

Glacier, Mlle Regnault, Russignaga, M. Dupont-Roc and I made the 4th ascent of Moljnir. The twin summits of c. 5575-foot Munin and Hugin were climbed from Boot Col for the second time with a first descent from Hugin directly to the Fork Beard Glacier. Russignaga, Mlle Regnault, M. Dupont-Roc and I in 18 hours traversed the entire ridge from the Aiguille du Couchant to Munin, making the 8th ascent of the former, the 4th of Sleipnir and the 3rd of Munin. Duttie and Mme Salembier made the first ascent of a peak at the head of the Fork Beard Glacier.

JACQUES DURVILLE, *Club Alpin Français*

Peaks in Pangnirtung Pass Area. The Northumbria Baffin Island Expedition was composed of climbers from the northeast of England: Dave McDonald, Ken Rawlinson, Len Wilson, Dennis Lee, Steve Blake, Kevin McLane, George Simms and me. We arrived in Pangnirtung on June 20. The fjord was still blocked with broken ice and it was not until June 23 that we were able to travel up in two canoes. Base Camp was established near the foot of Mount Ulu. On June 24 McDonald, McLane, Rawlinson and Lee began an attempt on the 2500-foot-high north face of Ulu, taking a line to the left of the centre aiming for a prominent corner that appeared to lead to the summit. Both pairs reached about half-height over increasingly loose rock before the crack system faded out. Resolved not to use bolts for aid, they retreated. On June 27 McLane and Lee made the first ascent of the southeast ridge of the west summit of Turnweather, some 2500 feet of Grade IV climbing. McDonald and Simms made the first ascent of a peak three miles northeast of Turnweather, a straightforward climb on rock followed by a snow slope and a traverse between the twin peaks of the mountain. It is hoped to give this peak the Inuit name for Sentinel. Rawlinson and Blake made the first ascent of the central pillar of Overlord, a 42-pitch Grade VI route with two bivouacs. The pillar ended in a 300-foot snow slope leading to the summit. We took 11 days to carry food and equipment some 25 miles up the valley via Windy Lake to Summit Lake. The weather was consistently bad and we were weather-bound several days. On July 15 McDonald and McLane left for a large peak opposite Mount Thor on the west side of the Weasel Glacier. They reached the summit of their peak via a 3500-foot ice couloir. Climbing was consistently hard and the weather very bad. Unable to find an easy way off, they abseiled down the gully. We have applied to the Canadian government to name this mountain "Mount Northumbria." Other climbs were halted by bad weather.

RICHARD GODFREY, *England*

Canadian Rockies

Mount Queen Mary, Northeast Face. In the Royal Group of the Canadian Rockies, south of Assiniboine, Mount Queen Mary has a spectacular long ice face on its unnamed northeast hanging glacier. The face

was climbed this fall for the first time and apparently it was the second time the mountain had been climbed since the original ascent 53 years ago. After being chased out of the Palliser Pass area by a snowstorm, Doug McCarty, Jim Kanzler, and I drove to Canal Flat for an entry via the Kootenay and Albert drainages, where a new logging road put a British Columbia approach into a different perspective. A day of elk trails and open forest took us to a spectacular camp spot under the face, close to the ice. September 21 was as perfect as the previous two days had been, and the crampon climb up the 2600-foot face went well. The low sun angle of the season kept the surface temperature low, and therefore ice screws bit beautifully. A final summit pitch up the rock castle, plastered with fresh snow, was best done with crampons on. It was so warm on the summit (10,600 feet) that we nearly fell asleep for an hour before beginning the descent by the same route; the original route was plastered with new snow, and in any event appeared loose, distasteful and not at all easy. Climbers in search of new areas to visit will find the Royal Group has some rewarding possibilities.

FRED BECKEY

South Twin, King Edward and Sundial. In July and August I spent 18 days alone around the headwaters of the Athabasca River. Seeing the view from the top of Wooley Shoulder, I hoped to climb the regular route on Mount Alberta. Two days later in a storm, with 800 feet of terrifying rotten rock below me and 1000 feet more above, I reconsidered. The next day I traversed the wide ledge that runs along the base of the Twins at 7500 feet. From a camp on the ledge I climbed South Twin via a long couloir leading to the false (west) summit. This route might offer a better descent from North Twin than going over Stutfield Peak, being easier to find in a storm (the top of the couloir is obvious just west of the minor summit) and having the tedious but safe ledge. In the couloir I had the choice of steep, slushy snow or rotten rock. That night it began to rain, bringing to an end the longest stretch (two days) of good weather on the trip. There were several short breaks in the drizzle that week in which I climbed the northwest ridge of Mount King Edward, another crumbling classic, and the north face of Sundial, a 500-foot snow and ice face with a beautiful shape. An attempt on the north face-northwest ridge of Mount Dais forced me farther and farther to the right until I ended up finishing the climb by the regular south-face route. I believe the South Twin, King Edward and Sundial climbs are new routes.

DANE WATERMAN

Mount Noyes. In late July, Jack Cade, Hugh Johnston, Pierre Le-Mieux and I met much of Clan Gmoser at the height of land near the extreme head of Porcupine Creek in the Murchison Group. We had spent the previous five days in the headwaters area of that stream making some