route 3), traverse over **'Lesser Inspiration Peak'** to '**Lesser Desperation Peak**' (a FA in 1975). Descend north from Lesser Desperation to a gap in a very narrow ridge. Climb an overhang on the east side (Class 5.3) to gain a white crumbly dike beyond a pedestal of loose granite. Traverse the dike on the west side. A loose ridge crest leads to the final buttress, and an overhang with extreme exposure, to bypass on the east where a groove in more loose rock leads to the summit of Desperation. A 13 hour day. Ice, Glacier (III,5.3,s). Rene Bucher, David Hughes, Karl Ricker, Simon Tooley, 1975.
(CAJ 59(1976):96)

Ricker and Bucher (1975; see Inspiration) climbed directly up the southwest buttress of Inspiration. All climbed the snow from Pathetic Glacier. (PC: Don Serl)

After splitting up, Bucher, Hughes, Ricker and Tooley together traversed to Desperation, and reversed it to descend. (PC: Don Serl)

INSPIRATION PEAK 3040m

The south-eastern summit of the group. A summit of 2910m lies to the southeast of Inspiration Peak.

1. Southwest Buttress. From camp at head of Tchaikazan River, ascend to Pathetic Glacier and scramble up the rock of the southwest buttress to the peak. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). NC, AM, July 23, 1951. (summit cairn record, CAJ 45(1962):55; GUIDE). Repeated in 1975.

2. West Face, North Ridge. Approach via Hourglass and Pathetic Glaciers and snow slopes above to the gap north of **'Lesser Inspiration Peak'** (between '**Lesser Desperation'** and '**Lesser Inspiration'**) and traverse the latter. Traverse back to reach Desperation. Glacier (III,4,s) David Hughes, Simon Tooley, 1975. (CAJ 59(1976):96; PC: Don Serl). See Desperation Peak.

3. Southeast Ridge. The southeast ridge was climbed in 1961 by Heather and Rolf Kellerhals. Hike up Hourglass Glacier and ascend an extremely tedious and steep, long scree slope to the ridge crest and the base of the first needle. Find a chimney, and then go right onto the face to reach the top. (CAJ 45(1962):55)

This was later judged to be more difficult than the southwest buttress.

THE BEAUTY 3099m

Map 92O/4, at the extreme south end of Discord Glacier.

1. East Ridge. Ascend Falls Glacier and reach objective by crossing ice to the southeast of The Beast. Ascend the east ridge, bypassing the bergschrund by a rock ridge on the left. Not difficult. Glacier. JH, RH, WH, GS, July 23, 1963.

A lesser unnamed summit of the Beauty was climbed in 1975.

2. South Slopes. Glacier. Peter Jordan, John Frizell, July 1973. (VOCJ 16(1973):105 map)

THE SKUNK 3030m

Located immediately south-southwest of The Beast.

1. East Slopes. The Skunk may be reached by going south from under east face of The Beast and climbing over easy rock or snow from the east. Glacier. EK, MK, PP, KW, August 4,1964(a). (GUIDE; CAJ 48(1965):164)

The Beauty from Discord Glacier, from the north.
Photo: Glenn Woodsworth.

THE BEAST 3115m

A prominent rock peak between the two branches of Discord Glacier. Surveyed altitude 10,220 feet. Two routes were put up simultaneously.

1. East Face. From Falls Glacier, cross moraine and snow to the east face. Ascend a prominent snow gully on the north side of the face and work up a couloir system to reach the summit ridge at the south end. There is one class 4 discontinuity between gullies, and a similar pitch on ridge (a hairy traverse). There is a solid 30m Class 4 pitch to the top. Three hours up from the glacier. Glacier (II,4,s). RC, PP, LW, GW, July 29, 1964(a). (CAJ 48(1965):52, error in CAJ, not W face; GUIDE)

In 1969(a), there was one pitch with alternate rock and ice on a long diagonal traverse on the east face (one piton at summit corner).

2. North Ridge. From Falls Glacier, cross the col northeast of the objective and ascend snow to the north ridge. This ridge is Class 3, loose rock, bypassing gendarmes first to the east, then west. Rated 4 because of the glacier. Glacier (II,4,s). BH, EK, MK, KW, July 29, 1964(a). (CAJ 48(1965):55; GUIDE). Climbed on same day.

The Beast was climbed by the Hendricks party of July 16, 1966.

METACARPUS PEAK 2980m

Located southeast of The Beauty and north of Corner Peak. The rock on Metacarpus is some of the worst in the Group.

Climbed by the Hendricks party, July 13, 1966, route unknown.

1. South Face Gully, East and West Ridges. From Falls Glacier, ascend a broad snow gully on the south face to between the two summits. The two climbers ascended both summits. Class 3. Glacier. JC, BH, July 28, 1964(a). (CAJ 48(1965):52; GUIDE)

2. East Face, South Ridge. The start was from Falls Glacier. Sterling Hendricks led over the bergschrund-guarded corner and up along an unstable rock and ice slope. The route led up the east face to the summit ridge. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Jane and Richard Crompton, Sterling Hendricks, early August 1969(a).

3. Direct East Ridge. See Route 4. Steven Grant, August 30, 1978.

4. North Glacier. Go up Falls Glacier, through the crevasse fields of the north glacier. This is undoubtedly the best way to climb the rotten Metacarpus Peak.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). John Baldwin, Wayne Nagata, after dividing the party, August 30, 1978. (VOCJ 1978:40)

UNNAMED 2868m

Located north of the east summit of Mt. Winstone, north of the col at the head of the east branch of Falls River Glacier. Height 9409 feet. Coordinates 516-531.

1. South Ridge. The summit may be reached easily by the south ridge, from Falls Glacier, by first gaining the main divide to the east. JH, WH, GS, July 24, 1963. (GUIDE; CAJ 47(1964):55)

2. West Ridge. Rock. More difficult than Rt. 1. By members of 1964(a), July 27, 1964(a). (CAJ 48(1965):52; GUIDE)

3. North Glacier. Steep ice and snow of the north face (glacier). By members of 1964(a), July 27, 1964(a). (CAJ 48(1965):52; GUIDE)

MOUNT WINSTONE 3135m

Mount Winstone forms the southern headwall of Falls Glacier. Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River, south border. Surveyed, 10,285 feet.

EAST SUMMIT 3120m

1. Southeast Ridge. See center summit also. Climb the east branch of Falls Glacier to the col at its southeast side and pass southeast across the head of the glacier to the east. Cross another col and gain the glacier southeast of the east summit, and cross it to the SE ridge, which is long with loose rock. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). JH, IK, AM, HR, July 31, 1962(b). (CAJ 46(1963):68 marked route map)

Order of View from Falls River (from North; E to W; left to right).

Center Summit.

SE Ridge started from head of Falls River, and the SW Ridge starts out of sight on south side.

Passport Couloir (#7). Hanging ice at top (keep far left).

National Pillar. (#2). Ridge just right of Passport Couloir.

Collum - Nelson (#5). Start several hundred meters west (right) of National Pillar, directly beneath the summit ice cliffs; possibly dangerous. When there is snow on the face, this route may be easier to identify.

Beckey-Silver (#6). Start up rock wall right below the right side of big hanging glacier, just left of cascading glacier from W summit.

Gerson-Pilling (#4). Starts same as #6, then ascends just right of it. (PC: Don Serl)

CENTER SUMMIT 3135m (highest)

1. Southeast Ridge (of East Summit) and Southeast Ridge. From camp at the head of Falls River, climb to the col at the head of the east branch of Falls Glacier. Pass east through a notch in the ridge and cross a glacier to the southeast ridge of the east summit (an easy scramble, long and loose; VOCJ 1973:107). Six hours up. The central and highest summit is reached by continuing on across the heads of several gullies. Ice, Glacier (IV,4,s). JH, WH, GS, July 26, 1963.

On descent, the southeast ridge may be avoided by gaining the east summit and taking a short cut across a very steep and exposed ice face (VOCJ 1973:107).

2. North Buttress (NE Rib; National Pillar). The attractive northern buttress falling from just east of the central summit was climbed in 1964. This required 11 hours up from camp at the head of Falls River. It is on steep, solid rock with exposure. The climbing was mainly Class 4 with two pitches of Class 5.8, 14 pitches in all. Ice, Glacier (IV,5.9,s,*). EK, MK, PP, KW, August 1, 1964(a). (CAJ 48(1965):52 photo**;** CAJ 88(2005):110)

During the climb, there was a very large ice avalanche from the hanging glacier (ice cap) a few hundred meters away.

3. Southwest Ridge. The southwest ridge was reached from a camp on a rocky outcrop on the western flank of upper Tchaikazan Glacier (see Corner Pk.). The rock is broken, not of high quality, but goes relatively easily except for a rotten gully of two leads near the bottom (BCM 2000:99). Bergschrund. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). July 26, 1966 and 1969(a). (Summit cairn record, 1975.)

4. North Face. Climb a third class rock wall just east (left) of the icefall that cascades below the west summit. Then climb an ice gully (55 degrees) just west of the main summit's subsidiary rock summit. Follow the summit ridge to the top. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Ch. Gerson, Wm. Pilling, early August 1983. (CAJ 68(1985):40; AAJ 1985:214)

5. North Face. Climb shattered snow-covered rock several hundred meters west of the National Pillar route (Route 2) directly beneath the summit ice cliffs. Two pitches of Class 4 lead to the beginning of a snow gully. Follow the gully and move left onto a snow rib. Eight pitches go to the ice cliff, where an 85 degree ice pitch puts one at the top of the hanging glacier. Ice, Glacier (III,5.0,s). Greg Collum, Jim Nelson, early August 1983. (CAJ 68(1985):40; AAJ 1985:214)

6. North Face. This north face climb began at the same place as the Gerson-Pilling climb of 1983 (Route 4), but goes directly up steep snow and ice toward the west summit ridge to the left (east) of the previous route. The snow-covered ice was too dangerous to complete to the ridge, and the final six pitches were done on Class 5 rock.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.4,s). Fred Beckey, Gary Silver, August 1986. (AAJ 1988:147; CAJ 71 (1988):74). The difficulty is a guess.

7. North Couloir (Passport Couloir). The north couloir is left of the National Pillar.

Seracs at the top are left of the Pillar. Cross the bergschrund and three 60m rope lengths on snow, and three on ice, lead to the seracs. Then up and left, and one pitch to top the band; two more to the summit plateau.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.0,s). Ade Miller, Forrest Murphy, Don Serl, Sept. 22, 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):133 photo; AAJ 2003:262; INT)

Order of View from Falls River (from North; E to W; left to right).

West Summit.

North Buttress (#2). Climbs up and left to the highest point of snow directly below the summit, then straight up.

Northwest Ridge (#1).

WEST SUMMIT 3030m

1. Northwest Ridge. Ascend the southwest branch of Falls Glacier to the col west of the west summit (Corner-Winstone). Gendarmes on this ridge provide class 4-5 climbing, and a rappel is required on the south face, regaining the ridge after two interesting Grade 5 leads. The last obstacle was an overhanging gendarme (rappel).

