

the Tooth, rather than from Bravo Col, is much easier. 5. The new Canadian 1:50,000 series map, Mount Waddington 92N/6, contains a few errors. As best we can tell, the peak just to the west of Cataract Col is Dragonback. This peak has a ridge going east to the col which looks like the back of a dragon. The summit register left by the first ascent party calls it Dragonback. The map labels this Mount Shand. The peak just to the west of this is called Mount McCormick on the map and also in a photo facing page 31 of the *A.A.J.*, April 1948. If you stand to the south of this peak you can see the profile of an eagle's head on the eastern summit. Thus Mount McCormick is really Eaglehead. Dick Culbert noted this confusion on page 395 of his 1968 supplement to the Coast Range guidebook. I do not know what the correct names are for the peaks which are wrongly labeled Eaglehead and Dragonback on the new map. This situation is further confused in that the 1964 sketch map of the area by R. Woodsworth completely omits these summits.

PETER CUMMINGS

### Canadian Rockies

*Mount Sir Douglas, Northeast Face, British Military Group, Rocky Mountains.* On September 13 and 14 we made the first ascent of the northeast face of Mount Sir Douglas. We started up the right side of a triangular icefield that lies in the left part of the face. Zigzagging to get past séracs and crevasses, we went to the right side of the top of the icefield and up left along the system of snow ramps to the beginning of a deep chimney. From there, two pitches of steep ice to the bottom of the chimney led to overhanging rocks. We went through the overhang from the right (F7, the crux) and then up the chimney, which became less steep and formed a gully. After two pitches we left the gully to the right and climbed on rock and finally on ice to the point where the east ridge ends just below the summit. We climbed for 20 hours on the two days. (NCCS IV, F7.)

KAZIMIERZ GŁAZEK and L. WOZNIAK, *Wrocław, Poland*

*Mount Alberta, North Face.* In mid September Kit Lewis and I made the second ascent of the north face of Mount Alberta. We spent a day walking from the Banff-Jasper highway over the Woolley shoulder to the northeast shoulder of Alberta. We spent the next day descending to the glacier below the north face and climbing up the lower ice face to the bottom of the rock band. Since a heavy snowstorm the previous week had left the rock band covered with new snow, we made slow progress. We spent our first night only a few pitches up the rock below an overhang which blocks easy passage into the prominent chimney fifty feet above. We spent our next bivouac on the pedestal several pitches

higher. We spent our fourth night on the summit and descended the Japanese route the next day. We followed the original route first climbed by George Lowe and Jock Glidden in 1972 (*A.A.J.*, 1973 page 314). Due to conditions we spent an extra day on the peak over the first-ascent party, making it five days on the peak.

STEVEN SWENSON

*Mount Chown and P 9600.* The peaks northwest of Mount Robson more than a day distant from the Berg Lake Trail are seldom visited these days, but a passable trail continues north along the Smoky River, portions of which are well built and maintained. During the last week of July, a large group under the leadership of Hans Gmoser and me planned a high-level traverse from Mount Bess out to Kinney Lake. Hans' helicopter put us down on an alpine shoulder east of Mount Bess on the 26th. The party included Dave Henley, Geoff Dougherty, Sam Goodhue, Doug Fitzgerald, Roger Laurilla and Hans' two sons, Conrad and Robson. The latter hoped at last to see the mountain for which he was named. On July 27 six of us made a new route by ascending the full length of the Chown Glacier in a six-hour push. The crevasses were fairly obvious and usually well bridged, but soft snow for the final thousand feet made for very tedious going. We were met back in camp by Roger Laurilla, Sam Goodhue and Conrad Gmoser, who had successfully completed the first ascent of P 9600, two miles southeast of Chown. Their route was straightforward by the south ridge and involved no technical difficulties. Unsettled weather kept us from completing the high-level exit to Kinney Lake, but between pieces of old trail, gravel, bushwhacks and good fortune, we reached Robson Pass in 2½ easy days. There, to the undisguised joy of 12-year-old Robson Gmoser, the skies cleared, revealing the spectacular snow-covered north face of Mount Robson. The next day, doomed again to dampness, we escaped to the highway.

WILLIAM L. PUTNAM

### Canadian Arctic

*Overlord, Thor and Asgard, Baffin Island.* Russ Bunker, Jerry Cinnamon, P.T. Davis, Scott Kimball, Jon Leonard and I were in the Pangnirtung Pass area from June 17 to August 20. Long stretches of stormy weather limited the number of climbing days. Locals said it was one of the rainiest summers on record. On July 23 Overlord was climbed via the west basin and north ridge by Cinnamon, Kimball and me over mixed snow and rock to the ridge and from there with scrambling to the top. Davis and Leonard climbed Thor from the east on August 4 and 5. The climb gave multi-pitched, intermediate rock