

## VARIOUS NOTES

### NATIONAL DEFENCE

In December, 1940, the cooperation of the American Alpine Club was invited by the United States Army. So far this cooperation has consisted of supplying the Army with information concerning equipment to be used in mountainous regions and a preliminary report was assembled by a small group appointed by President Rogers and forwarded to Washington. Upon the election of the new slate of officers and directors a Defence Committee of the Club was appointed by President Thorington and its composition appears below.

Members of the Club are earnestly requested to forward to the Chairman of the Committee any and all recommendations which they feel will contribute to the Army's tremendous task of National Defence. Many members of the Club have had varied and unique experience and their suggestions will be welcomed for incorporation into a comprehensive report on travel and life among high mountains which is now being prepared.

The Defence Committee consists of Walter A. Wood, Jr., Chairman, Carl A. Blaurock, John C. Case, Carlton P. Fuller, Kenneth A. Henderson, Charles S. Houston, Richard M. Leonard, Terris Moore, Bestor Robinson, Clark E. Schurman.

### WYOMING ROCKIES, 1940

#### *Teton Range*

Last season (1940) was an active one in the Tetons, with many new routes added to those of previous years. While this list is reasonably complete there may be omissions of new climbs not reported to the writer.

Probably among the most difficult climbs yet done in the Tetons was the W. face of the Grand Teton by Jack Durrance and Henry Coulter. Starting at the bottom of the couloir at the S. end of the Owen-Grand Teton-Three Sisters cirque they climbed toward the Upper Saddle, then straight up over very steep slabs and chimneys past the "crawl" on the Owen route to the summit. The climb took 16.5 hours and its difficulty can be partially appreciated by anyone who has gazed from the Upper Saddle down and across the W. face toward Mt. Owen.

Several interesting climbs were made from the seldom visited canyons S. of the Three Tetons. Paul Petzoldt and Elizabeth Cowles report a first ascent of the N. face of Buck Mt. They found the rock extremely sound and the route comparable in difficulty and interest with the E. ridge of the Grand Teton.

A partial new route up the W. ridge of Mt. Wister was made by the same party. A few days later they completed a new route up Veiled Peak via the W. couloir, descending on the W. ridge.

The Middle Teton had considerable attention from both the N. and the S. Durrance and Coulter climbed the S. ridge—across or over 12-15 towers. This is just to the S. of the couloir which is the ordinary route. A 40-ft. crack on the first tower was climbed artificially with pitons; above the climbing became less difficult to the summit.

The "Dike Pinnacle" of the Middle Teton was reached by Durrance, Margaret Smith, and Joseph Hawkes via the prominent basalt dike familiar to those who have been in Garnet Canyon. Threatening weather and a broken ice-axe prevented completing the route to the summit. Later Durrance, Coulter, Heidekooper and Weiner repeated the Dike climb, but were turned back, as before, by bad weather.

A partial new route led by Elizabeth Cowles with Paul Petzoldt was made on the N. face of the Middle Teton farther to the E. than the main route.

On the Grand still another new route was made via the S. W. ridge by Durrance, Coulter, and Fred Ayres. Starting at the end of the "Black Dike" 700 ft. below and to the W. of the Lower Saddle, the party climbed up over the "Enclosure," completing the ascent via the Owen route. Four particularly noteworthy pitches were reported, among them an "impossible overhanging chimney," alliteratively if contradictorily called "Ayres Ease."

The N. face of Nez Perce was scaled by Durrance and Coulter after an earlier attempt with Fred Ayres had failed because of bad weather. The route runs from the constriction of the "Hourglass" direct to the summit, is exposed near the base, but becomes easier toward the top. The same team made the first descent of the E. ridge of Nez Perce complete. This involved climbing over the two "Teeth" visible from Jackson Hole below. The climb from the notch between the two teeth to the top of the lower tooth—about 200 ft.—is of exceptional difficulty, part of it overhanging and extremely exposed.

Farther to the N. a new route was made via the E. face and S. ridge of Teewinot by Petzoldt and Elizabeth Cowles. The climb was a long one, as the start was made at Delta Lake in Avalanche Canyon.

The same party, with the addition of Richard Cowles and Anthony Whittemore, made a first ascent of Minza Spire—one of the main towers of Mt. St. John.

Robert Bates and William House made an undistinguished but interesting partial new route on Mt. Owen, ascending from the Teton Glacier spirally in a clockwise direction.

In addition to new routes numerous ascents were completed of previously climbed, high calibre routes. Among these were the

E., S. and N. ridges of the Grand Teton, and the N. ridge of Mt. Moran, the latter led by Elizabeth Cowles. It is significant that interest in routes other than the conventional ones has increased. While the Owen route on the Grand still remains the most popular more climbers, guided and guideless, chose the Exum route as offering more continuously interesting climbing. Perhaps mountain climbers are becoming more interested in how they get to a summit than in repeating only the best-known ones.