Ice, Glacier (III,5.3,A0,s). EK, MK, PP, KW, August 6, 1964(a). (CAJ 48(1965):52), The difficulty is a guess.

Scree gullies on the south face are a much easier route from Tchaikazan Glacier, the descent route.

2. North Buttress. Camp near Falls River Glacier. Ascend the lower, bare glacier, go up between the rock islands, and crampon up steep slopes (close to center of face) to a narrow ice ridge on the buttress. Two pitches of steep ice lead to rock. About eight pitches of steep Class 4-5 climbing go to the summit ridge. Make a short scramble west to the top.

Descend down gullies to the south to Tchaikazan Glacier. A glacier hike to a col leads to the Falls River drainage, and then a crevassed glacier.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.0,s). Fred Beckey, Daniel Davis, Philip Leatherman, August 25, 1972. (CAJ 56(1973):89 photos; AAJ 1973:446)

3. South Couloirs. Southern couloirs lead from uppermost Tchaikazan Glacier to the ridge. Descent route of Route 2.

The nunatak (2710m, 8900 feet) in western Falls Glacier was climbed in 1964.

Upper Tchaikazan Glacier, looking southeast from Friendly Peak. Monmouth Mountain is at the right, with Harmony Peak on the ridge to its left. Behind, at the head of the glacier, are (r to l) Fluted Peak, Dykeview (low), False Fluted and Chapman.

To the left of the bend are Sail Mountain (lower, in front) and Rock Island Peak with Hourglass Glacier to their left, almost out of sight. Corner Peak is at the left border, with parts of Winstone looming behind it.

The peaks in the distance form a big irregular cirque at the head of the glacier,

Fluted Peak is partly occulted by Harmony Peak. Dykeview is especially small because it is farther away.

Photo: Benoit Landry.

CORNER PEAK 3019m

Altitude 9905 feet. Located west of the west summit of Mount Winstone, at the heads of Hourglass and Falls Glaciers. Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River. Note that Corner Peak does not have a south ridge. (CAJ 48(1965):52 error). Climbed on July 27, 1966, route unknown.

1. North Ridge, Traverse. A bergschrund and a steep snow gully lead to the north ridge, an easy rock climb. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). BCMC party of nine, August 3, 1964. (CAJ 48(1965):52).

2. Southeast Ridge. From Falls Glacier the ascent is not difficult via the objective's rocky southeast ridge. This was the descent route of Route 1. Snow gullies lead down to Falls Glacier. BCMC party of 9, August 3, 1964(a). (GUIDE; CAJ 48(1965):52)

3. East Face. The east face direct was a pleasant scramble. Glacier. Jane and Richard Crompton, Sterling Hendricks, early August 1969(a). (The west face is much less steep; southwest ridge descent ? Error ?)

Descent was by the southeast ridge (southern ridge stated) and traversing the east face, to a camp on a rocky island on the western flank of upper Tchaikazan Glacier, reached by the Corner-Winstone col. They used this to climb Mts. Winstone (1966, 1969) and Monmouth (1966).

ROCK ISLAND PEAK 2970m

At the south of Hourglass Glacier, between it and Tchaikazan Glacier. Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River.

1. East-Southeast Ridge. From near the snout of Tchaikazan Glacier, ascend Hourglass Glacier. Head up a glacial ramp angling up under the north face, and continue up to the east-southeast ridge. Gain the ridge just below the final peak, which is a Class 3 climb. The Hourglass Glacier may also reached from Falls Glacier or directly from the head of Tchaikazan Glacier. Rated Class 4 because of the glacier. Glacier (II,4,s). David Blair, Herman Genschorek, Walter Sparling, July 23, 1951. (CAJ 35(1952):75; BCM 1988:27)

Easy snow walking just north of the east ridge was a good alternative to the loose, jagged rock in 1986, as above. (BCM 1988:32)

2. South Face. From Tchaikazan Glacier. The two encountered a loose gully which led them to good snow, and a chimney with tricky moves over a chockstone. Glacier. Ray Parker, David Waldren, August 9, 1982. (CAJ 66(1983):106)

The south side was descended by various routes on August 9, 1982, routes not specified.

3. Southwest Face. 1986. No details available. (PC: Don Serl)

There is a 2870 rubble heap between Corner and Rock Island Peaks, climbed in 1986.

SAIL MOUNTAIN 2775m

Map 92O/4. This is the western summit between Hourglass and Tchaikazan Glaciers, 1.3 km northwest of Rock Island Peak.

1. North Glacier. Climbed via the majestic, curving snow slopes above the Hourglass Glacier Basin in 1975. One may also climb the rocky ridge above (BCM 1988:29, in 1986). First ascent by Heather and Rolf Kellerhals in 1961, ascending up Hourglass Glacier. (summit cairn record)

2. Southwest Slopes. From Tchaikazan Glacier. Mixed scree gullies and Class 3 climbing. Glacier. Robert and Rosemary Coupe, August 9, 1982.

3. Northeast Ridge. Unknown route to northeast ridge (ice bulge to a crevassed ridge, then rocky (NW ?) ridge.) 1986. (PC: Don Serl)

MOUNT CHAPMAN 3040m

Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River. North of False Fluted Peak.

1. East Couloir. The group skied up the east glacier (Chapman Gl.). The east snow couloir reaches to the summit ridge, no technical difficulty. Glacier. BCMC party, April 29, 1973. (BCM 51(10) p.6, 1973 map)

2. West Face. From the BCMC high camp of 1986 below the Rock Island-Corner col, cross the upper Tchaikazan Glacier and head up the prominent 45 degree snow slope (west face) south of the true summit (crampons, snow flukes), six and one half pitches above the bergschrund. Then two pitches of very loose rock to Class 4, mostly Class 3.

Three and one half hours up from the bergschrund. On the summit was a rusty sardine can, and a stiff and faded coiled 11 mm rope tied to a piton. No cairn or register. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Gavin Thurston and Brian Waddington, July or August 1986. (BCM 1988:34, previous page missing.)

FALSE FLUTED PEAK (FLUTED MTN. EAST) 2990m
Map 92J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier. Grid 491-495.
South of the head of Tchaikazan Glacier, just east of Dykeview Mtn.

1. West Ridge. **The head of Tchaikazan Glacier may be reached from Tchaikazan River or by the col west of Mount Winstone from Falls River.** The summit marked Fluted Mountain East (CAJ 59(1976):96 map, and on map M-7 of GUIDE) is easily climbed via its west ridge and was ascended in 1964 by Richard Culbert, Barry Hagen, Lloyd Williams, and Glenn Woodsworth.

DYKEVIEW MOUNTAIN 2860m
Map 92J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier. Grid 484-492.
Just east of the col between Tchaikazan and Edmond Glaciers.

1. South Ridge. The south ridge is of loose rock, Class 3. Rated Class 4 because of glacier. Glacier (III,4,s). Barry Hagen and Glenn Woodsworth, 1964. (summit cairn record) (CAJ 48(1965):52 'lesser summit to the west')
Repeated by Jim Craig, Karl Ricker, 1975.

FLUTED PEAK 3084m
Map 92J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier. Surveyed altitude 10,118 feet.
Located between Tchaikazan and Edmond Glaciers. The summit referred to in CAJ 1963 stands 2.8 km **east of Monmouth Mountain** and is denoted Fluted Peak.

EAST SUMMIT (highest)
1. Climbed in 1951, probably by Route 2. See Route 3.
2. Southwest Slopes. From Tchaikazan Glacier, pass through the col east of objective and circle to the southwest slopes, where snow and rock provide easy summit access. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). September 1962(a).
Skied in April 24, 1980. (CAJ 64(1981):97 map)
3. North Face. See the photo on page 33 of the reference. Cross the bergschrund. The north face is 45 degrees with deep runnels going down to ice, and the route lies to the left of the snow slope used in Route 2. Nine leads with ice screws and dead men arrive at the base of two couloirs. Choose the right-hand one (cornice above left couloir), do two leads beside rock and cross to the right side of the couloir due to the cornice above this one also.

Continue up the right side of the couloir (loose rock on its side), mixed climbing, with one foot sometimes in the moat, sometimes on rock, but usually on ice, with steep bulges up to 70 degrees. Eighteen pitches to the ridge, in the saddle between the east and west summits. Bivouac.

The party found the **time capsule register from 1951**, and **descended over the west summit down the complicated west ridge** almost to Monmouth Col. Ice, Glacier (V,5.0,s). Mark Force, Brian Gavin, July 30, 1986. (BCM 1988:35 marked photo p.33)

4. West Ridge. Descended by the party of Route 3.

WEST SUMMIT

1. North Ridge. The north ridge is on the west end of the massif. It was probably done from high camp below the Corner-Rock Island col. Kubik and Marcuse ascended a snow slope to the left of the north ridge to the upper north ridge (see photo p. 33 of ref.). The initial section (cornices) is low angled but exposed on both sides, and rock steps were short with good rock (nuts, low Class 5).

Where the pocket glacier meets the ridge at the upper end, the ridge steepens, the cornices give way to snow slopes and the climbing becomes more solid (hard Class 4, easy 5). The final section of the ridge ends in Class 4, and they carried coils onto the main summit.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.3,s). Paul Kubik, Gary Marcuse, July 27, 1986. (BCM 1988:31, two photos p.33; PC: Don Serl).

To descend, they chose a snow gully descending to the southwest to get around a bump in the west ridge. They descended to above the glacier (difficult schrund), but instead climbed Unnamed 2900m on the ridge and descended into Monmouth Col.

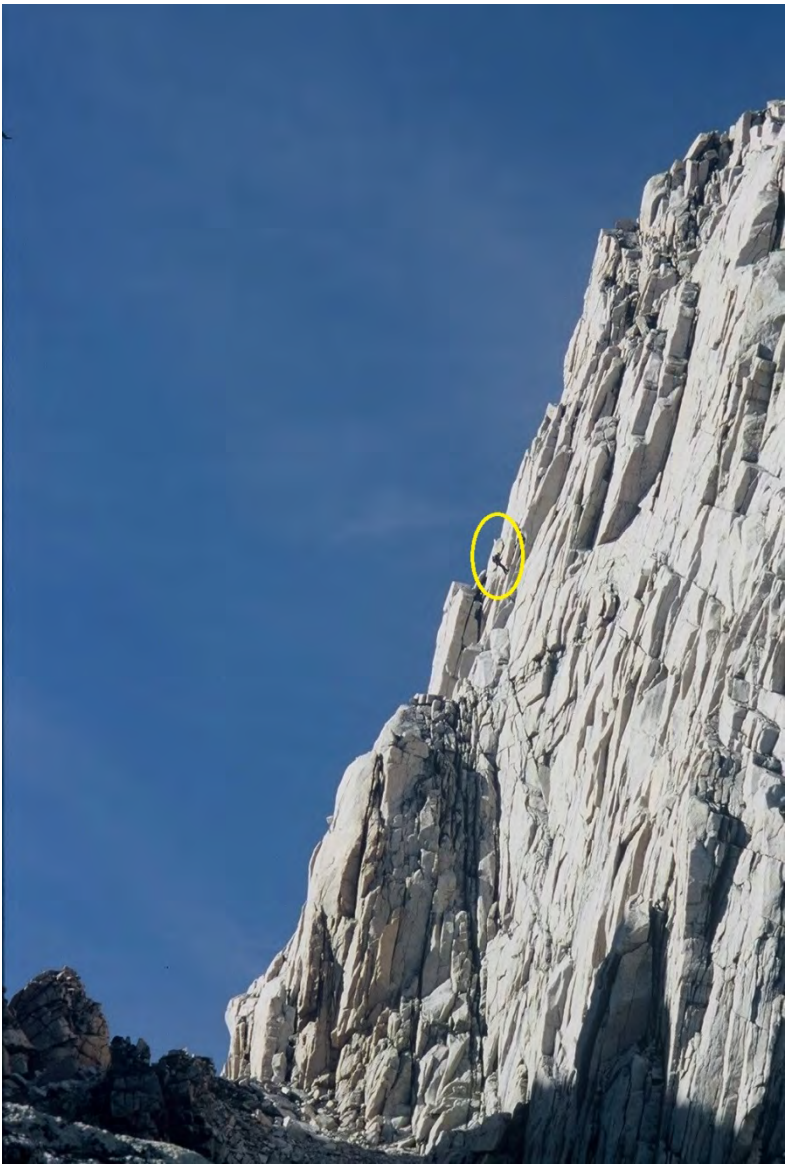
2. West Ridge. Descended by the party of Route 2, west summit, and Route 3 east summit.

