

British Columbia

Waddington Group, Coast Range. Several new routes were made in August from the Sierra Club climbing camp in the valleys south of Mount Waddington. An airdrop was placed on Whitetip Glacier near camp at Icefall Point. Good weather did not favor the 16 climbers. Ed Miller, Allen Steck, Doug Wendt and Jim Wilson climbed a new route on Mount Dauntless, the east ridge. Also ascents were made of a few small summits close to Dauntless. Arnold Guess, Dennis Rutovitz, Will Siri and I climbed Mount Munday by the north branch of the west glacier, a new route, from camp above the head of Corridor Glacier. The central and western (highest) summits were ascended. Arnold Guess, Ed and Jim Miller, Dennis Rutovitz and I pioneered a new route on Mount Jubilee via the forested east buttress and Jubilee Glacier, just under the southeast ridge. Jim Miller and Rutovitz chose a difficult two hour climb on bad rock to reach the summit from the southeast. This is one of the most scenically beautiful climbs I have ever made.

EARLE R. WHIPPLE

Mount Raleigh, Coast Range. Werner Himmelsbach, John Owen, Jim Woodfield, and I of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club, flew from Campbell River to Icewall Lake, some 30 miles southeast of the head of Bute Inlet. This was a hazardous landing amid icebergs on a lake fed by an icefall of some 4000 feet. The party set out from Icewall Lake on July 25 for Mount Raleigh, some 30 miles distant across bush, rockwall and some 25 miles of glacial travel. The route was due east over the Filer Glacier, following first the west arm and then the east arm before skirting around the north face of Mount Gilbert to approach Mount Raleigh's northeast face. From the advance camp at the base of Mount Gilbert it was decided to attempt Mount Raleigh via the upper reaches of the Styx Glacier with the aid of a bivouac. Because of fine weather conditions and very steep snow slopes, climbing after 10 o'clock was very dangerous, so aside from the bivouac, a second night was spent on the mountain on a ledge, without food or sleeping bags, 1000 feet from the summit. August 1 the summit was gained with some difficulty. The aneroid read 10,325 feet.

On the return, two more first ascents were made: an unnamed peak 9000 feet high which forms the northeast buttress of Icewall Lake and an 8600-foot peak to the south.

RALPH HUTCHINSON, *British Columbia Mountaineering Club*

Goose Rock, Squamish, B. C. Destined to be the "Yosemite of the Northwest," Goose Rock, at the head of Howe Sound, has been attracting rock

climbers since the recent opening of the new road to Squamish. The west and north walls rise virtually from tidewater to 1900 feet in a sweep that is well over a half mile wide. The rock is granodiorite and despite moss and brush in some cracks, there are many sheer and clean walls. The rock is slabby in nature but holds are generally solid. There is an easy route for the descent on the south side via woods and a surveyor's trail along the creek bordering the rock, but there is no easy face route up the rock. The great central gully has two difficult pitches (one is partially sixth) but is otherwise scree or scrambling. The first complete wall route climbs the entire rounded ridge and the upper wall to the right of this central gully. On one May weekend we climbed the first thousand feet which was class 5 with the exception of a short overhang. The party, Fred Beckey, Don Claunch, and Hank Mather, returned to complete the route on a succeeding weekend. Aside from the culminating pitch, a 100-foot 6th class vertical wall that gives one a superb panorama of the Sound, the tugboats, the trains, and Mount Garibaldi, the climax of this original climb was the accidental eruption of a lunch fire into a fir-grove blaze on a ledge of the upper cliffs. The party spent well over an hour extinguishing the blaze, though it took that night's rain to stop the smoke. There are further route possibilities, some of which will take two or three days to complete.

FRED BECKEY

Northwest Face of Slesse Peak, Chilliwack Range. The northwestern edge of Slesse Peak had intrigued climbers for some time. Slesse has a very steep northeast face descending to Middle Creek and a steep north profile edging up from the ridge separating this from Slesse Creek. Since the rock on the normal (southwest) route is firm and well broken, we reasoned that despite its forbidding appearance, the north edge might be possible. In June Don Claunch, Ed Cooper and I approached the peak from Slesse Creek and at nightfall found ourselves at timberline in a dense cloud. Tied to trees on a 30° slope we spent the night in our down jackets. In the morning, after groping to the upper walls through the fog, we were about to give up when the sun broke through. The stark and sheer route involved some moderate climbing out of a notch on the north ridge. On the third lead, the holds became ever smaller. Working left, I felt relieved when pitons took well. My turn ended on a platform. Claunch took a long, vertical pitch over what had looked to be the worst from below. He was anchored in less than an hour. Another lead would take us to a point where the rock became broken again. Working left from a good piton belay, Cooper climbed a wall of "loose bricks" and gained the summit arête. A half-hour