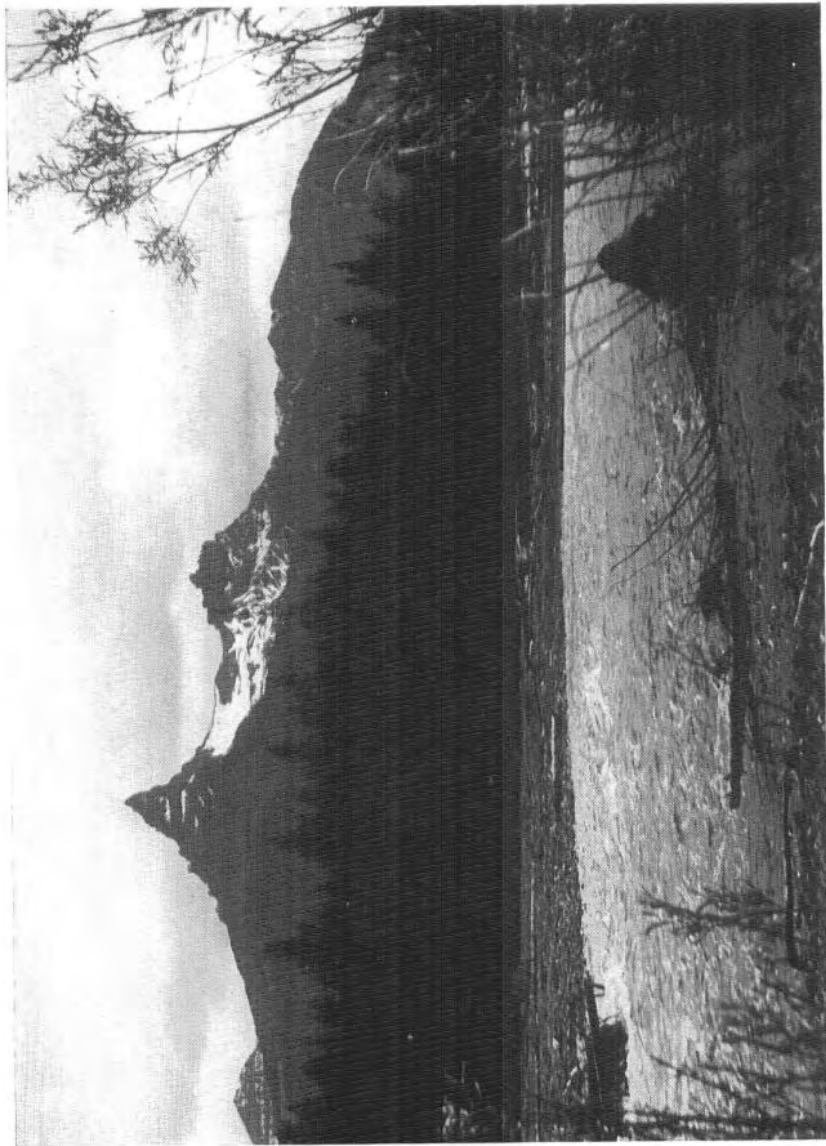
W. P. H.

#### *Absaroka Range*

An ascent of Pilot Peak (11,740 ft.) located in N. W. Park County, Wyo., was made September 15th by George Haas, John Makowski, and the writer from a camp directly W. of Index Peak and 5 miles S. E. of Cooke City, Mont. The approach (explored in 1936 by Haas) to the final 250 ft. may be described as leading southward from the lower W. shoulder of the peak on a nearly continuous bench to two pinnacles under the S. face, then diagonally upward to a narrow ledge (a key point) and so northward to the upper W. shoulder overlooking the lofty N. face. The actual climb began on the S. W. face, 200 ft. S. of this point where a block leans against the cliff, followed up steep but not difficult rock for 60 ft., to the right from under the overhanging wall on a narrow ledge for 30 ft. to a widening, then straight up through a 65-ft. (shallow) chimney overhanging half-way. The party spent more than two hours attempting to evade this point by trials farther to the right and it was climbed only as the last resort. Above, another narrow ledge furnished a good stance with a belay through a sling and easy access (right) to a large detached block (passed inside) from which a broken slope ran up to the summit. No evidence at all could be found of a 1932 or other party on the 6 x 14 ft. top and the two lower points nearby were also searched without success. After leaving a cairn and record we descended quite easily for 200 ft. to the rim of the S. face and E. corner and looked for a possibility for descent, but not enough below could be seen so the route of ascent was retraced on two 80 and two 50-ft. rappels. It was long after dark when we finally stumbled into camp for a much needed rest.

The rock on Pilot is far better than on Index (climbed the year before) and although brittle affords fairly reliable climbing. The route used was much the easiest possibility seen on the trip or by Haas on three previous trips, one of which followed entirely around the W. and S. faces at 11,300 ft. Perhaps when Pilot Peak is better known and other routes explored it will be regarded as one of the most formidable in the American Rockies.

A week later (September 22nd) Haas and the writer climbed Abiathar Peak (10,800 ft.) in northeastern Yellowstone Park by following its 2-mile S. ridge to the summit. An easy route east-



PILOT AND INDEX PEAKS FROM THE CLARK'S FORK

*Photo George Haas*



"SHADOWS"

*Photo, J. A. Makozuski*

ward into the head of the beautiful canyon carrying Amphitheater Creek to the Soda Fork was used for return to the highway below Ice-box Canyon. That this attractive peak had survived seventy years of Yellowstone exploration might be attributed to its lack of any very obvious route except the S. ridge. The ridge itself from the Soda Fork valley appears to be quite broken.

PHIL. D. SMITH.

### *Wind River Range*

Gannett Peak was climbed by several new ways this past summer. Henry Coulter, Beckett Howorth, and Charles Webb ascended by way of the N. E. snow face to a saddle on the N. ridge just below the big step. From here the N. ridge was followed to the summit. This is apparently a variant of the route made by Hall, Henderson and Underhill in 1929, and possibly preferable at the present time because of changed snow conditions. The direct ascent of the N. ridge was made on July 16th by Walter A. Wood, Jr. and Floyd Wilson. Leaving a fly camp at timberline about 20 minutes below the Gannett Glacier at 6.30, they arrived at the Gannett-Koven Col at 9.30. From here they traversed S. below the buttress and attacked the bergschrund about midway across the face at 10.15 A.M. Crossing the schrund and climbing the first 50 ft. of face required one and a quarter hours as the former was wide open and difficult. Thence up steep but excellent rock to the N. ridge and either up this or adjacent to this to the top of the buttress, which was reached at 1.15 P.M. The climb was completed by the easy rocks of the N. ridge to the summit, where the party arrived at 2.10 P.M. The descent was by the usual route to the Dinwoody Glacier.