3. East Ridge. Ascended by the party of Route 3, east summit.

MOUNT PILKINGTON 2820m

Located 5.5 km north-northeast of Beehive Peak. Geological studies have been done of the rocks near Mount Pilkington.

The south and southeast sides of Beehive Peak, in the morning light. Photo: Don Serl.



The Beehive, route 4, west face. Photo: Jordan Peters.

The Beehive, from the southwest. At the upper left, the west face is in sunlight. Photo: Jordan Peters.

The Beehive, west face. Note the climbers. Photo: Jordan Peters.

UNNAMED 2945m

Located 3.2 km northeast of the Beehive, above Falls River. This summit may have the same lithology as Beehive Peak.

BEEHIVE PEAK 3015m

Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River. Located four kilometers due north of the snout of Falls Glacier, northeast of Galleon Glacier. Beehive Peak has an east ridge, a north ridge, and a short west face.

It is composed of superb granite and looks like something out of the Sierras. "It is one chunk of rock !"

1. East Ridge. From camp near head of Falls River, climb north through bush and cross a small glacier (Galleon Gl.) in the major valley to the west (1961). There is a good 30m Class 5 lead on good granite near the top on the east ridge. Heather and Rolf Kellerhals, July 1961. (CAJ 45(1962):55 photos; AE Dec. 1961; PC: HK)

The east ridge was repeated by the Kafer party in 1964. (CAJ 48(1965):52; error in GUIDE)

2. East Ridge Variation. Climb the east ridge to an exposed ice traverse which leads to the rotten summit ridge. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). July 29, 1969(a). The southeast ridge is stated on the reference.

3. Southwest Face. From the high col southwest of the summit tower, ascend directly. The southwest face is three long pitches on large flakes of solid pink granite with superb protection. (II,5.3,*). 1969(b)

4. West Face. This west face route is described as steep and crack-riddled, short and enjoyable, on solid, pale granite. Climb a system of cracks somewhat left of the southwest col. Class 5.9, 5.10, 5.8. (II,5.10,*). Andrew Rennie, Don Serl, July 25, 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):110; PC:DS)

UNNAMED 2940m

The impressive Beehive Peak north of the camp site of 1963 has pinnacles to the west, one of which (2940m, 9650 feet; grid 494-593), was climbed in 1963.

Go along the south side of Beehive Peak and then traverse a few airy pinnacles. Go over the east shoulder and follow the easy east ridge to the summit. JH, RH, WH, GS, July 25, 1963. (cairn built; CAJ 47(1964):55 bottom of page: GUIDE).

UNNAMED 3000m
UNNAMED 2985m

Two summits at the head of the major valley south of Beehive Peak, on the west side of Galleon Glacier (error in CAJ), and above the snout of Discord Glacier. Coordinates 486-595 and 484-584. Two km west of Beehive Peak. (GUIDE). Repeated by Peter Jordan, John Frizell, July 1973. (VOCJ 16(1973):105 map)

NORTH SUMMIT 3000m

1. North Ridge. The north ridge and summit are on the Falls River – Tchaikazan River divide. The day after climbing Galleon Peak, the Kellerhals ascended from camp near the head of Falls River, easy and direct. They approached from the east up Galleon Glacier to the east ridge, but an overhang on the east ridge forced them to make a difficult approach (glacier) to the north ridge, which was excellent climbing, fairly steep and narrow. The altimeter registered 10,200 feet. Glacier (III,4,s). Heather and Rolf Kellerhals, 1961. (CAJ 45(1962):55)

2. Ascend Galleon Glacier, route not stated. Werner Himmelsbach, Ralph Hutchinson, Joseph Hutton, Geoffrey Suddaby, July 23, 1963. (CAJ 47(1964):55)

3. Southwest Ridge. From camp near head of Falls River, ascend into major valley to west and walk up the glacier (Galleon Glacier) to its head. Either peak is easily climbed from col between. Glacier. RC, PP, LW, GW, July 28, 1964(a). (CAJ 48(1965):52)

SOUTH SUMMIT 2985m

1. North Ridge. July 28, 1964(a). See Route 3 of north summit. Easy.

2. South Ridge. The south ridge of the south summit is Class 4. Glacier. RC, PP, LW, GW, July 28, 1964(a). (GUIDE; CAJ 48(1965):52)

CULTURE PEAK 2850m

Culture Peak is located northwest above the head of Falls Creek, 1.3 kilometers east-southeast of Beehive Peak. Altitude 9350 feet. Coordinates 520-586. It is directly north of the 1964 camp.

1. East Ridge. The east ridge is a quite easy rock climb. Scramble up the final summit from the east from a camp near the head of Falls River valley. John Harris and Enid Harris, Norman Thyer, Mary Wells, August 4, 1964 (c). (CAJ 48(1965):52, 130)

In 1966, The Hendricks party climbed two mountains, Galleon Peak (July 14) and Culture Peak (July 17). They left a message in a cairn on Mount Winstone and perhaps on these two as well.

GALLEON PEAK 2970m

Located west of head of Falls River, and just northeast of The Beast. Altitude 9750 feet. Grid 496-564. The name Galleon Peak comes from the GUIDE. This is the summit in the photo of CAJ 45(1962):55.

Pinnacles near Galleon Peak were climbed by Jim Craig and Mary Wells in late July1964.

1. Northwest Ridge. From camp, gain the valley northeast of Galleon, go up the glacier and climb the northwest ridge, an easy rock climb. Glacier (II,4,s). Heather and Rolf Kellerhals, 1961.
(PC: HK; CAJ 45(1962):55 photos). Class 4 because of the glacier.

2. Southeast Gully. See the CME (bivouac dot com).

3. West Ridge. Consult the CME. Routes 2 and 3 are easy.

4. East Ridge. Climb directly up easy slopes from a camp in the last trees at the head of the valley, below Falls Glacier. The upper sections of the east ridge feature superb, easy scrambling on very solid rock. Three and one half hours up. (II,3,*). Jordan Peters, Andrew Rennie, Don Serl, July 21, 2004. (PC: DS)

UNNAMED (PELLAIRE) 2710m

Located three km northeast of Mount McLeod.

1. FA unknown. This peak sported a tremendous cairn in 1964 that was probably built by the prospectors or miners at the Pellaire Mine. It has an easy west (southwest) slope.

2. Northwest Ridge. The road leading to Falls River crosses the river to ascend into valley between Mount McLeod and the objective, finally ascending to an old mine on the shoulder of the objective. Take the left fork of the old road when you are high, and go northwest to reach the mine on the northwest ridge. The summit is a scree walk from here, and Mount McLeod (2740m) appears accessible from the intervening valley.

Climbed also by a BCMC party in 1964 (see pinnacle below).

The pinnacle on the east slopes of the unnamed peak was climbed via its Class 4-5 northeast face in 1964 by Jim Craig, Barry Hagen, Paul Plummer and Kaspar Winterhalter, and the face just beside the pinnacle (to Pellaire Peak, Class 3-4 rock) by Martin Kafer, Norman Thyer and Mary Wells, July 26, 1964. (CAJ 48(1965)52)

3. West Face. Ascended by members of the 1997 group, who misread the altitude. **They continued south to Sauron Peak.** This appears not difficult. SB, PG, MH, PJ, RJ, CN, August 28, 1997. Descent by S ridge.

MOUNT MCLEOD 2840m

Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River. East of upper Falls River. A glacier lies to the northeast.

1. East Ridge. The east ridge was straightforward scrambling on wet scree. August 24, 1997. (Mazamas; CAJ 81(1998):96 photo)

2. Northeast Face. This is the northeast face of the **north summit.** The climb is a 40 degree snow ramp. AB, JH, JY, August 28, 1997.

UNNAMED (HATHWELL) 2870m

Located between main forks of Falls River, southwest of Mount McLeod at 536-557. Height 9400 feet.

1. From camp near head of Falls River, scramble up the easy southwest face and ridge (GUIDE p.184 misquoted). John Harris, Norman Thyer, Mary Wells, July 28, 1964(c). (CAJ 48(1965):52)

UNNAMED 2820m

Located 4.5 km northeast of Mount Winstone and 3.5 km southwest of Mount McLeod. Grid 537-546. Height 9250 feet. Climbed by the southwest face, an easy scramble. No other data. (PC: Don Serl)

UNNAMED 2730m

Altitude 8950 feet. Grid 536-540. Climbed from the tongue of Falls Glacier, and the west glacier. Peter Jordan, July 1973. (VOCJ 16(1973):105 map)

UNNAMED (BROKEN FINGER) 2480m

South of Unnamed (Pellaire). Altitude 8150 feet. Grid 588-579.

1. North Ridge. Climb the north ridge on a traverse from Unnamed (Pellaire) to Sauron Peak. PG, MH, PJ, RJ, CN, August 28, 1997.
2. South Ridge. Descent route of 1997.

SAURON PEAK 2397m

Map 92O/4. Altitude 7864 feet. Grid 588-572. The 1997 party appears to have read the grid coordinates and altitude incorrectly.

Unnamed 2680m (8800 feet; east face) could not be identified.

1. Previously climbed.
2. North Ridge. No details available, but appears easy. PG, MH, PJ, RJ, CN, August 28, 1997.

EAST TWIN 2350m

Altitude 7700 feet. Grid coordinates of the col are 541-556. East and West Twin are the farthest outliers of the Mount Becker massif, above the Lord River, and are about two km east-northeast from that summit. East Twin is a short scramble from the southwest, and the peak presents a fine granite face on its north and west aspect.

