

right for a long distance immediately beneath the "Great White Wall" of the west face—a 1500-foot wall of 90° smooth white rotten granite. The ledge ended in a diedre which led to a ridge. We dropped slightly down on the other side of the ridge into a wide, shallow gully. The face is complex with many minor ridges and gullies. We climbed upward several hundred feet and slightly to the right to what we thought was a subsidiary ridge of the face. Upon reaching it, we found that we were on the west ridge of Bugaboo itself, just below the gendarme and some 250 feet from the summit. In less than a half-hour we were at the west summit watching the setting sun. Return to camp was long after dark. Altogether we had used some 14 pitons on the ascent of the 2500-foot face, half of them in the one difficult section. The climb for the most part had been grade 3 to 4.

EDWARD COOPER, *Seattle Mountaineers*

*Other climbs in the Bugaboos.* A party consisting of Ed Cooper, Art Gran, and Rome Sadowy ascended the north ice face of Anniversary Peak, probably for the first time. This 2000-foot crescent shaped ice slope rises from the Bugaboo Glacier tongue and ends some 300 feet east of the summit. It proved to be a comparatively easy climb, with the upper slopes reaching 45° and hard ice under the snow cover. Continuing the traverse to Howser Peak, we brought Conrad Cain's first ascent signature down from the register.

For some five days in August, off and on because of inclement weather, Art Gran and Ed Cooper made an attempt on the east face of Bugaboo Spire. Close to 100 pitons were used. The attempt was abandoned when a bolt drill malfunctioned and no spare was available. It was estimated that at least 200 feet of very smooth climbing was ahead before the summit was assured. An entire night was spent in making the final descent of the face.

EDWARD COOPER, *Seattle Mountaineers*

*Purcell Range.* The Harvard Mountaineering Club held its summer climbing camp from August 8 to 28 in the Purcell Range of British Columbia. Ten climbers traversed from the Vermont Group to the Bugaboos, following with the exceptions outlined below the route of Robinson's party (*A.A.J.*, 1954, 9:1, pp. 49-65). The new fire trail leads from Summit Lake to the junction of Vowell and Vermont Creeks. From the higher of the two lakes in the "Valley of the Lakes" we crossed directly to the Duncan watershed and side-hilled several miles to the Hatteras cirque. We left the cirque between Mounts Hatteras and Krinkletop, dropped to the valley floor and followed the south fork of Hume Creek through the lushly varicolored meadows southwest of the Crystallines. Ascending the glacier to the

east, we crossed a high, rotten pass south of the moraine-filled basin which drains the southwest side of Tetragon Peak and descended to the headwaters of Giegerich Creek slightly below the divide which separates the Crystallines from the Conrad Icefield. Bypassing on the south the glacial snout flowing west from the icefield, we rejoined Robinson's route under Mount Thorington. A few of the more important ascents made on the traverse are listed below. (The names are from J. M. Thorington, *A Climber's Guide to the Interior Ranges of British Columbia.*)

*Vermont Group:* First ascent of three summits on the east ridge of Azurite Mountain, including the spectacular rock spire ("Toland Tower") which dominates the upper Vermont Creek valley; Syncline Mountain via the south ridge, a new route which traversed the previously unclimbed prominent square peak just to its south ("Lakes Peak").

*Hatteras Group:* Traverses in both directions between Mount Hatteras and the small peak ("Squab") (first ascent), which bisects the Hatteras-Sugarplum ridge; two ascents of Sugarplum Spire, one via the grotesquely pinnacled southeast ridge (descent by the northeast buttress) and the other via the lower section of the northeast buttress and higher on ledges on the face towards the west.

*Crystalline Group:* (All first ascents.) A substantially glaciated peak several miles south of the main chain (probably Thorington's "Unnamed (9300)"); a traverse of the eastern rim of the southwest drainage of the southern end of the chain, including Tetragon and Cuestaform Peaks.

MICHAEL WORTIS

*Battle Range, Southern Selkirks.* Last summer two groups from the Dartmouth Mountaineering Club explored a large portion of the Battle Range in the southern Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia. Douglas Anger, an A.A.C. member was with one of these parties. The first unit spent 21 days in July exploring and climbing the peaks Sterling Hendricks called the "Nemo" group, which lie at the confluence of Houston Creek and the Duncan River. We made the first ascents of Mount Nemo (9700 feet), an unnamed spire (9900 feet) and Mount Nautilus (10,400 feet), before traveling to the headwaters of the Houston to make the first ascent of Mount Moby Dick (10,500 feet), which lies due east of Butters. In August, a second group returned to the head of Houston Creek and made three first ascents. One of them, named Scylla by A. J. Kauffman and N. Brewster in 1947, was 10,100 feet. The other two were Mount Goodrich (*ca.* 9500 feet) and Wrong Peak (*ca.* 9700 feet).

SAMUEL SILVERSTEIN, *Dartmouth Mountaineering Club*