Mt. Woodrow Wilson was climbed for the fourth time this summer by a party composed of Henry Coulter and Beckett Howorth from a camp at the timberline on the S. fork of the Dinwoody. The ascent was made by way of the Dinwoody Glacier and the N. couloir on the mountain.

Turret Peak was climbed by Henry Coulter, Beckett Howorth and Charles Webb who followed a route closely parallel to that of the first ascent by Blaurock and Ellingwood. From Dinwoody Glacier, they ascended the ridge to the right of the scree couloir leading to the saddle N. of the peak. From here they traversed to the left and entered a narrow couloir on the N. side and reached the notch between the N. tower and a subsidiary W. tower. Continuing the ascent just below the crest of the ridge, the N. tower was turned to the right into the couloir between the summit towers. This couloir was followed to the summit ridge and the S. (higher) tower ascended.

The Sphinx was climbed again on August 17th, by John M. Maguire and Floyd Wilson. They traversed from S. to N. below

the E. face, thereby avoiding the bergschrund which had stopped several earlier attempts and avoided the slabs of the E. face and traverse of the ridge. They completed the ascent by a well-defined couloir which leads directly to the summit, probably close to or possibly a part of the route of descent of the original climb.

In the southern part of the range a number of new climbs were made by a party consisting of Orrin H. Bonney, Frank Garnick and Notsie Garnick.

Camels Hump, a peak immediately N. W. of Lizard Head, was named and climbed by the party on August 6th from a camp at Lonesome Lake. The N. W. summit had apparently been reached before, and this is probably the peak reached by J. I. Hoffman alone on August 16th, 1931. They then climbed the N. E. pinnacle which is the highest of the group.

Lizard Head was climbed on the same day as the Camels Hump by continuing along the ridge from the latter peak to a large opening between the E. and W. faces of Lizard Head. This point was passed at 12.30 and the summit was reached at 3 P.M. Records of two previous ascents were found here. One dated September 3rd, 1933, was almost illegible, but the name Drummond could be deciphered, the other was dated August 22nd, 1934, and indicated an ascent by G. L. Burnett and Nat Walker, grazing survey crew from the Washakie Trail.

Popo Agie Tower at the head of Lonesome Lake was the most difficult climb made by the party. On August 8th, after reconnoitering the peak, the party arrived at the S. shoulder at 1 P.M. Starting from the corner where the shoulder reaches the perpendicular walls, they ascended the ledges on the southerly side of the peak in an easterly direction across the face. From the end of the last ledge it was necessary to traverse 4-5 ft. across the face to a chimney which was climbed a short distance to a point about 150 ft. from the top where it was possible to turn westerly on another ledge. From this a break in the wall led to the summit which was reached at 2.55 P.M.

K. A. H.

#### ROCKY MOUNTAINS OF CANADA

The following data correct and supplement the 1940 edition of the Guidebook.

*Mt. Brewster.* 1926 first ascent by H. W. G. Greenham, Miss D. Pilley. From camp at foot of Mt. Edith, crossing Edith Pass and down Fortymile Creek to the S. W. slope of the Vermilion Range, of which Mt. Brewster is the S. peak. No difficulties, following "line of least resistance." Descent via terraced E. cliffs, the only obstacle being a large fissure (6 ft. across and several hundred feet deep) just before reaching upper meadows. Thence down easy turf to trail. Total time from camp 16 h.

*Mt. Inglismaldie.* New route. 1938, E. E. Bishop, D. R. Crosby. From Anthracite by way of the S. W. ridge in 5 h., thence following the crest and making the first ascent of Mt. Girouard.

*Mt. Girouard.* 1938 first ascent by E. E. Bishop, D. R. Crosby. From summit of Mt. Inglismaldie descent was made to the Inglismaldie-Girouard col and the narrow ridge followed to the summit of Mt. Girouard, traversing where necessary on the steep face overlooking Lake Minnewanka. Col to summit, 2 h.

Second ascent and traverse. In 1940, Miss J. Atkin, A. Bierwagen, D. R. Crosby, P. Lagerström. From Lake Minnewanka at end of N. ridge of peak marked 9270 ft. on Banff Park map between Mt. Girouard and Mt. Peechee. One should go down the lake until opposite the warden's cabin (on the map mentioned it is shown about 2 miles further down the lake than its actual location). The 9270-ft. peak was ascended by its N. ridge, the steeper pitches being avoidable by skirting to the left. Mt. Girouard is easily reached thence, any difficulties being avoidable by traversing on the S. face. Descent by S. W. gully between Girouard and Inglismaldie to Banff-Calgary road.

*Cathedral Pass.* As a better route, superseding the Dennis and Duchesnay route from Field to Lake O'Hara, Cathedral Pass (8800 ft.) crosses between Mt. Stephen and the Cathedral massif. It is reached on the railroad side by a 3-mile walk or ride to Cache Creek, the easy valley leading to steep snow and rock slopes of the pass. Very easy slopes lead down to Linda Valley. The pass was crossed in 1909 by T. E. Beveridge and A. A. McCoubrey, leaving the Cache Creek bridge at 1.30 P.M. and making a circuit of the Cathedral massif by evening.

*North Cathedral Crag.* 1940 first ascent by Miss J. Atkin, D. R. Crosby. From Monarch mine at spiral tunnels up brook W. of Cathedral Crags, ascending by way of the W. couloir. A fair trail leads up the brook for 3 miles, after which there is a mile of broken rock and moraine to cross. The abutments forming the base of the Cathedral massif were ascended at a point almost straight W. of the N. Crag. Following the main water course up this shelf one is led to the bottom of a conspicuous snow couloir between points below the two most northerly crags, here designated  $N_1$  and  $N_2$ , the first of these being the northern. After reaching the top of this couloir, which ends in forbidding cliffs, an easy traverse of 150 yards to S. was made where another couloir was followed to the col between  $N_1$  and  $N_2$ . Steps were kicked in soft snow most of the way, but ice made an axe desirable in several places.  $N_2$  had a cairn and is slightly higher than  $N_1$ , the latter being ascended without difficulty from the intervening col.

