

east fork of East Creek, placing an advanced base camp at "Pleasure Island." A reconnaissance of the valley of the west fork of East Creek and a climb to the 8200-foot col in the "Climbing Range" revealed the need for a fly-camp. On July 30 a fly-camp was established at 5600 feet in the valley of the west fork. The next day we reascended the snowfields to the col and contoured around a spur of the main ridge to reach the névé of the MacCarthy Glacier. After crossing the névé and climbing up to the basin north of Mount Stone, we gained the crest of the northeast snow ridge of Stone. Then following this knife-edged ridge for 10 roped leads, we reached the summit rocks. There we built a cairn and placed a register. We had seen tracks below the ridge crest and learned later they had been left by the Harvard Mountaineering Club group of a few weeks before. A hasty retreat was made back down the northeast ridge in order to reach the fly-camp by nightfall, where we bivouacked a second night.

CURT WAGNER, *Simian Climbing Club*

*Unnamed Peaks, Western Truce Group.* Lured by unclimbed peaks in the western Truce Group, Gretchen Schoenbohm and I joined Bruce Beck in an attempt to climb two peaks called "X" and "Y" by Beck. Beck had made ascents of two unclimbed peaks in the area in 1964 and was familiar with the Hamill Creek Valley. From Argenta townsite on August 8, the three of us began the 10-mile pack-in up the valley of Hamill Creek. The first day we made the cable crossing of the turbulent stream above the gorge, and camped between the two bluffs, about 6 miles from Argenta. The second day the old trappers' trail deteriorated into devil's club, nettles, alder slide, prickly trees, and windfall from the lush, big cedar forest. It took 10 hours to cover this 4-mile stretch. Base Camp was set up near "Eight-mile" at 3000 feet. Taking bivouac gear, Beck and I set off to bushwhack northeastward up a long steep ridge and reach the timberline at about 6500 feet (4 hours). From there we crossed into a high basin and into alps southeast of our objectives, and bivouacked at 8000 feet (2 hours). On August 11 we gained the long south ridge of "Y" over excellent granite slabs, following this ridge to the main summit ridge of "Y" (third class). After passing many false summits and pinnacles on the rather rotten ridge, we reached the 10,350-foot twin summits of peak "Y" (3½ hours). Cairns were built on both summits, and a register of this first ascent was left on the higher of the two. Next we descended the west ridge (third and fourth class) to the col,

and climbed the east rock and snow ridge of 10,250-foot peak "X" ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hour). A rock cairn but no register was found on this summit, so we left our second-ascent record. Then we retraced our steps to peak "Y", climbed down the east ridge (fourth class) to a tongue of snow above the east glacier, roped down five leads to below the schrund, and descended the rest of the glacier to the bivouac site (4 hours).

CURT WAGNER, *Simian Climbing Club*

### *Monashee Range*

*Peaks Southwest of Mount Hallam.* From August 3 to 23 A.C. Fabergé, Talbot Bielefeldt and I revisited the extensively glaciated area a few miles east of Mud Lake and southwest of Hallam. We scaled five prominent peaks, four of which had not previously been climbed. The fifth was a second ascent of Maki's Peak 8. (See *Canadian Alpine Journal*, 1965, Vol. 48, p. 69.) Cairns were placed on the "Footstool" and the southern crest of "Triple Crown Peak" on August 4, and on the "Silver Horn" on August 9; all of these lie on the ridge south of Maki's Peak 8. The ridge extends for five miles as the eastern boundary of the main glacier and icefield. The "Footstool" stands as a signal post in the col leading to the high snowfield and glacier overhanging one branch of Nagle Creek. "Meadow Peak," our fourth first ascent, climbed on August 13, lies directly west across the ridge at the junction of the main glacier and a tributary fed by the extensive icefield farther west. We also climbed a rock pin at the northern end of the icefield for an unobstructed reconnaissance view of possible routes down the face of the escarpment and of a feasible route to Mount Hallam, without too much loss of altitude, into the headwaters of one branch of Nagle Creek. So far as we know, no party on foot has ever forced an entrance into the region. We were ferried in 20 minutes by helicopter to a campsite near and above the end of the main glacier. (It took eight days to walk out to the east end of Mud Lake.) Although few of these peaks exceed 10,000 feet, the rugged scenery and climbing challenges compare favorably with any in British Columbia. The wild animals have never seen a human being and are completely unafraid. We saw many mountain goats and caribou, which were fascinated by us.

DONALD HUBBARD