1. Southwest Ridge. A short scramble. PG, JH, MH, RJ, Aug. 29, 1997.

WEST TWIN 2350m

1. North Face Couloir. The north face couloir is a 40 degree snow couloir, and separates the two Twins. RJ, CN, August 29, 1997.
2. North Face. The north face (or north buttress) is a pleasant granite dihedral, Class 5.6. PG, MH, JH, August 29, 1997.

MOUNT BECKER 2670m

Map 92O/4, coordinates 574-547. Mount Becker is a heavily glaciated peak 1400 meters above the Lord River near its junction with Chapman Creek, and 2.5 km south-southeast of Mt. McLeod. It is the second highest peak in the area.

In 1997, basecamp was at a lake in a high basin above Falls River with a long string of lakes (just east of Mount McLeod). Use the road up Falls River and up the valley to the basin. See Unnamed 2730 meters (above). (Mazamas; CAJ 81(1998):96)

1. North Glacier, Northwest Ridge. Gain the summit (west) ridge at a point about 0.4 km north of the summit (fresh snow and bad weather prevented an easier approach). Steep rock (wet, bad weather) goes to the top. Glacier (III,4,s). SB, PG, JH, MH, RJ, CK, CN, August 27, 1997.
2. North Face Couloir. The north face couloir lies just east of the summit and features steep snow and ice with moderate rock scrambling. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). AB, PJ, JY, August 29, 1997.

MOUNT HEANEY 2860m

Map 92J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier.

Glacier. Skied by the north slopes by Robert Apps and companion, BCMC, April 30, 1973. (BCM 51(10) p.1, 1973 map)

MOUNT TAYLOR 2820m

Map 92J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier.

Glacier. Skied by the north slopes and the west ridge by Robert Apps and companion, BCMC, on April 30, 1973.
(CAJ 64(1981):97 map; BCM 51(10) p.1, 1973 map)

UNNAMED 2940m

Map 92J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier. 'Peak 9700 feet'. One half km north of Transition Peak. Skied by the west slopes on April 25, 1980. (CAJ 64(1981):97 map). Possible FA.

SOVEREIGN PEAK 2950m

Map 92J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier. Sovereign Peak (9678 feet) is a snow pyramid lying on the ridge west-northwest of Transition Peak, south of Edmond Glacier. Glacier. It was hiked by Martin Kafer and companion, May 1, 1973. Route not stated. (BCM 51(10) p.1, 1973 map).

This is 'Peak 9600 feet', skied on April 25, 1980. (CAJ 64(1981):97 map).

TRANSITION PEAK 3005m

Map 92J/13 Stanley Smith Glacier. Located south of the head of Edmond Glacier. Transition Peak North has also been climbed, route unknown. (PC: Don Serl)

1. West Ridge. The head of Tchaikazan Glacier may be reached from Tchaikazan River or by the col west of Mount Winstone from Falls River. From camp near the glacier's head cross south through the western of two passes and over the col immediately beyond to Edmond Glacier. Cross this and continue south up ice to the easy west ridge. Ice, Glacier. RC, BH, LW, GW, 1964(a). (GUIDE)

2. West Face Couloir. Glacier. Approached on skis. The west couloir is easy. Robert Apps and a BCMC party, April 30, 1973. (BCM 51(10) p.1, 1973 map)

3. North Face. Glacier. No details available. Manfred Putz, Wayne Saunders, Michael Strudwick, July 25, 1977. (BCM 1977:25)

Skied on April 25, 1980, the fourth ascent. (CAJ 64(1981):66 map)

INDEX OF PASSES

ATNA PASS — Shelagyote River – Shedin Creek.
(Map 93M/11; Sicintine Group, southeast of Kisgegas Peak and south of the Atna Range)

BIFROST PASS 1980m — Frontier Mtn. – Delusion Pk. (both in Wadd. Gr.)
(Glacier. Map 92N/11 Siva Glacier, marked)

CHITA CREEK PASS 2120m — East to a lake and down to Powell Creek
(Map 92O/3 Warner Pass; Taseko Gr.)

CONFUSION COL 2090m — W side of watershed, on a spur S of Howson Pk.
(Glacier. Map 93L/5; Howson Range)
Confusion Col is next to the mistakenly named 'Howson Peak' on the map.

DECEPTION PASS 1910m — North of Bear Camp Creek
(Map 93D/8 Stuie; Tweedsmuir Group, marked)

DEER PASS 2330m — Coordinates 922-563, northwest of Mt. Sheba
(Map 92O/3 Warner Pass; Taseko Gr.)

DEL COL 2180m — Just N of Delta Peak, S of Epsilon Pk.
(Glacier. Map 93L/5; Howson Range)

ELBOW PASS 2180m — South of Elbow Mountain
(Map 92O/3 Warner Pass; Taseko Gr.)

EXHAUSTION PASS 2550m — Mount Kese – Mount Merriam
(Glacier from the east. Map 92N/1 Chilko Mtn.; Good Hope Group, 1966)

GRIZZLY PASS 1630m — Northeast of Crawford Peak. Chatsquot Cr. - Smaby Cr. (Map 93E/3 Foresight Mtn.; Salient Gr.)

HECKMAN PASS — Tweedsmuir Group. On Highway 20 to Bella Coola.

ICY PASS 1660m — South of Dogs Ear, head of Davies Creek
(Map 103I/1 Mt. Davies; Atna Group, marked)

IRON PASS 2330m — At the heads of Grant and Battlement Creeks
(Map 92O/3 Warner Pass; Taseko Gr.)

LAKE PASS Mad Dog Mtn. – Orbit Spire
2060m (Glacier. Map 93D/8; Saugstad Group)

LINDQUIST PASS Little Whitesail Lake – Ear Creek, marked
1360m (Map 92E/6, just SE of Mt. Irma; Salient Gr.-Tweedsmuir Gr.)

MACKENZIE PASS MacKenzie Valley – Burnt Bridge Creek
1810m (Map 93D/9, marked, Tweedsmuir Group)

MONSTER PASS Monster Pk. – Happy Meadow Dome
1870m (Map 93D/8; Saugstad Group)

MOSQUITO PASS point S of Nusatsum Mtn. – point NW of
1510m Space Point Pk. (map 93D/8; Saugstad Gr., marked)

NINE MILE PASS (See Snowsquall Pass)

NIRVANA PASS Mt. Astarte – Mt. Vishnu
1740m (Map 92N/11; Pantheon Range, marked)

PANDEMONIUM PASS East of lower Talchako Glacier tongue –
1960m NW of Migma Mtn.
(Map 93 C/4; Eastern Monarch Gr.)

PENTEUCH PASS Siffleur Lake – (creek to) Tahtsa Lake
1270m (Map 93E/12 Tahtsa Peak; Kemano Gr.)

POLEMIC PASS Specular Peak – Polemic Pk.
2180m (Glacier. Map 93L/5; Howson Range)

POWELL PASS Powell Creek – Tosh Creek
2240m (Map 92O/3 Warner Pass; Taseko Gr.)

POWERLINE PASS Directly east of Transmission Tower.
1845m (Map 103H/9 Brim River; Kemano Gr.)

RASPBERRY PASS (trail)
930m Southwest of Tadeda Peak, (Spectrum Group)

SAKUMTHA PASS South Creek (Tesla L.) – E. Sakumtha River, marked
990m (Map 93E/2 south border; Salient Gr.-Tweedsmuir Gr.)

SASQUATCH PASS Walsingham Pk. - Mist Pk. (Glacier)
2360m (Maps 92N/1 & 92N/2; Homathko Icefield, marked)

SNOWSQUALL PASS (9 Mile Pass) Head of Nine Mile Creek
2090m (Map 92N/1 Chilko Mtn., marked. Near Homathko Icefield.)

SPECTRUM PASS Located two km southwest of Spectrum Peak,
2270m northwest of the Tchaikazan River bend.
(Map 92O/4 Tchaikazan River)

SPHALER PASS A glacial pass 9 km south of Mount Hickman and
1690m northeast of Un. 2510m at the head of Sphaler
Glacier and Sphaler Creek.
(Map 104G/3 Sphaler Creek; Spectrum Gr.)

STIKELAN PASS This pass is in a beautiful forest area, with a lake,
1360m between Chilko Lake and Tatlayoko Lake (south
end) on the north end of the Good Hope Group.
(Map 92N/8 Stikelan Creek)

SUREL PASS Chatsquot Creek – creek to Surel Lake
1110m (Map 93E/6 Chickamin Mountain; Salient Gr.)

SUSKWA PASS Northeast of Netalzul Mtn. and east of lower
1145m Natlan Creek (Map 93M/7; Sicintine Group)

SYMPHONY PASS (SADDLE) Musician – Lombroso
2030m (Map 93D/1; N. Monarch Group)

TELKWA (TOP) PASS just E of Top Lake
900m (Map 93L/12; Howson Range, in N)

VERDICT PASS head of FUBAR Glacier
2270m (Glacier. Map 93L/12; Howson Range, in N)

WARNER PASS just southwest of Mt. Warner
2390m (Map 92O/3 Warner Pass; Taseko Gr.)

WEDNESDAY COL Between Dresden and Wednesday Mtns.
2330m (Map 92N/1 Chilko Mountain; Goddard Gr.)

WHISTLER PASS Mt. Marvin – Caribou Mtn.
1750m North of Ptarmigan Lake.
(Map 93C/5 Atnarko; southern Tweedsmuir Group)

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Barad Dur, mt	Spectrum
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Barrel Sides (Old Barrel Sides)	Howson
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Dionysus, mt	Pantheon
Dire Spire	Howson

Discord, gl, mt	Tchaikazan
Dislocation, mt	Homathko
Dog Peak	Saugstad
Dog Ear Spires	Saugstad
Dogs Ear Peaks	Atna
Dogs Ear Glacier	Atna
Dokdaon, mt	Spectrum
Dolter, mt	Silverthrone
Doogie Dowler, mt	Raleigh
Doran Creek	Reliance-Homathko
Dormouse, mt	Spectrum
Dorrie, mt	Taseko
Doubtful Tower	N. Monarch
Downton, mt	Tweedsmuir
Dresden Mtn. (White Sail Mtn.)	Goddard
Dubose, mt	Kemano
Dudra, mt	N. Monarch
Durga, mt	Pantheon
Durham, mt (Tenderfoot Mtn.)	Good Hope
Duthie Mine	Bulkley (Hudson Bay)
Dykeview, mt	Tchaikazan (in S)
Eagle Peak	Bulkley (Goathorn)
Early Riser Peak	Niut
East Twin, mt	Tchaikazan
Ecclesiastes, mt	Raleigh (in N)
Ecstall, mt, river	Atna
Edmond, cr, gl	Tchaikazan (on SW)
Edwards 'group'	Saugstad (in S)
Edwards, mt	Good Hope
Edziza, mt	Spectrum
Elfrida, mt	Central Monarch
Eliza, mt	Raleigh
Elizabeth, mt	Atna
Elkin Creek	Taseko
Elliot Creek	Homathko (in S)
Ember, mt	N. Monarch
Endeavour, mt	Spectrum
Endeavour, mt	Reliance
Endless Mtn. = Mt. Cradock	Goddard
Epidote Crag	Nass