*Mt. Hungabee.* Guidebook, page 73. Route 3 is given incorrectly. The total height of the rope-off is 130 ft. Thence down



S. W. (not S. E.) flank by gullies to a big snow patch, whence Prospectors (not Paradise) Valley is reached a little above Eagles Eyrie. Descent 4.5 h., after which Opabin Pass is crossed in 2 h. to Lake O'Hara. See marked photo in *C. A. J.*, xxiv, facing page 52.

*Mt. Owen.* 1940, E. Cromwell, Miss G. Engelhard. Probably the first ascent via N. ridge and traverse. From Lake O'Hara via trail over McArthur Pass into valley of McArthur Creek to old campsite at 5000 ft.; 2 h. Thence up E. face (grass slopes, gullies and scree) to N. ridge at timberline. Follow long ridge throughout (pinnacles and rotten rock) to summit glacier cap, where the N. E. snow slope is followed to E. ridge and few hundred feet below the summit. This would be time-consuming if ice were bare. Ascent 6.5 h. from Lake O'Hara. Descent by easy broken rock of S. ridge and S. E. face. Total time from Lake O'Hara 12 h.

*Vanguard Peak.* The same party. Listed in Guidebook as having elevation of 8800 ft. The summit, which bore no cairn, is as high as Mt. Niles, and therefore about 9600 ft. Guidebook probably refers to slabby E. shoulder prominent from Wapta camp, with survey cairn. Peak ascended, probably a first ascent, lies W. of this shoulder and is separated from Cathedral Peak by the steep glacier by which the latter was first ascended.

From Wapta camp via O'Hara trail for 2.5 miles; then ford Cataract Creek and go up through open woods and alpland, bearing N. W. all the time to S. scree slopes of objective, following these to the E. ridge a little above the slabby shoulder. Thence along the ridge to a shoulder about 9000 ft. (survey cairn). The only real climbing is on the bastion of black rock above the second shoulder. Up steep snow to foot of bastion, which is turned to S., to foot of a 30-ft. stem-chimney. Loose rock to steep, scree-laden ledges and small summit. Ascent 5.5 h.; descent to Wapta 3 h.

*Allan Peak and Mt. Ennis.* The route described under Mt. Allan should be applied to Mt. Ennis, and, unless other information is forthcoming, Allan Peak is considered to be as yet unascended. Mt. Ennis has been ascended by two routes: (1) The probably identical routes followed by the Survey in 1906 and the Gardiner-Gest party of 1933. (2) The traverse to the Ennis-Vaux saddle as made by the A. C. C. parties in 1939.

*Lake Louise-Jasper Highway.* Climbers and fire wardens alike have noted the misplacement of several of the road indicators between Bow Lake and the Columbia Icefield chalet, notably those arrows supposed to point to Peyto Peak, Mt. Barquette, Mt. Mistaya, Kaufmann Peaks and The Castelets. The latter indicator, for instance, is placed below the "Lighthouse" pinnacle on Mt. Sas-

katchewan. These errors have been submitted to proper authorities verbally and in written form on several occasions, both by Major Tweedy and Mr. L. S. Crosby, only to be met by the usual bureaucratic indifference.

*The Stanley Mitchell Hut* in Little Yoho Valley is now open for use, and facilitates ascents in the President Range and on adjacent peaks. The location and uses of the hut are described in *C. A. J.*, xxvii, 73.

*President Range.* The ascent direct from Emerald Lake is not mentioned in the Guidebook because of its great length, now superseded by better routes (Stanley Mitchell Hut), but it should be pointed out (*C. A. J.*, xxvii, 127) that in 1908 the ascent was made by C. Q. Bey, T. Kidd, A. A. McCoubrey, *G. Feuz*. Emerald Pass was reached via the deep valley at the N. W. end of the lake and the President ascended. It was traversed to President Pass and the Vice-President ascended, this in turn being traversed and Michael Peak crossed to near Yoho Pass, this last part presenting some difficulty.

*President Pass.* In the Guidebook, page 114, the elevation of 8899 ft. is incorrect and should be 9469 ft.

*Mt. des Poilus.* Guidebook, page 113, for *C. Kain* read *C. Klucker*.

*Mt. Balfour.* 1940, E. Cromwell, Miss G. Engelhard. Traverse from Twin Falls via Balfour Pass and N. ridge, with descent to Takakkaw camp by way of S. ridge and Daly Glacier. By trail from Twin Falls chalet to receding tongue of Yoho Glacier. Crossed three-quarters of a mile above snout and cut steps down to toe of glacier, then following N. W. margin of Waves Creek and crossing to S. bank by a snow bridge. Guides make use of a natural bridge, the location of which must be ascertained. Thence up the glacier to Balfour Pass and the long N. ridge of the objective peak. Rotten, slabby rock with traverses on the E. snow face, the final pitch being up a sharp snow ridge to a steep rock face which is ascended on its N. E. side to the summit. Ascent to Balfour Pass 5 h.; to summit 4.5 h.; total 9.5 h. Descent by usual route to Takakkaw camp 3 h.

*Mt. Bosworth.* The same party. Via S. E. face from motor road about 1 mile E. of Wapta camp. Up scree ledges and gullies; laborious but easy to bastion on E. ridge about 500 ft. below summit. Thence up steep cracks and rotten rock to summit (survey cairn). Ascent 3.5 h. The obvious route, presumably used by the survey, is via the shale ridge on the W. side, but at this time it was blocked by a snow cornice.

