

miles up the improved logging road along the north side of Glacier Creek on July 31. Leaving the car at about 3700 feet we climbed northward for two hours along "Dunsinane Creek", which drains the south slopes of Mount Macbeth. An afternoon rain stopped us at the beginning of the thick greenslide at about 5500 feet, so we decided to set up camp. The next morning dawned promisingly enough so we set out through the lush maze of willows, alders, streamlets, and meadows for the 8500-foot notch in the ridge between Mounts Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. In 2½ hours we reached the talus slides in the upper basin. In another 2 hours we had ascended the upper snowfields and the steep, snow-filled couloir to the notch. The short but enjoyable climb out of the notch to the 8600-foot bump to the southeast involved one short fourth-class pitch on the west side of the ridge. From this point we scrambled and climbed over the delightful third- and fourth-class firm rock of the northwest ridge, encountering one delicate fourth-class lead around the prominent step in the upper ridge. Crossing a summit snow ridge, we gained the most easterly point (9480 feet) of the summit in 2½ hours from the notch. Here we built a cairn and left our first-ascent record, then descended to the notch via the northwest ledges in 2 hours. We returned to camp 2½ hours later just before darkness and more light rain. The next morning skies cleared and we descended to the car in 1½ hours.

CURT WAGNER

The Wisdom Tooth and The Molars, Leaning Towers Group, Purcells. In early August Jim Koewler, Steve Kragh, and Dave Reimann from the Wilderness Encounter Program at Southwest Minnesota State College (Marshall) and I explored and climbed in the jagged "Fry Pinnacles" or Leaning Towers, east of Kaslo, B.C. The 13-mile pack-in up Campbell Creek, over 6750-foot Pinnacle Pass, down to Pinnacle Creek, and up to a 6800-foot high camp in the southern end of the range took 18 hours during the period August 8-10. From there on August 12 we made first ascents of both 9600-foot summits of the Molars. Kragh and I also completed an eight-lead fourth-class rockclimb of the steep but broken southeast face of the 9750-foot Wisdom Tooth, also a first ascent. Two days later we were defeated on a roundabout attempt on the 9800-foot "Pulpit", but did climb a minor summit between Sharkhead and Bivouac Tower. The return pack-out was made in about 14 hours spread over three short days. A more detailed account will appear in the *Canadian Alpine Journal*.

CURT WAGNER

Coast Range

Mount Winstone, Coast Range. An outstanding peak east of Mount Monmouth was climbed and named on a 1964 expedition of the British

Columbia Mountaineering Club. Mount Winstone is still little known, as is the glacial area of the Falls, Tchaikazan, and Lord Rivers, the principal drainages. However, Taseko Lakes and the Chilcotin Range east of the Coast Mountain intrusive contact are rather well known, both to the exploratory tourist and prospectors. Early Bridge River gold mining successes led to trail routes and prospecting near Taseko Lakes. Beyond the car road to the lakes from the Chilcotin Road, a 16-mile jeep road was built to gold workings on the high ridge between Falls and Lord Rivers in 1946, but it has not been used by miners for years. John Murdoch's hunting camp on Fishem Lake uses this road and provides an eastern entry to the high-mountain area. On the spur of a good late-summer weather forecast, Daniel Davis, Philip Leatherman and I drove from Seattle to Taseko Lakes and fortunately found Murdoch free to drive us up the jeep road, a service impossible without a boat and flexible vehicle on the opposite bank of the Lord River. A photo of Mount Winstone had caught my attention; it appeared there was room on the broad north-northeast faces for an interesting new alpine route. Our first afternoon's hiking brought us to a hunting cabin, and the next day up the untracked valley of Falls River to within a few hundred yards of the Falls River Glacier. A camp spot at 6100 feet on a flowered gravel terrace at the fringe of the last pines provided a splendid view of Winstone. Since an ice route we had contemplated on the central peak looked uncertain because of late-season crevasses and ice cliffs, we agreed to focus on the classic face—really a buttress—of the western peak of the Winstone facade. In the early morning of August 25 we trekked the several miles of mostly bared ice of the lower glacier. Increasingly steep névé slopes led to a glacier segment close to the center of the face. Here we cramponed a series of steep slopes to a narrow ice ridge on the buttress. Two pitches of steep ice took us to rock. Some eight pitches of class 4 and 5 climbing up the steep buttress brought us to the summit ridge crest in mid-afternoon. A short scramble west led to the 10,000-foot summit, not visited since the 1964 first ascent. A long survey of the Homathko and Waddington areas, partly clouded in the distance, led to the realization we had best descend. We chanced a route down gullies to the south, to the Tchaikazan Glacier. A glacier hike to a col led to the Falls drainage. Here we descended a crevassed glacier area to the lower more moderate ice, then made it to camp as evening was approaching.

FRED BECKEY

Mount Slesse, North Face. In July Rob Kiesel and I climbed the rib on the right side of the narrow north face of Mount Slesse and from its top ascended by the northwest corner to the summit. We stayed near the crests of both the rib and the upper corner, where the rock was excellent.