Epidote Outrider, mt	Howson
Epsilon, mt	Howson
Erehwon, mt	Central Monarch
Erlandson Creek	Nass
Eskimo, mt	Saugstad
Essex, mt	Reliance
Eurydice, mt	Raleigh
Eva Creek = Teaquahan River	Homathko
Eva Glacier = Gargoyle Glacier	Homathko
Evans, mt	Homathko
Everard, mt	Silverthrone
Exchamsiks River	Nass
Exstew River	Nass
Falcon, cr, gl, mt	Raleigh
Falls, gl, riv	Tchaikazan
Fang, mt	Raleigh
Fang, mt	Silverthrone
Far, mt	Tweedsmuir
Far East Half Dome	Central Monarch
Farm, mt	Good Hope
Farrow Creek	Good Hope Gr. - Goddard Gr.
Farrow, mt	Goddard
Felber, mt	Howson
Fenris, mt	Pantheon
Filer, cr, gl, mt	Raleigh
Finley, mt	Nass
Fiordland Recreational Area	Salient (in far W)
Fishem Lake	Tchaikazan
Fissure Creek	Whitemantle
Fitzgerald, mt	Silverthrone
Five Brothers, mt	Goddard
Five Finger Creek	Niut
Flat, mt	Atna
Flattop, mt	Central Monarch
Fluted, mt	Tchaikazan (in S)
Foresight, mt	Salient
Forster, mt	Bulkley (Goathorn)
Franklyn Arm (west arm of Chilko Lake)	Good Hope
Friendly, cr, gl, mt	Tchaikazan
Friga, mt	Pantheon
Frobisher, mt	Reliance

Frontier Creek	Pantheon – Waddington
Furies, mt	Pantheon
Furrowed, mt	Reliance
Fyles, gl, mt	N. Monarch
Gable, mt	Tweedsmuir
Gail Needle	Saugstad
Galleon, cr, mt	Homathko
Galleon, mt	Sicintine
Galleon, mt	Tchaikazan
Gallery, mt	Homathko
Galloway, mt	Silverthrone
Gamma, mt	Howson
Gandalf, mt	Saugstad
Gamsby, mt	Kemano
Gargoyle, cr, gl, mt	Homathko
Garrulous, gl, mt	Raleigh
George Peak	Salient
Geryon, mt	Central Monarch
Gilbert, gl, mt	Raleigh
Gilgamesh, mt	Pantheon
Gillman, cr, mt	Homathko
Gilttoyees Spire	Atna
Girard, mt	Silverthrone
Girdwood, cr, lake	Good Hope
Glacier, mt	Tweedsmuir
Glasgow, gl, lake, mt	Good Hope (in S)
Glenora, mt	Glenora
Goathorn Creek	Bulkley (Goathorn)
Goddard, gl	Goddard
Goddard, mt	Taseko
Golden Eagle, mt	Sicintine
Good Hope, gl, mt	Good Hope
Gorilla, mt	N. Monarch (in NE)
Grass, mt	Glenora
Grenville, mt	Homathko
Griffin, mt	N. Monarch
Griffiths, mt	Central Monarch
Gunsight, mt	Homathko
Gyllenspetz Creek	Saugstad – N. Monarch

Hadden, mt	Nass
Hagwilget, mt = Roche de Boule	Bulkley (Rocher de Boule)
Half Dome	Central Monarch
Hamatsa, mt	Silverthrone
Hanging Peak	Niut
Hankin, mt	Spectrum
Happy Meadow Dome	Saugstad
Harmony, mt	Tchaikazan
Haslett, mt	Silverthrone
Hathwell, mt	Tchaikazan
Headwall Creek	Raleigh
Heakamie, gl , mt	Homathko
Heaney, mt	Tchaikazan
Hecla Mine (at Schaft Cr.)	Spectrum
Heimdall, mt	Pantheon
Helios, mt	N. Monarch
Hell Raving Creek	Pantheon
Henderson, mt	Atna
Hephaestus, mt	Pantheon
Hermes, mt	Pantheon
The Hiccup	Bulkley (Rocher de Boule)
Hickman, cr, mt	Spectrum
Hidden, mt	Whitemantle
Hilder Creek	Central Monarch
Hillis Creek	Raleigh
Hodgkinson, mt	Nass
Holt, mt	Atna
Homathko, mt	Reliance
Homathko River	Niut Range- Reliance Gr. Homathko Gr. – Waddington Gr. Homathko Gr. – Whitemantle Gr.
Hoodoo, mt	Spectrum (in S)
Hoole, mt	Spectrum
Horetzky Creek	Kemano
The Horn	Saugstad
Horribilis, mt	N. Monarch
Hot Springs Creek	Monarch West
Hoult, mt	Atna
Hourglass Glacier	Tchaikazan
House, mt	Whitemantle
Howard, mt	Reliance
Howard Stowe, mt	Good Hope

Howson Range	Bulkley
Howson Creek	Bulkley
Howson, mt	Howson, Bulkley
Hudema, mt	Nass
Hudson Bay Peaks, 'Range'	Bulkley (Hudson Bay)
Huth, mt	Silverthrone
Hyland, mt	Sicintine
Hyperion, mt	N. Monarch
Icarus, mt	N. Monarch
Icefall Horn	Homathko
Iceflow Creek	Howson
Icewall, cr, lake	Raleigh
Iceworm, mt	Homathko
Ickna Creek	Monarch West
Icy Creek	Salient
Image, mt	Silverthrone
Impasse Ridge	Homathko Gr.
Incisor, mt	Homathko
Index Crag	Bella Coola
Innocuous, mt	Silverthrone
Inspiration, mt (see Desperation, Marmot Towers)	Tchaikazan
Iota, mt	Howson
Irma, mt	Salient (in far N)
Iroquois Ridge	N. Monarch (in N)
Iskut River	Spectrum – Iskut
Itasca Glacier	Saugstad
Itchy, mt	E. Monarch
Jacobsen (E&W), gl, mt	N. Monarch
Jambeau Glacier	Whitemantle
Janus, mt	Homathko
Jaw Peaks (three of them)	Kemano
Jewakwa, gl, mt	Homathko
Jezebel, mt	Central Monarch
Jobin Creek	Pantheon
Johnston Lake	Atna
Jumble, mt	Tweedsmuir
Jump Across Creek	Bella Coola
Juno, mt	Pantheon

Kadeen, mt	Atna
Kali, mt	Pantheon
Kalitan, cr	Salient
Kalone, mt	Bella Coola
Kapella, mt, riv	Salient
Kappa, mt	Howson
Kateen, mt	Nass
Kathlyn Lake	Bulkley, Hudson Bay
Keays, mt	Nass
Kendall, mt	Monarch Area West
Kenney, mt	Nass
Kern, mt	Taseko
Kese, mt	Good Hope
Khawachen, mt	Kemano
Khtada Lake	Atna
Khutzeymateen, inlet, riv	Nass
Khyex River	Nass
Kid Brother, mt	Niut
Kilippi Glacier	Silverthrone
Kimsquit, lake, riv	Salient
Kinch, mt	Silverthrone
Kingcome River	Silverthrone
Kirby Crags	Atna
Kisgegas, mt	Sicintine
Kitimat River	Atna
Kitlope Provincial Park	Salient
Kitlope, lake, riv	Salient
Kitnayakwa River	Bulkley
Kitseguecla River	Bulkley (Rocher de Boule)
Kitsu, mt	Spectrum
Kitsumkalum Lake	Nass
Kitsumkalum (Beaver) River	Nass
Kitwanga, lake, riv	Nass
Klattasine, cr, gl, mt	Homathko
Kleanza (Gold) Creek	Bulkley (Zymoetz-Skeena)
Klinaklini, icefield, mt	Silverthrone
Klinaklini River	Silverthrone – Pantheon Silverthrone – Waddington
Klisila, mt	Silverthrone
Klite, mt, river	Raleigh
Knauss, cr, mt	Nass
Knight Inlet	Silverthrone (S border)
Knot Lake	E. Monarch

Kolos, mt	Silverthrone
Kontlan Ridge (Trident Pks.)	Niut
Konni Lake	Taseko
Kulakula, mt	Raleigh
La Casse, mt	Spectrum
Lachmach, mt	Nass
Lahlah Creek	Silverthrone
Lakelse Lake	Nass
Lambda, mt	Howson
Landmark, mt	Homathko
Laventie Creek	Kemano
Learn, mt	Silverthrone
Leda, mt	Waddington (Pantheon)
Legate, mt	Bulkley (Zymoetz-Skeena)
Leipzig, mt	Goddard
Lemming, mt	Saugstad
Light, mt	Atna
Lillith, mt	Central Monarch
Limestone Peak	Salient
Limonite Creek	Bulkley (Serb)
Lindquist Pass	Salient-Tweedsmuir
Lindquist Lake	Salient (in far N)
Little Bassard, mt	N. Monarch
Lizard, mt	Taseko
Lluvia, mt	Nass
Lobachevsky, mt	Saugstad
Loft Glacier	Howson
Lomas, mt	Silverthrone
Lombroso, mt	N. Monarch
Lonely Tower	Homathko
Lonesome Crag	Howson
Lord River	Tchaikazan (on E)
Loring, mt	Atna
Loughborough Inlet	Whitemantle
Lowwa, mt	Niut (in S)
Luna, mt	N. Monarch
Lyn, mt (Swan's Tail)	Reliance
MacAdams, mt	Good Hope
Machmell River	Silverthrone
Mackenzie, mt	Tweedsmuir
Macphail, mt	Good Hope (in N)
Madden, mt	Atna

Mad Dog Mtn.	Saugstad	
Madeline Wall	Atna	(end)
Madrigal, mt	Reliance	
Mahisha, mt	Pantheon	
Majestic, mt	Reliance	
Mammon, mt	Pantheon	(in N)
Mamook, mt	Raleigh	
Manitou, mt	Pantheon	
Mann, mt	Silverthrone	
Mantle, gl, mt	Reliance	
Manzo Nagano, mt	Silverthrone	
Marble Rib, mt	Reliance	
Marmor, mt	Salient	
Marmot Towers (see Desperation Pk.)	Tchaikazan	
Maroon, mt	Nass	
Marston, mt	Goddard	
Marvel Creek	Central Monarch	
Marvin, mt	Tweedsmuir	
Matterhorn, mt	Saugstad	
Mayo Creek	Nass	
Mazama, mt	Homathko	
McBrinn, mt	Silverthrone	
McClung, mt	Good Hope	(in N)
McDonell Lake	Bulkley (Rocher de Boule)	
McFee Creek	Silverthrone	
McGovern, mt	Silverthrone	
McKinney, mt	Good Hope	(in N)
McLeod, mt	Tchaikazan	
Melikan, mt	Saugstad	
Merriam, mt	Good Hope	
Mess cr, lake	Spectrum	
Metacarpus, mt	Tchaikazan	
Michel, mt	Tweedsmuir	
Migma, mt	E. Monarch	(in N)
Milk Creek	Bulkley (Serb)	
Miserable, cr, gl	Tchaikazan	
Missusjay Creek	Glenora	
Mist, mt	Homathko	
The Moes	Bulkley (Hudson Bay)	
Monarch Icefield	Central Monarch	
Monarch, mt	E. Monarch	
Mongol Glacier	N. Monarch	
Mongol Peaks (four of them)	N. Monarch	
Monkley, mt	Nass	