*Unnamed* (9200 ft.). Two miles S. of Mt. Balfour on W. edge of Daly Glacier. 1940 first ascent by E. Cromwell, Miss G. Engelhard. Ascend via gully to right of Takakkaw Falls and thence onto Daly Glacier (2 h.). Cross glacier and ascend via broken rock of S. ridge to broad summit. Ascent 6 h.; descent 3.5 h. Views of Yoho Peaks and Lake Louise group. Bugaboo Spire and Bobbie Burns group also visible.

*Forbes-Lyell Group*. In July, 1940, a forest fire unfortunately destroyed the bridge across the N. fork of the Saskatchewan and much of the trail leading from mile 53 on the motor road to Glacier Lake. The best route now is still the old one, following the trail on the E. side of Howse River and fording the latter at a point almost opposite the mouth of Glacier River to the trail on its N. bank.

Owing to the retreat of the Lyell and Mons Glaciers, the best approach to the group is along the N. side of Glacier River, from which the S.E. Lyell Glacier is attained. Mt. Forbes and Mons Peak may each be ascended without bivouac but require long days. After crossing the S.E. Lyell tongue one should keep W. of Mons Glacier, climbing up a stream bed and ravine, through timber to the bivouac point mentioned in Route 3 for Mt. Forbes. This brings one above the lower icefall the same route being continued past the upper icefall by ascending bush and scree slightly W. of the glacier.

*Sullivan Peak*. 1940 first ascent by C. Beattie, Miss H. Bosworth, Miss G. Tillinghast and others. From A. C. C. camp one mile below head of Glacier River. Route leads N. up a steep gully opposite camp, then N.E. from the head of the gully over snow patches and loose rock slopes to a narrow short summit arête. Rope not used.

*Unnamed* (10,700 ft.). One mile W. of Mt. Forbes. 1940 first ascent by R. Bosworth, D. M. Woods and one other. By the usual route up Mt. Forbes to within 100 ft. below the W. col, thence turning W. and cutting or kicking steps up the steep snow slopes. Ascent takes about 1 hour less than Mt. Forbes and requires some route finding in crossing crevasses and other obstacles high on the peak.

*Mt. Murchison* (S. E. Tower, 10,659 ft.). 1940 first ascent by H. S. Hall, Jr., E. Feuz, Jr. From camp used by Cromwell-Engelhard party (see Guidebook), by way of the glacier between the objective and the N. Tower. Ascent 5.5 h.; intervening saddle (10,050 ft.) to summit, 55 m.

*Unnamed* (10,283 ft.). N. buttress of Cataract Pass. Guidebook, page 162. 1940 first ascent by Miss L. Gest, Miss P. Pres-

cott, *C. Häslar*. From motor highway 6.3 miles S. of 1938 A. C. C. campsite. Cross Nigel Creek on logs at old road camp. Ascend through open timber and dry stream bed to timberline. Traverse sidehill and cross gully to far slope of objective. Proceed up grassy slopes and shale (4 h.) to succession of towers forming S. W. ridge. Traverse around first large tower by descending slightly to left, return to ridge and continue over several towers. Before the final tower, traverse around to the right and avoid an impossible looking cliff. Return to ridge by easy ledges and follow narrow slabby crest to summit. Descent by gully on S. face to basin between peak and S. peak (10,182 ft.), traversing above timber to regain route of ascent. Shorter route of descent would be straight down to Panther Falls, but crossing of stream there is uncertain. Ascent 7 h. 40 m.; descent 4.5 h.

*Mt. Columbia*. Ascent direct from Columbia Icefield chalet, via Athabaska Glacier and S. E. ridge. 1940, Miss J. Atkin, D. R. Crosby, P. Lagerström. Chalet to top of glacier 2 h. 45 m. Icefalls well bridged and ascended without rope; skis with skins used in last icefall. Skis to base of mountain, 4 h., the S. E. ridge being followed to the summit. It was necessary to kick steps, but neither axe nor crampons were required. Chalet to summit 9 h. 15 m.; total time 16 h.

*Mt. Olympus*. From Camp Parker crossed Nigel Pass with packtrain and on second day passed warden's cabin on Brazeau outlet stream, following Brazeau River to second creek coming in from N. Old trail on E. side of stream leads to high-level campground near lake at S. base of Mt. Olympus. Party consisting of W. R. Hainsworth, A. E. Post, J. M. Thorington, R. Wells, Jr., ascended to col (9500 ft.) immediately E. of Mt. Olympus at head of valley overlooking Isaac Creek. Post remained at this point while Hainsworth circled Mt. Olympus over steep scree and up difficult ledges on N. N. W. to summit, finding a survey cairn, probably erected during the work for the Jasper Park S. sheet. Unable to descend by same route, Hainsworth went down long easy N. W. scree slopes to Isaac Creek (the probable survey route), rounding the base of Mt. Olympus and recrossing the col to camp. Thorington and Wells made first ascent of slightly lower unnamed point (ca. 10,000 ft.) immediately E. Ascent from camp to col 5 h. Isaac Creek is the key to many of the peaks of this area, which are of writing-desk formation with long easy scree slopes descending into this valley. Poor visibility marred the view of the higher Brazeau summits, but the Brazeau tongues have receded considerably since Coleman's visit. The party then visited Brazeau Lake and regained the motor road by crossing Poboktan Pass. A new bridge spans the Brazeau stream a short distance below the lake's outlet, eliminating the ford.

