

huge gendarme before again regaining the crest.) We moved camp back to the headwaters of Pinnacle Creek and climbed a third sound granite peak of 8900 feet via snow up the northwest side to the west ridge. From the false summit we made a short rappel and climbed to the true summit in one more lead. NCCS II, F5. There were no cairns or evidence of ascents on any of these nine peaks although we could make out large cairns on the summits of the Leaning Towers.

ALAN J. KEARNEY

Snowpatch Spire, East Face, Deus ex Machina Route, Bugaboos. On August 4 to 6, 1974 Mike Jefferson, Dennis Saunders and I did this new route, beginning in an F9 off-width crack a few hundred feet north of the Chouinard route and directly below the north summit. We ascended the left side of a Yosemite-style exfoliation "pinnacle" for two pitches and then up the left of two parallel thin cracks (A3 and F8) to a hanging bivouac below the Ceilings. Two pitches later on some excellent large ledges we traversed left some 30 feet to cracks which led up to another good bivouac ledge. We stopped four hours before dark and watched gathering clouds, which later rained and hailed on us all night. Two more pitches of mixed climbing led to a black, dirty overhanging (140°) slot (A2, A3) followed by a fist-jam crack and another easy pitch to the summit. NCCS VI, F9, A2.

JOHN SHERVAIS

Mount Carmarthen, Southeast Buttress of Welsh Wall, North Star Area, Purcell Range. On July 3, William S. Nicolai, Patricia Johnson and I climbed this buttress from camp in the Welsh Lakes. The climb is accessible via the Centaurus Glacier in an hour and a half. It was five pitches on good Bugaboo granite. NCCS II, F7.

BRIAN L. BERRY

Mount Nelson, East Ridge, Southern Purcells. The east ridge of Mount Nelson is the most direct route to the summit starting from Paradise Mine. On June 23 Hans Gyr and I left the mine, followed the ridge and traversed along the southern slopes of Mount Trafalgar to gain the Trafalgar-Nelson col. From here mainly 3rd and 4th-class climbing on decomposed rock, with a short 5th-class pitch on a band of solid conglomerate rock near the top, led to the summit. The climb could conveniently be combined with a traverse of Trafalgar.

PETER ZVENGROWSKI, *Calgary Mountain Club*

Coast Range

P 8815 and P 8798, Niut Range. On January 29 Kreig McBride and I made the first winter ascents of P 8815 and P 8798. The latter lies east of the former and both are due west of Tatlayoko's northern end. We

climbed from an igloo camp in the basin immediately north, culminating a three-day snowshoe approach. We ascended a 1000-foot couloir and boulder-hopped to the col between the peaks. The east peak was climbed via snow gullies and ridges on the southwest side and the west peak by its eastern ridge. Both peaks had been previously ascended from the col by helicopter-borne survey parties and from the lake by McBride and David Shannon in the summer of 1971.

DAVID TUCKER, *Larrabee Domino Club*

Mount Waddington from the North. From July 18 to August 3, Mike Warburton and I traversed the Coast Range from east to west via the Tiedemann and Franklin Glaciers and climbed the north ridge of Mount Waddington by a new route. We approached the range by plane from Campbell River. While on our way in to Ephemeron Lake, we air-dropped some of our supplies at Rainy Knob. It then took us one and a half days to reach Rainy Knob via Nabob Pass and the Tiedemann Glacier. In one day from Rainy Knob we took most of our food up to the Waddington-Combatant Col via the right side of the upper Tiedemann Glacier and returned. In the next seven days there were three days of good climbing weather and four days of storm, but it was enough for us to ascend the Bravo Icefall and headwall to Bravo Col, thence to the bergschrund under the main rock tower. On July 27 from our snow cave under the main rock tower, we ascended the northeast face to the first big notch on the north ridge. We bypassed the large overhanging ice bulge by traversing up and left on the face and then followed the north ridge to the summit across the gap the Steck party encountered in 1950. We descended via the regular southeast chimney rappel route and arrived back at our snow cave in darkness. It had been an exciting long day. On July 28 we returned to the Waddington-Combatant Col by following a direct northeast line on snow. A hanging glacier near the bottom of this route presented unexpected difficulties. In retrospect we were lucky to get down to the col this way. On July 29, to get off the col, we down-climbed the rock buttress which splits the upper Scimitar Glacier. Some rappels and uneasy moments near the bottom of the icefall made for a memorable day. That night we camped near the sharp bend in the Scimitar underneath Fury Gap. The weather worsened as we ascended the far west side of the glacier up to Fury Gap and then shifted over to the east side of the gap to descend on to the upper Franklin. A three-day storm then pounded us as we struggled along the Franklin Glacier to reach its snout and then along the north side of the Franklin River to the logging camp at Knight Inlet. Alec Dalglish's memorial cairn at Icefall Point and an encounter with a grizzly along the abandoned (washed out) logging road to Knight Inlet highlighted this part of our trip.

R.D. CAUGHRON