Monmouth, mt	Tchaikazan	(in S)
Monster, mt, pass	Saugstad	
Moore, mt	Reliance	(in NE)
Moose (and Moose II), mt	Tchaikazan	
Moose Mountain	Sicintine	
Mordor, mt	Spectrum	
More Creek	Spectrum	
Morice Lake	Kemano	
Morin, mt	Nass	
Morris, mt	Nass	
Mortella, mt	Kemano	
Morton, mt	Nass	
Mosley Creek	Niut	
Motase, mt	Sicintine	
Mountain of Fire	Spectrum	
Mountain of Shadow	Spectrum	
Mowdade Lake	Spectrum	
Mullen, mt	Niut	
Murphy, mt	Good Hope	
Musclow, mt	Salient	(in far N)
Musician, mt	N. Monarch	
Musk Ox, mt	Saugstad	
Myron, mt	Silverthrone	
Nanika Lake	Kemano	
Nanitch, mt	Raleigh	
Nascall, lake, riv	Salient	(in S)
Nass River	Iskut-Nass	
Needle Peaks	Raleigh	
Nemaia, mt	Taseko	
Nemesis, mt	Pantheon	
Netalzul, mt	Sicintine	
Ney, mt	Kemano	
Nicholson, mt	Niut	
Niebla, mt	Nass	
Nine Mile Creek	Homathko	
Nine Mile Pass (Snowsquall Pass)	Reliance-Homathko	(on E)
The Nipples	Bulkley (Rocher de Boule)	
Niut, mt (and Niut I)	Niut	
Nodal, mt	E. Monarch	
Noeick River	Saugstad – N. Monarch	
Noeick Glacier	N. Monarch	
Noohalk, mt	Saugstad	

Nooklikonnik, cr, gl	Saugstad
Noomst Creek	Saugstad
Noosgulch River	Bella Coola (in S)
Nordschow Creek	Saugstad
Norrington (Chilko) Creek	Goddard Group (on E)
North Klinaklini River	E. Monarch - Silverthrone
Nostetuko, gl, mt, riv	Reliance
Nowhere Buttress	Homathko
Nude Creek	Niut
Nunatak, mt	Homathko
Nusatsum, mt, riv	Saugstad
Nyland, mt	Saugstad
O'Brien, mt	Bulkley (Zymoetz)
Ogre, mt	N. Monarch
Oksa, mt	Spectrum (in W)
Oliver Creek	Bulkley (Zymoetz-Skeena)
Olson, mt	Taseko
Orbit Spire	Saugstad
Oreamnos, gl, mt	Tchaikazan
Orford River	Raleigh (in SW)
Oriana, mt	Reliance
Orion (Outpost) Peak	Bulkley (Seven Sisters)
Orpheus, mt	Raleigh
Oscar, mt	Nass
Osiris, mt	Pantheon
Osprey Peaks = Cline Peak	Sicintine
Othello, mt	Howson (in S)
Otranto, mt	Goddard
Ottarasko, cr, mt	Niut
Outcast, mt	Howson
Outer Outpost (Artemis) Peak	Bulkley (7 Sisters)
Outpost Peaks	Seven Sisters area
Outrider, mt	Whitemantle
Pagan Peaks	Nass
Page, mt	E. Monarch
Pagoda. mt	Niut
Paleo Peak	Bulkley (Coal Creek)
Pan, mt	Pantheon
Pandemonium Pass	E. Monarch
Panorama Peak	Howson

Panorama Peak	Salient	
Pan Pipe Towers	Niut	
Parabola Glacier	Raleigh	
Parlby, mt	Good Hope	(in N)
Pashleth Creek	Silverthrone	
Passage Spire	Tchaikazan	
Pat, mt	Atna	
Pearl, mt	N. Monarch	
Peechugh Lake	Atna	
Pegasus, mt	Pantheon	
Pellaire Mine and Peak	Tchaikazan	
Pelletier, mt	Silverthrone	
Pembroke, mt	Homathko	
Perdition, mt	Howson	
Perkins, mt	Pantheon	
Perseverance, mt	Raleigh	
Petrovsky, mt	Silverthrone	
Phacops, mt	Spectrum	(in W)
Pheno, mt	Spectrum	(in S)
Philley, mt	Silverthrone	
Pilkington, mt	Tchaikazan	
Pillar Peak	Howson	
Pinhead (pinnacle)	Whitemantle	
Pinnacle Peak 1	Spectrum	
Plateau Peak (= Lone Spire)	Homathko	
Playter, mt	Monarch Area West	
Plummer, mt	Niut	
Pluton Peak	Nass	
Pluvius, mt	Good Hope	(in S)
Poet, mt	N. Monarch	
Point Daniel, mt	N. Monarch	
Pointer Peak	Whitemantle	
Polar Bear Peak	Saugstad	
Polemic, mt, Pass	Howson Range	
Pollard Peak	Salient	
Pollywog, mt	Nass	
Polymar, cr, lake	Nass	
Polyphemus, mt	Pantheon	(in N)
Pootlass, mt	Bella Coola	
Portal, mt	Raleigh	
Porteau, mt	Taseko	
Potlatch, mt	Raleigh	
Poupard, mt	Nass	

Powell, mt	Kemano
Powerline Pass	Kemano
Prayer, mt	Tchaikazan
Pretender, mt	E. Monarch
Preterition, mt	Bella Coola
Priestley, mt	Nass
Prince of Wales, mt	Reliance
Princess Glacier	Central Monarch – E. Monarch
Princess, mt	E. Monarch (on W)
Prophet, mt	Raleigh (in N)
Prospectors Peak	Spectrum
Prow, mt	Raleigh
Purgatory, gl	N. Monarch
Purgatory Ridge	N. Monarch
Pyramid, mt	Kemano
Pyramidal Peak	Sicintine
Pyrite Peak	Howson
Quartz, cr, mt	Niut
Quatam River	Raleigh (in far S)
Queen, mt	E. Monarch
Queen Bess, mt (Bishop's Peak)	Reliance
Quinlan, mt	Bulkley (Skeena Subsection)
Quissy, mt	Monarch Area West
Ragnarok Glacier	Pantheon
Rainbow Creek	Taseko - Tchaikazan
Raleigh, cr, gl, mt	Raleigh (in N)
Rampart, mt	Silverthrone
Ratcliff, mt	Central Monarch
Raven Ridge	Sicintine
Razorback, mt	Niut
Razor Creek	Niut
RCAF, mt	Tchaikazan (in NW)
Redcap Peak	Nass
Red Rose Mine, mt	Bulkley (Rocher de Boule)
Redslide, mt	Kemano
Reed, mt	Homathko
Regal, mt	Reliance
Reliance, cr, gl, mt	Reliance (in N)
Remo, mt	Nass
Resurrection, mt	Raleigh
Rhine Crag	Kemano

The Rhino, mt	Tchaikazan
Rifferswil Glacier	Tchaikazan
Rim, mt	Tchaikazan
Rimmon, mt	Central Monarch
Robson Creek	Salient
Rock Island, mt	Tchaikazan
Rodney, mt	Raleigh
Rogan, mt	Silverthrone
Royal, gl, mt	Niut
Rufous, mt	Tchaikazan
Rusty, mt	Niut
Sail, mt	Tchaikazan
Sakumtha Pass	Salient-Tweedsmuir
Sakumtha River	Salient
Salahagen Lake	Salient
Salient, cr, mt	Salient
Salish, mt	Raleigh
Sandes, mt	Silverthrone
Sandifer, cr, lake, mt	Kemano
Sandpiper Lake	Howson
Sasquatch (mythological being?)	Homathko, Central Monarch
Sasquatch Pass	Homathko Icefield (in N)
Satan (Moloch, Hornet) mt	Central Monarch
Satsalla River	Silverthrone
Saugstad, mt	Saugstad
Saunders, mt	Bella Coola
Sauron, mt	Tchaikazan
Sawitsky, mt	Silverthrone
Scar Creek	Whitemantle
Scepter, spire	E. Monarch
Schaft Creek	Spectrum
Scharnhorst, mt	Goddard
Sciron, mt	Central Monarch (in S)
Scud, gl, riv	Spectrum
Seal, mt	Saugstad
Second Fiddle, mt	N. Monarch
Seekwyakin Creek	Kemano
Septentrion Spires	Pantheon
Serb, cr	Bulkley (Serb)
Serf, mt	E. Monarch

Seven Dwarfs, peaks	Silverthrone	
Seven Dwarfs, mts	Goddard	(in NE)
Seven Sisters, peaks	Bulkley (7 Sisters)	
Shaman, mt	Silverthrone	
Shark's Teeth Peaks	Salient	
Sheba, mt	Taseko	
Shedin, cr, mt	Sicintine	
Sheemahant River	Central Monarch - Silverthrone	
Sheemahant Glacier	E. Monarch	
Shekat Trigonometric Station	Tchaikazan	
Shelagyote, mt, riv	Sicintine	
Shewolf, mt	Atna	
Sibola 'Range'	Kemano	
Sicintine Group, lake,	Sicintine	
Sierra Tower	Niut	
Sillimanite Needle	Atna	
Silvern Lake	Bulkley (Hudson Bay)	
Silver Swan, mt	Reliance	
Silverthrone, gl, mt	Silverthrone	
Sim River	Silverthrone	
Singlewing, mt	Homathko	
Sir Francis Drake, mt	Raleigh	
Sir Robert (Borden), mt	Bulkley (Zymoetz-Skeena)	
Sisyphus, mt	Raleigh	
Siva, gl, mt	Pantheon	
Skeena River	Nass – Atna	
Skowquiltz River	Salient	(on SE)
The Skunk, mt	Tchaikazan	
Sleeping Beauty, mt	Nass	
Sleepwalker Peak	Niut	
Sluice, mt	Taseko	
Smaby, mt	Salient	
Smee, mt	Silverthrone	
Smitley River	Saugstad	
Smythe Creek	Whitemantle	
Sninik (mythological being)	Central Monarch	
Snootli cr, mt	Saugstad	
Snow Dome, mt	Raleigh	
Snow White, mt	Goddard	(in NE)
Snowside, mt	N. Monarch	(in NW)
Snowsquall Pass (9 Mile Pass)	Reliance-Homathko	(on E)
Sob Spire	Howson	
Solomon, mt	Taseko	