*Waterfall Peaks* (9600 ft.). Poboktan-Jonas divide, S. W. of warden's cabin on Poboktan Creek. These sharp little peaks present a steep face on the E. but like the nearby Poboktan Peak have interminable scree slopes on their W. sides. In 1938 the Waterfall Peaks were climbed by Miss L. Gest, Miss P. Prescott, who found on the summit a record of a party led by *J. Weiss*. Cross the shallow Poboktan stream from the warden's cabin and follow the N. side of the waterfall stream to the small glacial basin at the base of the peaks. Thence via E. face to N. peak, traversing to the higher S. peak.

*Unmamed* (10,150 ft.). Ten or 12 miles N. E. of the Big Bend bridge (Columbia River), from which it is seen prominently; 5 miles E. of Canoe River, the highest in its group. 1940 first ascent by H. S. Hall, Jr., *E. Feuz, Jr.* A lumber road with bridge across Wood River leaves the main highway a half mile E. of the Columbia bridge. This road, although partially blocked by windfalls and washouts, can be walked for 15 miles. The climb is made from the junction of the first important creek (known locally as Harvey Creek) with the Canoe on its E. side about 9 miles along the lumber road at an elevation of 2200 ft. From old lumber camp at this point ascend through timber on N. side of Harvey Creek to treeline (7300 ft.; 5 h.), thence crossing ridge at 7700 ft. and down 500 ft. to small stream from glacier on S. face. This stream flows to Harvey Creek. Thence a long narrow crack (5-20 ft. wide and without difficulty) through cliffs otherwise forbidding for 1200 ft. Above this the slabs are not difficult but rope was used. Easy rock and scree from 9000 ft. to summit. Ascent 11 h.; descent to treeline 3.5 h. Mt. Clemenceau is visible about 25 miles E.

*Rundle's Journal*. In the Banff museum, attached to a photograph of R. T. Rundle, the Wesleyan missionary to the Indians, is a statement to the effect that he reached the vicinity of Banff in the summer 1841 and camped for five weeks at the base of Cascade Mtn. That this is incorrect is shown by his detailed Journal, a copy of which Rundle's daughter made for the late Mrs. Warren.

Rundle arrived at Edmonton in the autumn of 1840, and met Sir George Simpson near Battle River in July of the following year when the governor was on his journey around the world. Rundle went several times to Rocky Mountain House, and was up Bow River as far as the site of the Old Bow Fort on June 8th, 1842. It was not until June, 1847, however, that he proceeded above this point into the mountains. He reached the site of Banff on June 28th, 1847, but did not stop, continuing at once to Lake Minnewanka where the Indians were camping. He proceeded E. along the lake on June 30th, and carved his initials and the date on a tree on the following day. The party then left the mountains through the valley of Ghost River to Bow, Rundle going back

to the site of the old fort for some of his belongings which he had cached. He then returned to Rocky Mountain House and Edmonton.

This appears to have been Rundle's only visit to the Banff area, and Sir George Simpson had preceded him, probably entering by way of the Ghost River gap on his way to Simpson Pass, where his blaze was later found. A complete copy of Rundle's Journal has been made for the records of the American Alpine Club.

*Whymper in Canada.* It is not often remembered that the conqueror of the Matterhorn made a lecture tour in the United States in the autumn of 1900. On arrival in New York he learned from Cornelius Hanbury of the death of the latter's sister, Charlotte, in her seventy-first year. Whymper first met her in 1899, but they had corresponded for many years, the lady having visited Chamonix as early as 1856 and made minor ascents. Although she was by ten years Whymper's senior, he was attracted by her charm and energy, and gave her family name to a Canadian peak above Ice River when he was there in 1901.

In earlier editions of the Guidebook it was stated, based on an article by Whymper, that the ascent of The Mitre was made by all four of Whymper's guides. However, Klucker says in his autobiography that only Pollinger and he took part in this ascent.

Smythe, in his biography of Whymper (1940) says in regard to the 1904 ascent of Crowsnest Mtn., "it appears that he sent one of his assistants and two Swiss guides to reconnoitre the mountain and they, finding the ascent possible, climbed the mountain much to their employer's annoyance." The assistant was Tom Wilson and one of the guides was C. Kaufmann.

J. M. T.

#### PURCELL RANGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Bugaboo Group.* Under the leadership of George MacGowan a party of the Seattle Mountaineers visited this area in July, 1940, ascending most of the important summits. They suggest that Crescent Spire is not higher than 8800 ft. and that Pigeon Spire is about 10,050 ft., being some 200 ft. lower than Bugaboo Spire. "In checking the drainage on the W. side of Howser Spire, it appeared that Dr. Thorington was correct in his assumption that the stream drains into Vowell Creek (toward Spillimacheen) and not into Howser Creek. No break in the ridge was visible that would allow the stream to turn S." It would seem, therefore, that Howser Spire is no exception to the general rule that the higher Purcell peaks rise E. of the E.-W. Kootenay watershed.

#### ALPS

*Anniversaries.* Conditions abroad have naturally precluded any celebrations, but mountaineers throughout the world should recall

that 1940 was the bicentenary of the birth of the Genevese scientist de Saussure, who ascended Mont Blanc in 1787. 1941 is the bicentenary of the arrival of the first Englishmen at Chamonix, Richard Pococke and William Windham, whose names are commemorated on the "Englishmen's Stone" near the Montanvert hotel. Windham and his brother, when small boys, were given swimming lessons in the Thames by none other than Benjamin Franklin, as recorded in the latter's autobiography.

In the Eastern Alps, 1940 is the one hundredth anniversary of the first ascent of the Gross Venediger by von Ruthner.

*American Members of the Alpine Club* have revived the custom of dining together occasionally in New York, the toast "To British Victory" being proposed by Mr. William Williams at the Metropolitan Club on October 25th. They have also raised funds for an ambulance, which has been secured through British Ambulance Corps, Inc., of which Sir Claud Schuster is a patron. The machine will have marked on its doors "American Members of the Alpine Club in memory of Captain John Percy Farrar."

