

new ascents. One of these was an unnamed peak, 10,300 feet, which had previously been ascended only by the Dominion Survey. Our route was via the talus, scree and cliffs of the west buttress, descending by the much easier south ridge. Within a few feet of the very summit of this peak, an extensive deposit of frozen ground moraine covers the glacially polished bedrock to a depth of more than 20 feet. We exposed the polish at a fringe and noted that the direction of glacier movement was almost exactly parallel to the main line of the Canadian Rockies in this area. Hans Gmoser, with his father, brother and nephew, none of whom share his avocation or ability to speak English, joined us for a late lunch on the 25th after which we proceeded down the initially very steep valley of Noyes Creek into the teeth of an exceedingly stiff northwest wind and snow squalls. Hugh, Pierre and I set out early the next morning to ascend the north peak of Mount Noyes, hitherto unclimbed. Our route caused us to return to that height of land and the pass between the north fork of Silverhorn Creek and Noyes Creek. Thence, we ascended diagonally across the upper part of the glacier on the east side of the summits to the final rock cliffs. These were very easily scaled, and within four hours of leaving our camp we were rewarded with a fine view and diminishing winds.

WILLIAM L. PUTNAM

Tumbling Glacier, Kootenay Park. On September 6 Greg Spohr and I pitched a tent on the meadows just south of the glacier. To avoid crevasses, the next morning we skirted around the south side of the glacier, then traversed underneath the rock wall to arrive at the start of the prominent ice couloir. The too-warm weather caused a steady fall of ice chunks up to fist size. After deliberation we ran out a hasty pitch to a stance on the left side of the couloir under protecting rocks. From here a rapid traverse to the right brought us to safer ground and we now began to enjoy the climb. In fact, climbing conditions were better than expected thanks to the snow cover left by miserable August weather. We progressed rapidly through the middle section leading to the great ice bulge. Here a narrow gully to the left led up for three pitches, after which the angle eased. We soon arrived on a snowy platform for lunch. Another 40 minutes of easy climbing brought us to the summit of P 10,240 with a storm rapidly closing in. We descended a long snow gully leading down to the southwest, from where an excellent goat trail led back over the pass between P 10,240 and its southerly neighbor P 10,020. After a long descent followed by steep, strenuous bushwhacking, we finally reached in the last light the trail down by Numa Creek.

PETER ZVENGROWSKI, *Calgary Mountain Club*

Interior Ranges

Peaks near Mount Lunn, Northern Cariboos. After Wayne Misener,

Bill Robinson, Warren Thompson and I had driven in deteriorating weather to McBride, we drove along a well-maintained logging road 25 miles up Castle Creek to the road end at 3500 feet. From there we proceeded up the northwest fork of the creek through nearly impenetrable brush and insatiable mosquitoes for 3½ hours to the terminal moraine at the base of the icefields below Mount Lunn. From the north side of the moraine, despite rain, we ascended northwest up steep scree through more brush to timberline and Base Camp in a meadow at 7500 feet. After another rainy day we started in the fog at 9:30 A.M. traversing the glacier toward Mount Lunn, ascending a conspicuous knoll (Peak 1), a mile north of Lunn; Lunn is a 9280-foot rock easily visible from the valley. From Peak 1 we continued along the ridge over the snow-covered 9500-foot peak (Peak 2) behind and east of Lunn. From there we dropped down to Mount Lunn, where we erected a cairn and installed a register. We hoped to go on to P 8621 but got off route in the fog and ended up on the narrow rock and corniced ice ridge joining Lunn to P 9275. As it was too late to make a bid for the summit, we retraced our steps, seeing on the way that a 250-foot ice cliff separates the western ridge of Lunn from P 8621. On the second climbing day the weather was beautiful. We climbed the ridge west of Base Camp to the top of the closest peak (Peak 3; 2½ miles north of Lunn; 9020 feet). We continued to the southwest, dropping 100 feet and then ascending 40° ice to Peak 4 at 9200 feet. In a sweeping traverse we kept on west on the ridge 1½ miles to 9030-foot Peak 5. From there we traversed back dropping onto an adjacent glacier and another ridge some 2½ miles northeasterly. The ridge contained two small peaks, the larger of which was 8400 feet high.

RICHARD MITCHELL, *Mountaineers*

Leaning Towers Group, Southern Selkirks. Chuck Sink and I spent from July 16 to 25 near the Leaning Towers, east of Kootenay Lake. We were ferried across the lake to the outlet of Campbell Creek and the beginning of a 14-mile trek comprised mainly of brush, talus and snow slopes. Two days of tramping up Campbell Creek over and through these obstacles brought us to a pass southwest of the towers; we traversed around the headwaters of Pinnacle Creek and crossed a second pass south of the towers. From there we dropped down and traversed northeast to a dazzling blue-green lake nestled in a small cirque. We then ascended two ridges lying perpendicular to the Leaning Towers. These ridges were mainly gneiss and schist and afforded no major problems aside from the hazard of very loose talus on several of the six peaks climbed. These were Turok, Andar, P 9160, Heather, P 9500 and Mount Michael, all NCCS I, F3. Turning our efforts to the southwest, we ascended the spectacular northeast ridges of two granite peaks which required rope, chocks and free-climbing skill. (P 8600, NCCS II, F7; and P 8900, NCCS II, F9 via the east face to the crest of the northeast ridge and climbing left of a