Somolenko, mt	Silverthrone
Southgate River	Homathko Gr. – Raleigh Gr.
Sovereign, mt	Tchaikazan
Space Point Peak (Spire)	Saugstad
Spectrum, mt, pass	Tchaikazan
Specular, mt	Howson
Sphaler Creek	Spectrum
Spinel, mt	Atna
Splitter Tower	Niut
Split, mt	Nass and Atna
Spyglass, mt	Tchaikazan
Squaw, mt	Raleigh
Squire, mt	Silverthrone
Stadia, mt	Homathko
Stadium, mt	Salient
Stafford River	Whitemantle
Stanton, cr, mt	Whitemantle
Sterritt, cr, mt	Sicintine
Stewart, mt	Homathko
Stikelan Creek	Reliance-Good Hope
Stikine River	Stikine - Spectrum
St. John, mt	Homathko
Stonsayako, mt, riv	Reliance
Storry, mt	Silverthrone
Stranack, mt	Salient
Stupendous, mt	Saugstad
Styx Glacier	Raleigh (in N)
Styx, mt	N. Monarch (in NW)
Success, mt	Niut (in S)
Success, cr, lake,	E. Monarch
Sumquolt, cr, gl	Central Monarch
Sundial, mt	Homathko (in N)
Superb, mt	Raleigh
Surel Lake	Salient (in far N)
Surprise Tower	Homathko
Sussex, mt	Reliance
Surt, mt	Pantheon
Sustut, mt	Sicintine
Sutslem, cr, mt	Salient (on SE)
Swallop Creek	Bella Coola
Swordy, mt	Silverthrone
Symphony Pass (Saddle)	N. Monarch

Tabernacle Tower	Howson
Tadeda, mt	Spectrum
Tahtsa, lake, mt	Kemano
Tahumming, gl, mt, riv	Raleigh
Tahyesco River	Tweedsmuir
Talchako Glacier	Central Monarch – E. Monarch
Talchako River	Monarch Area (border on E)
Talchako, mt	Central Monarch (in NE)
Talcheazoone Lake	Bella Coola
Taleomey Glacier	N. Monarch - Central Monarch
Taleomey Tower	N. Monarch
Talon Tower	Homathko
Taseko, mt	Taseko
Tatlow, mt	Taseko
Tattered Tower	Howson
Tau, mt	Howson
Tavistock, gl, mt (Kwakiutl)	Raleigh
Taylor, mt	Tchaikazan
Teaquahan, mt, riv	Homathko
Telegraph Point Peak	Nass
Telkwa River	Bulkley (near Howson Range)
Temple, mt	Atna
Tesla Lake	Tweedsmuir (in N)
Tezwa River	Salient (in S)
Thimble, spire	Howson
Thomlinson, mt	Sicintine
Thor, mt	Pantheon
Thornhill, mt	Atna
Thorsen Creek	Saugstad
Three Chieftains, mt	Raleigh
Three Cornered Hat, mt	Silverthrone
Three Sisters, mt (The Sisters)	Niut (in S)
Throne, mt	E. Monarch
Throwback, mt	N. Monarch
Thulme, mt	Nass
Thumb, mt	Salient
Thunder, mt	Tweedsmuir
Thunderbird, mt	Raleigh
Thunderbolt Tower	Homathko
Tiddlywink Tower	Howson
Tiltusha Peak	Bulkley (Rocher de Boule)
Tolo, mt (Ipsoot)	Raleigh (in SW)
Tootsie Roll Tower	Homathko

Torch Creek	Reliance-Good Hope
Trail Ridge, mt	Taseko
Tran, mt	Silverthrone
Transfiguration, mt	Raleigh
Transition, mt	Tchaikazan (in S)
Transmission Tower	Kemano
Trapper Creek	Salient (on E)
Treasure, mt	Bulkley (Zymoetz)
Tredcroft Creek	Good Hope
Treston, mt	Nass
Triplex, mt	Silverthrone
Troitsa, lake, mt	Kemano
Trophy Lake (a swamp)	Pantheon (in far W)
Tsaydaychuz, mt	Salient
Tsaytis, mt, riv	Kemano
Tseapseahoolz Creek = Big Cr.	Bella Coola
Tseax River	Nass
Tsini-Tsini Creek	Saugstad
Tsitsutl, mt	Tweedsmuir
Tsoloss, cr, lake	Taseko
Tumult, cr, gl	Silverthrone
Tusk, mt	Homathko
Tutmose III, mt	Tchaikazan
Twenty Eight Mile Creek	Homathko (in S)
Twin (E & W), mt	Tchaikazan
Twist Creek (lower)	Pantheon – Waddington
Tzeetsaytsul, mt	Tweedsmuir
Tzintli (Cleaver), mt	Central Monarch
Union Spire	Howson, south of Houston, B.C.
Unklattasine, mt	Homathko
Utan, mt	N. Monarch (in NE)
Utica, mt	Howson
Valhalla, mt	Glenora
Valleau Creek	Niut
Vallillee, mt	Silverthrone
Valpy, mt	Atna
Vanarsdoll, mt	Nass
Varuna, mt	Pantheon
Vekops Creek	Glenora
Ventura, mt	Bulkley (Serb)
Vetter, cr, mt	Nass
Vic, mt	Taseko

Vishnu, mt	Pantheon
Voshell, mt	Nass
Wahkash, cr, mt	Whitemantle
Wahshilas, mt	Silverthrone
Walker's Dome	Tweedsmuir
Walrus Tusks	Saugstad
Walsingham, mt	Reliance
Wanderlust, mt	Saugstad
War Drum, gl, mt	N. Monarch (in N)
Warner, mt , pass	Taseko
Weber, mt	Nass
Wedeene, mt, riv	Atna
Wednesday, mt	Goddard
West Twin, mt	Tchaikazan
Whipped Cream Peak	Whitemantle
White Rabbit, mt	Spectrum
Whitemantle, cr, gl, mt	Whitemantle
Whitesaddle, cr, mt	Niut
Whitesail Lake	Kemano (just N of Tweedsmuir Gr.)
Whitton, mt	Good Hope (in N)
Why Not, mt	Good Hope (in N)
Wildcat, mt	Homathko
Wilderness, mt	E. Monarch
William Brown, mt	Nass
Willoughby, mt	Silverthrone
Windcirque, mt	Silverthrone
Wind Scoop Glacier	Goddard
Winstone, mt	Tchaikazan
Wisdom Tooth	Homathko
Witch's Hat	Homathko
Witts, mt	Silverthrone
Wolf's Ears, mt	Bella Coola
Wolverine Tower	Homathko
Wye, mt	Atna
Yeda, mt	Spectrum
Yohetta Creek and Lake	Taseko - Tchaikazan
Zbura, mt	Nass
Zeta, mt	Howson
Zeus, mt	Pantheon
Zymagotitz (Zymacord) River	Nass
Zymoetz River = Copper River	Bulkley

REGIONAL (BACKPACKING) TRAVERSES AND HIKING, AND ACCESS

Before using this list, consult the Groups themselves where the terrain is first described, so that you may make the choices of where you would like to go. The trips omitted here are listed in the Groups, much at the beginning, with the list of the literature.

Other choices are listed below. The Salient Group has a specially large number of choices. Also see the Raleigh Group for long trips.

Also, read 'Trail and Hut Guidebooks' in the References.

Great Skyline Traverses of the Coast (a selection, and planning for trips). (CAJ 89(2006):123)

Some Ground Rules for Ski Traverses. (CAJ 61(1978):17,18)

A History of Ski Mountaineering in the Coast Mountains, by John Baldwin. (CAJ 66(1983):35)

Also, Exploring the Coast Mountains on Skis, by John Baldwin, third edition, 2009.

The following trips in the above article are in the group indicated:

Powell Divide- not in guidebook area, south of Toba Inlet
Owikeno Lake to Seymour Inlet- Silverthrone Group (CAJ 87(2004):91)
Burke Channel to Owikeno Lake- Monarch Mtn. Area West (see below)

Ski Traverse: Vancouver to Skagway, Alaska. Vance Culbert, Guy Edwards, John Millar, February 2 to July 17, 2001. (AAJ 2002:242)

Spectrum Group

The Mount Edziza area is good for backpacking traverses and hiking. There are campsites at Buckley and Mowdade Lakes.

Some trips are not in journals; see near end of the group.

The 1994 ski traverse.

The Stikine River Provincial Park and the Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Provincial Park are located east of the Mount Edziza area.

The former has two hiking trails and the spectacular incised canyon of the Stikine River, which is not navigable. The latter has many mountains over 2000 meters and many hiking trails. There are six cabins for rent and tentsites for rent at Coldfish Lake (cookhouse and shower). Also backcountry camping.

Nass Group

Regional Traverse; the Exstew River Circuit, 1992; see text.

The western Nass Range is an area of reasonable access and pleasant alpine tramping. There are also volcanic features. See Nass Group.

There is a blazed trail (pleasant ridge walking) up Skip Mountain (1070m) from far southwestern Highway 16 where it turns inland, just east of the McNeil River. (GUIDE)

Mount Blaine (1020m) is north of Rainbow Lake and northwest of Skip Mountain, where Highway 16 is inland. There are cabins on this peak. The trail starts 27 km (17 miles) east of Prince Rupert, 100m east of Bruach Creek. (GUIDE, 1965)

Two traverses in 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):111)

Sicintine Group

There is a bridge across the Babine River at Kisgegas, east of Shedin Creek, and a cat-road into Atna Pass. The old trail can still be followed beyond to the Sicintine Range (1965), but a ford on the Shelagyote River may be difficult. Old trails up the Shelagyote River and Shedin Creek are likely gone but Shedin Creek has been described as fairly open traveling.

Trails to Mount Cronin and The Galleon, plus others. This southern area of the Sicintine Group is close to Smithers.

The **Bulkley Ranges** are in a settled area, and there are more roads. See the subsections also, and **also part of the Atna Group**.

Bulkley Ranges (Rocher de Boule Subsection)

There is a spur road to the Red Rose Mine on an east tributary of Juniper Creek about three km north of Brian Boru Creek. The trail on Brian Boru Creek itself starts on the east side of the valley, but switches to the west. It is a three hour pack to the head. (1965)

Bulkley Ranges (Zymoetz (Copper)-Skeena Subsection)

The west end of the **Bornite Range** is good for alpine tramping and rock scrambles. Drive up the road and continue on trails to meadows on **Bornite Mountain**. Trail on Treasure Mtn.

Bulkley Ranges (Hudson Bay Subsection)

There is a good trail leading to the Hudson Bay Glacier. The road up Glacier Gulch (Twin Falls) from the west side of Kathlyn Lake, northwest of Smithers, leads to this trail and an abandoned mine.

The long McDonell Lake Road from Smithers gives access to several trails, including the trail to the Silvern Lakes (3 hour pack). This road extends far to the west. The Silvern Lakes may also be reached by an old trail up Toboggan Creek north of Hudson Bay Mountain.

There is a visitors information center in Smithers.

Babine Mountains Provincial Park (southern Sicintine Group) is near Smithers.

The long Eliot Creek Trail starts northwest of Smithers, with branching trails north and south.

Bulkley Ranges (Serb Subsection)

Milk Creek (see Howson Range also) is a direct route to the most rugged portions of the sub-section. The glacial bench on the north side of **Milk Creek** is said to be an easy going one day pack to the head of the creek from the **Telkwa River**. Some of the bush in the lower creek might be avoided by going across a low intervening ridge from Cleat Cr.

Two trails go south from the McDonell Lake Road (Hudson Bay Subsection). One goes to upland country past several small lakes. See the subsection.