#### ANDES

*Chile.* Late in 1939 the Italian climber and journalist, Piero Ghiglione, with two German companions, Messrs. Nobl and Jorgl, made a successful winter ascent, despite poor snow conditions and bad weather, of El Tronador, climbing both the high peak and the Argentine summit.

In April, 1939, M. and Mme. F. Marmillod made the first ascent of the Alto de los Leones.

In February, 1940, Prof. D. DeAgostini left for another trip to the Southern Andes of Patagonia to stay about three months.

Early in 1940 Arnold Heim of Zurich with Hermann Hess, Jr, from Engelberg and W. Schmitt of Osorno, Chile, were active in the Southern Andes of the Argentine-Chilean frontier. They were later joined by Dr. Hans Moser of Zürich. Their explorations in the vicinity of Lake Buenos Aires and the Leon Valley were considerably hampered by bad weather and sickness of a member of the party.

*Colombia.* Two Swiss climbers, G. Cuenet and Auguste Gansser, made the ascent of the Nevado de Huila.

*Venezuela.* In February, 1940, A. E. Gunther and K. W. Barr made an expedition into the Sierra de Merida and together made the ascent of Pico Bolivar by a route which appears to be followed regularly by many native climbers. On February 3rd Gunther made the first ascent, alone, of Pico Bonpland and the next day followed the Blumenthal route up the Hermanas Glacier to the S. Peak of Columna.

K. A. H.

## CORRESPONDENCE—THE CARIBOO RANGE

The Editor,  
American Alpine Journal.

Dear Sir:

Believing it to be the policy of the American Alpine Journal to seek for accuracy in all matters concerning the mountains, I am enclosing a short article touching on the Cariboo Range, and trust that you will extend to me the courtesy of publishing it in your forthcoming issue.

Yours very truly,

DON MUNDAY.

The account of R. T. Zillmer's enterprising trip to headwaters of North Thompson River (*American Alpine Journal*, 1940), unfortunately helps perpetuate a mistaken notion of the extent of explorations in the Cariboo Range by Canadian Pacific Railway surveyors; some of his geographic observations also invite comment.

Sir Sandford Fleming, referring to the Cariboo Range, said, "So far as known, every depression has been examined, and every indentation explored, without success" (in seeking for a practicable pass westward). (*C. P. R. Report*, 1877, p. 31.)

All climbing articles so far have ignored material plainly indexed in "The Royal Commission Report, 1882, Evidence." Roderick McClellan said the duties of one of his subordinates, Green, who was stationed at Cranberry Lake, were "to examine the country thoroughly around that region and explore both north and west, particularly with a view of finding a valley or pass through into the Cariboo country westward . . . they tried by several valleys for about twenty to twenty-five miles westerly. . ." McClellan was explaining his evidence with a map, so did not always name streams, but of what is now known as Raush River he said "They went up that stream some thirty miles. . . Having crossed the crest of the range they went down that river some distance." Evidently down Azure River. (*Royal Commission Report*, 1882, Evidence, pp. 1520-1533.)

In the light of this knowledge it becomes reasonable to conclude that E. W. Jarvis in 1874 sought a pass farther S. when "the lowest place that could be found on this route was an immense glacier 7,000 feet above sea level." Walter Moberly had already explored up Canoe River and for an unstated distance up the North Thompson. Moberly and Jarvis both would be in a position to know results of Green and Mahood's explorations from Castle River all along the range to Canoe River, so it is unlikely either Jarvis or Moberly gave any attention to the Thompson-Azure-Raush pass with its prohibitive gradients in the heads of all three valleys. As the Blue River Pass, only 3800 ft., was discarded, it would be senseless to add greatly to the mileage by using what



Zillmer praises as "an easily found, non-glacial, under-timberline pass," 5250 ft. high according to his figures, but 6100 ft. according to the *Canadian Geological Survey Report*, Part A, 1927, pp. 42-46, and 1929, pp. 274-296. Zillmer's map does not agree altogether with the map in the 1929 report.

It will thus be seen that the "controversy" which Zillmer imagined still existed as to the geography of this region had been settled authoritatively twelve years before his trip. His difficulties in interpreting references of myself and Allen Carpe to this area in various journals might have been less if he had refrained from giving our statements far more narrow meanings of his own, as, for instance, terming one headwater stream the North Thompson source on the strength of its size during summer melting of a glacier. As for there being a low pass between the Raush and North Thompson valleys, "In the mind of a great many people who are not particularly interested in mountain lore the term 'pass' merely applies to the summit of a pass, but this, of course, is a misconception." (R. W. Cautley in *C. A. J.*, 1921-22, p. 155.) Though indirect, the pass does exist.

Referring to the large snowfield which I described as existing between heads of Raush and North Thompson valleys, Zillmer argues "If there is such an icefield, it must be N. and E. of the divide ridge, for there is no such icefield in the basins of the Thompson or in the upper Raush. They may have in mind the large Braithwaite Icefield which is W. of the Azure."

Yet he refers specifically elsewhere to my illustration at p. 78, *C. A. J.*, 1928, which shows much of this snowfield—exactly where he concedes it must be "if it exists"—prominently in the middle distance, and in which may be identified by one of his illustrations the Braithwaite Icefield in the distance.

Some of his easy assumptions will not stand a moment's study. Referring to the same illustration of mine, he says it "includes this meadow [in the Azure-Raush Pass], although they assumed it was entirely in the Raush basin." Actually, Zillmer's own assumption, but he fails to explain how a meadow at 6100 ft. (5250 ft. is his figure) on the far side of mountains to which he gives a height of about 10,000 ft. could be photographed from 10,500 ft. on a mountain distant not less than six miles, rather obviously placing the meadow several thousand feet below the line of vision.