Bulkley Ranges (Goathorn Subsection)

There was a trail connecting Cabinet Creek with Mooseskin Johnny Lake, and a horse trail west via ridges to the head of Starr Creek.

A series of roads and trails exists leading southwest from the town of Telkwa toward Unnamed (Forster). See the subsection.

Howson Range (Bulkley Ranges)

Sandpiper Lake (glacier; see above), Verdict and Polemic Passes, Fubar Glacier, Telkwa Pass, and Milk Creek. (CAJ 65(1982):104, 106)

Uppermost Telkwa River to Burnie Lake (short).

Atna Group

There are roads and a trail above **Hirsh Creek near Kitimat**. Mount Elizabeth (to N; which see) may be climbed. Follow ridges northeast to reach Mount Bolton. See the Group for other trails.

Trail to Mount Clague.

A road just west of Kitimat leads north to the Wedeene River, and a trail (not usable ?) goes up the north side of the Wedeene River. There has been a trail up the north side of the Little Wedeene River to Lukes Creek. Old logging roads existed in the Lukes Creek valley.

Kemano Group

A good trail (Washwash Trail: 1965) goes up Seekwyakin Creek.

A road runs to near the head of **Horetzky Creek** where **Penteuch Pass** leads to Tahtsa Lake. From Siffleur Lake in Penteuch Pass, one can pack into the south end of Sandifer Lake in a day. First cross south to Moraine Lake, and then traverse to Sandifer Creek, going up the west side to cross below Sandifer Lake, then down the east side of lake (1965).

Salient Group

There is a large number of Regional Traverses listed in the Salient Gr.

There was good trail all the way down the north side of Dean River from the interior, but the Sakumtha River must be rafted. (1965)

The first 13 km up the north side of Skowquiltz River is an easy day's pack. On the Sutslem River, keep on the north side and well above the initial canyon (to open country).

In late July, and August, of 2004, a traverse was done from Carlson Inlet (on the NW shore of Dean Channel) to Kiltuish Inlet by Mark Grist and Roger Linington. It was 194 km long and took 37 days. They followed the TFL (Tree Farm License) 41 marks on the map during much of the trip.

A good hiking area lies southwest of Eutsuk Lake in the area north of Smaby Peak (access from lake, or possibly Salahagen Lake, above).

Bella Coola Group

Ski Traverse – Bella Coola to Kemano. (CAJ 93(2010):104, no detail)

Tweedsmuir Group

Stuie to Caribou Mountain. (AAJ 1934:169)

Horse trails (Beef Creek Trail and East Branch Trail). The latter leaves the main road (Highway 20 to Bella Coola) just west of Heckman Pass.

Horse trail to Octopus Lake, down MacKenzie Valley (1965).

Anahim Lake, Junker Lakes Plateau, to Hunlen Falls. (CAJ 48(1965):17)

The Atnarko River road, Stillwater Lake and Hunlen Falls (see the 'Monarch Mountain Area').

This a very large area with many non-technical mountains and much hiking. The Rainbow Range is famous. Consult the Group and the 'Monarch Mountain Area', just after the Tweedsmuir Group.

The area around Wilderness Mountain, east of Monarch Mountain, has small summits and is an hiking area, but beware of bugs. This is east of the southern part of Tweedsmuir Park.

The 'Monarch Mountain Area', before the Saugstad Group, gives much access in this region.

Saugstad Group

The Haute Route. To Pitt Lake. John Baldwin. (CAJ 71(1988):24 map)

The West Coast Haute Route (ski). Bella Coola to Pemberton. (CAJ 77(1994):70)

Head of Brynildsen Creek. A beautiful area within range of and south of Bella Coola. Return by Clayton Falls Creek (road now). John Clarke, 1993. (CAJ 77(1994):75)

Regional Traverse: Nusatsum River to Knight Inlet on skis. (BCM 1996:68)

Northern Monarch Group

The trail to Ape Lake is in the **'Monarch Mountain Area'** before the Saugstad Group. The Odegaard Falls Trail is reached from the West Nusatsum (River) FSR.

Central Monarch Group

Monarch Icefield (ski). To Bella Coola. John Baldwin. (CAJ 71(1988):72)

A ski plane might be used to advantage for access.

Eastern Monarch Group, and Monarch Mtn. Area West

Pandemonium Pass to the Eastern Monarch Group (see also access to Monarch Mountain area).

A grizzly bear trail is said to be up Slousiska Cr., to Moses Inlet (1965).

Regional Traverse: S. Bentinck Arm to Rivers Inlet. (CAJ 73(1990):55)

Regional Traverse: Jacobson Bay (far north) to Kilbella Bay (west of Owikeno Lake). John Baldwin, John Clarke. (CAJ 73(1990):55)

Northwest Passage: (CAJ 74(1991):74)

Regional Traverses: Success Lake to Ape Lake, and Ape Lake to Success Lake, both in bad weather. (summer; BCM 1984:36 photos)

The Wilderness Mtn. area appears to be a good spot for a summer backpacking trip.

Silverthrone Group

The Klinaklini River has been descended by canoe (1893). See the Introduction, History section.

There is a large number of traverses, with climbing, on the icefield. See the Group.

Pantheon Range

Exit route, by Twist Creek (N fork) and Twist Lake.

There is no lake to land a floatplane in the Pantheon Range, except for Trophy Lake, and that is too far west except for the western portion of the Group (e.g., Gilgamesh and Nemesis, etc.) and appears to be a swamp.

Ski traverses (many have been done).

Pantheon and Waddington Range (ski), June 2003. (CME, top trips)

Waddington Group

Bute Inlet to Mt. Waddington; the original approach used by the Mundays. (Described in "The Unknown Mountain".)

Knight Inlet to Mt. Waddington; an original approach used by the Mundays.

First crossing of the Coast Range on skis, by Norman Watson, Beauman and Camille Couttet, to Knight Inlet. (AAJ 1940-42:61; "Round Mystery Mountain" by Sir Norman Watson and E. J. King)

Waddington Divide Ski Traverse. John Baldwin. (CAJ 67(1984):28)

Whitemantle Group

Ski traverse, Whitemantle Mountain to south of Mt. Stanton and to the Homathko Valley. Other regional traverses; 1976 and 1986 very long.

Niut Range

Exit route by Quartz Creek, and north up Mosley Creek (FSR).

Via Belemnite Creek and Razor Creek; Razorback Mtn., Route 2. Valleau Creek is said to be good going.

One may approach up Five Finger Creek from Waddington Group.

Reliance Group

Homathko Icefield Traverse, July 1977. (CAJ 61(1978):136)

A mining trail (overgrown ?) is north of Mount Moore.

See the access in the group for horse trails, and approaches to Homathko Peak, Reliance Mountain, and Mount Queen Bess.

Access by the Tatlayoko Lake road from the north.

An old trail goes up Stikelan Creek to close to the north end of the Good Hope Group.

Homathko Group

A Ski Traverse of the Homathko Icefield. John Baldwin, John Clarke, April-May 1985.

Alanna Theoret and Darren Wilman (Heathen Mountaineers) made a ski traverse of the Homathko Icefield from Bute Inlet to Sasquatch Pass. (PC: Chris Barner)

Good Hope Group

Canoe trips on Chilko Lake. Access from Franklyn Arm on Chilko Lake to the Homathko Group to the west.

Liberated 'Group' (Reliance and Good Hope Groups; ski). Alex Frid. (CAJ 71(1988):71)

To reach the Good Hope Group from the head of Chilko Lake, the road to the head of Chilko Lake branches east from the road to Tatlayoko Lake (see introduction to the Reliance Group). <u>This route is also on commercial road maps.</u>

The 1992 BCMC climbing camp (Good Hope and Goddard Groups), was highly mobile.

Goddard Group

It takes a fairly full day to pack to within 1.6 km (one mile) to the head of Norrington (Chilko) Creek. (GUIDE)

Ramose Peaks to Chilko Lake, August 1965. CAJ 49(1966):137.

Backpack up Farrow Creek, 1953. Keep high on the south side of Farrow Creek near the mouth, then cross to go up the north side. It is more than a day to the campsite near Goddard Glacier. In 1996, a lake (no longer existent) at the toe of Goddard Glacier broke loose and flooded the Farrow Valley. The valley may be littered with downed trees and debris.

Raleigh Group

Bute Inlet (Icewall Lake) to Lillooet River. BCM 43(12) p.4, 1965 ; 44(2-3) p.3-4, 1966 (one article). Also CAJ 49(1966):67 photos, map.

Orford River to Toba River, 1983. (CAJ 67(1984):52)

Icewall Lake (floatplane) to Mt. Gilbert, or the campsite east of the Three Chieftains (much shorter; both glacier), are tough approach routes on foot.

The Orford River Horseshoe and Tahumming Traverses.

Taseko Group

See BCM 1994:71; 2004:102; 2006:111; 2010:87; 2012:106; and 2014:62, and the group itself.

A long road goes south on the east side of Taseko Lake, but four bridges are out on this route. The Chita Pass Trail and the Powell Creek Trail go east from this.

One may reach Mount Goddard by a two day trip from Tuzcha Lake (north of Fishem Lake) along Yohetta Creek (trail on north side), passing north of Dorothy Lake. It may also be reached over Spectrum Pass in two days. One may combine these to make a circuit.

Ski traverse from Taseko Lake to Bute Inlet, April 2006. (CME)

Tchaikazan Group

Access trail up Tchaikazan Valley. Mining road to Falls River Valley, continuing up to Mounts McLeod and Becker.

The trip up Spectrum Valley (south of Spectrum Peak) is a wonderful hike through picturesque meadows.

Regional Traverse: Princess Louisa Inlet to Tchaikazan Group and Taseko Lake, May-June 1986. (BCM 1988:8 map)

CLIMBING CAMPS

Spectrum Group BCMC 2005

Howson Range BCMC 1981

Northern Monarch Group BCMC 1965, 1983, 2001; ACC 1973

Pantheon Range BCMC 1966; ACC 1980

Waddington Group
Sierra Club (California) 1959; Harvard Mtn. Club 1961; ACC 1977

Niut Range
BCMC 1980. Rock not generally good. Plummer Peak (largely solid) and Pagoda Peak (solid). Also, the Sierra Tower area is good rock.

Reliance Group
ACC 1981; BCMC 1988; Heathen Mountaineers 2008.

Northern part of Good Hope Group
Girdwood Lake area, group of 1975, not a club camp

Good Hope and Goddard Groups BCMC 1974, 1992

Tchaikazan Group
BCMC 1964, 1975, 1986, 1998; ACC 1982. Rock not generally good, but excellent at Beehive Peak.

Recommended (but not yet held; ERW)
It is probably advisable to send a reconnaissance party to assess the following.

Glenora Group
Small group, technical climbing, good rock.

Eastern Monarch Group
For experienced climbing members.

Northwestern part of Homathko Group
Technical, and also easy, climbing.

Wilderness – a wonderful thing. Tchaikazan. Photo: Benoit Landry.

The Five B's of the Coast Range

Bush
Bears
Bugs
Bad weather
Big rivers (Richard Culbert)