Zillmer's enthusiasm for the Cariboo Range may be readily understood by one who has been into it. He was, of course, some distance from the finer peaks. It was a bit unfortunate that his lack of up-to-date information led him to concentrate on an exploration of the passes instead of attaining some of the fine summits.

The foregoing was submitted to Mr. Zillmer, who has consented to the publication of his own comments, only in connection with the statement that he has no wish to be drawn into further argument, since he has only the highest regard for Mr. Munday's work. The editor feels that Mr. Zillmer's reply may also be added in the interests of accuracy, and begs to terminate the discussion therewith.

1. On p. 72, *A. A. J.*, I write, "Mr. Jarvis could not have been near the source of the Thompson River, for there is an easily found non-glacial, under-timberline pass near the source of the Thompson." The pass I refer to is not the Raush-Azure divide but the Summit Lake divide, which, of course, is S. of the Thompson or the Azure. Mr. Munday apparently thinks I refer to the Raush-Azure divide, so that his comments are not in point. Nor did I state, as Mr. Munday suggests, that Jarvis used the Azure-Raush pass.

2. Munday suggests that I term "one headwater stream the North Thompson source on the strength of its size during summer melting of a glacier." I have my article before me. I didn't compare the water of any of the sources of the North Thompson, for I was not in a place at any time where I could have made such a comparison. I am sure, however, that had Mr. Munday been with me, he, too, would have called the N.E. source the main stream, and for reasons having nothing to do with the amount of water.

3. Mr. Munday twice refers to the Raush-Azure divide meadow as 6100 ft. and not, as Zillmer says, 5250 ft. This elevation is not mine, for I was not in the meadow. It is taken from the *Annual Report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia* (1938), which contains a map opposite p. 4, based on the geological survey reports referred to by Mr. Munday. The map gives the elevation as 5250 ft. I had sent for the geological reports, but no copies were available as the supply was exhausted.

4. On p. 74, *A. A. J.*, I write, "Carpe and Munday agreed that the sources of the Raush and Thompson were in a common, low pass. By this time, I had come to the conclusion that this probably was not the fact." I had reached this conclusion at this time because Ella Frye had shown me the 1938 mining report with its map, and also, because Miss Frye had shown me a blueprint sketched map made by her brother-in-law, a trapper and prospector familiar with the district. The map in the 1938 mining report, and I suppose this is true of the Geological Report, contains nothing showing the Thompson or any territory E. of the Raush-Azure meadow.

5. Mr. Munday refers to the controversy as having been "settled authoritatively twelve years before."

I had corresponded with the Bureau of Geology and Topography at Ottawa and with G. G. Aitken before taking the trip, and Mr. Aitken particularly went to considerable trouble giving me all material at his command. Portions of the report of the Minister of Mines for 1924 and 1927 were particularly helpful, because one of them contained Angus Horne's fine sketch map. But the material which I was able to obtain settled nothing. I also corresponded with Angus Horne, who is probably the best informed person on this region. I was partially satisfied then as to the Raush-Azure Pass but not as to the relationship of the Raush to the Thompson, although I had not been able to get, and do not now have the geological report for 1927-9, and had not then seen the 1938 mining report. The *Guidebook to the Interior Ranges* published in 1937 states that "further investigation will be required to determine exactly the source of the North Thompson River." G. G. Aitken, the Chief Geographer of British Columbia, should have known if anything had been authoritatively settled, but he wrote me under date of June 5th, 1939, just before I left for the Cariboos, as follows; after noting that he had already given me certain material, he wrote, "Apart from these, we have been unable to find any descriptive material or mapping of the large ice-field reported to be the common source of the North Thompson, Raush and Canoe Rivers. Should you be able to obtain any further mapping data of this apparently unsurveyed area, privately or by your projected reconnaissance this year, I would be grateful if you would furnish us with a copy for our records." If these matters were so well settled, why was it that Mr. Munday has so long remained silent on the correction of the errors in his own prior accounts?

6. Green's trip is entirely new to me, and Mr. Munday's construction of it hardly seems possible. How could Green, with horses, I presume, have crossed the Cariboos from Cranberry Lake base to the Raush and then from the Raush to the Azure? Is it possible that Green went up the North Thompson for 30 miles (it is 30 miles to where I went over Summit Pass) and over Summit to the Azure? This does not seem likely either, because Moberly, the next year did not deem the North Thompson worth ascending.

7. Mr. Munday says that Zillmer's map does not agree "altogether" with the map in the 1929 report. I should be very happy if my map were no more incorrect than is suggested by Mr. Munday. Personally I am satisfied that it will need considerable correction from future exploration, but I feel that it is not in good taste to suggest that a map is incorrect without pointing out in what respect it is incorrect.

8. Mr. Munday's remarks relative to the large icefield and to the low pass are so contentious as to deserve no comment. Mr. Munday located the large icefield, 30 to 40 square miles in area, as "on the glacial plateau between the converging upper reaches of

the Raush and the North Thompson Rivers." We, of course, walked in this region. It is not a plateau and it does not contain the large icefield.

9. In his second paragraph, Mr. Munday's controversial spirit gets so much the better of him that he suggests that *I* should have explained how *he* could have seen certain things from places *I* have never been to.

10. I am sorry for Mr. Munday that he wrote the last sentence of the note. He apparently does not know that during the first half of my Canadian vacation I am more interested in mountain exploration than in climbing and do only such climbing as is incidental to exploration; nor does he know that we did not have sufficient time or food to do more than we did. I could not have done any difficult climbing in 1939 for I injured my leg early on the trip and continued with great pain and at some risk; in fact, after the trip I did not spend my usual two weeks in the A. C. C. camp because I thought it too dangerous to climb with my injured leg which was not normal for months.