

Colorado Climbs. In February Jeff Lowe, Charlie Fowler and I did a ten-pitch climb in Ouray. The ascent is mostly ice up to W15 with some hard mixed climbing as well. The name is *Bird Brain Boulevard*. On the limestone cliffs of the Big Horn Mountains in Wyoming I finally finished *Wall of Voo Doo* with Randy Joseph and Dennis McCarron. This is a dangerous 5.11+ face climb in the Fallen City area. Near Lyons, I did some good short climbs. On the sandstone, Mike McCarron and I did *Jolly Rancher*, a 5.12- arête climb. On the granite nearby Steve Mammen and I did *Local Motion*, a 5.11+ thin crack, *The Pipeline*, a 5.12R thin seam, *Live Wire*, a 5.10R face and *Neurosurgeon*, a 5.12- thin crack. Also with Skip Guerin I did a 5.10+ fist crack. In the Big Thompson Canyon of *Where Eagles Die*, Colorado Mike McCarron and I freed an old A4 climb calling it *Safety in Numbers*. This is a serious 5.11 climb with bad protection. In the same area Steve Mammen and I did *Powerful Puppets* another serious 5.11+ roof climb.

MARK WILFORD

CANADA

Yukon Territory

The Season in Kluane National Park. There were 87 people in the St. Elias Mountains in 1985 who spent a total of 1639 nights. This was a quiet summer. Aside from climbs noted elsewhere, there were two groups that climbed Mount Logan by the King Trench route: Martyn Williams, Liz Densmore, Roger Mitchell, Bob Zimmerman, Dave Neave and Brian Tinney; and Charles Thuot, Glen Thistlewaite, Mark Bullock, Hershel Cox, Larry Johnstone, Sterling Monroe, Tom Monroe and Walter Winston.

LLOYD FREESE, *Kluane National Park*

Mount Logan, Early Bird Buttress Attempt. During April, Mick Deiro, Tim Laughlin, Jeff Jackson and I as leader made a new route on the south face of Mount Logan. The Early Bird Buttress lies to the right of the south-southwest buttress and diagonals up and right for 8000 feet to meet the Hummingbird Ridge at 16,000 feet. We pushed the route beyond all difficulties to within a few hundred yards of the Hummingbird Ridge and then quit due to serious frostbite to Deiro and Laughlin. Their toes were frozen while belaying the brilliant leads of Jeff Jackson up a 400-foot wall of brittle 55° ice. Jackson had a massive pack, minimal protection and only a sliver of moon to light the way. The descent required 1500 feet of rappelling. While large avalanches of ice and snow were always present, the features of the route protect it well. It should become a popular route on the south face of Logan.

DAN BATWINAS, *Unaffiliated*

PLATE 56

Photo by Bradford Washburn

South Face of MOUNT LOGAN.
Early Bird Buttress rises diagonally
right above the upper Icefall to meet
the Hummingbird Ridge.

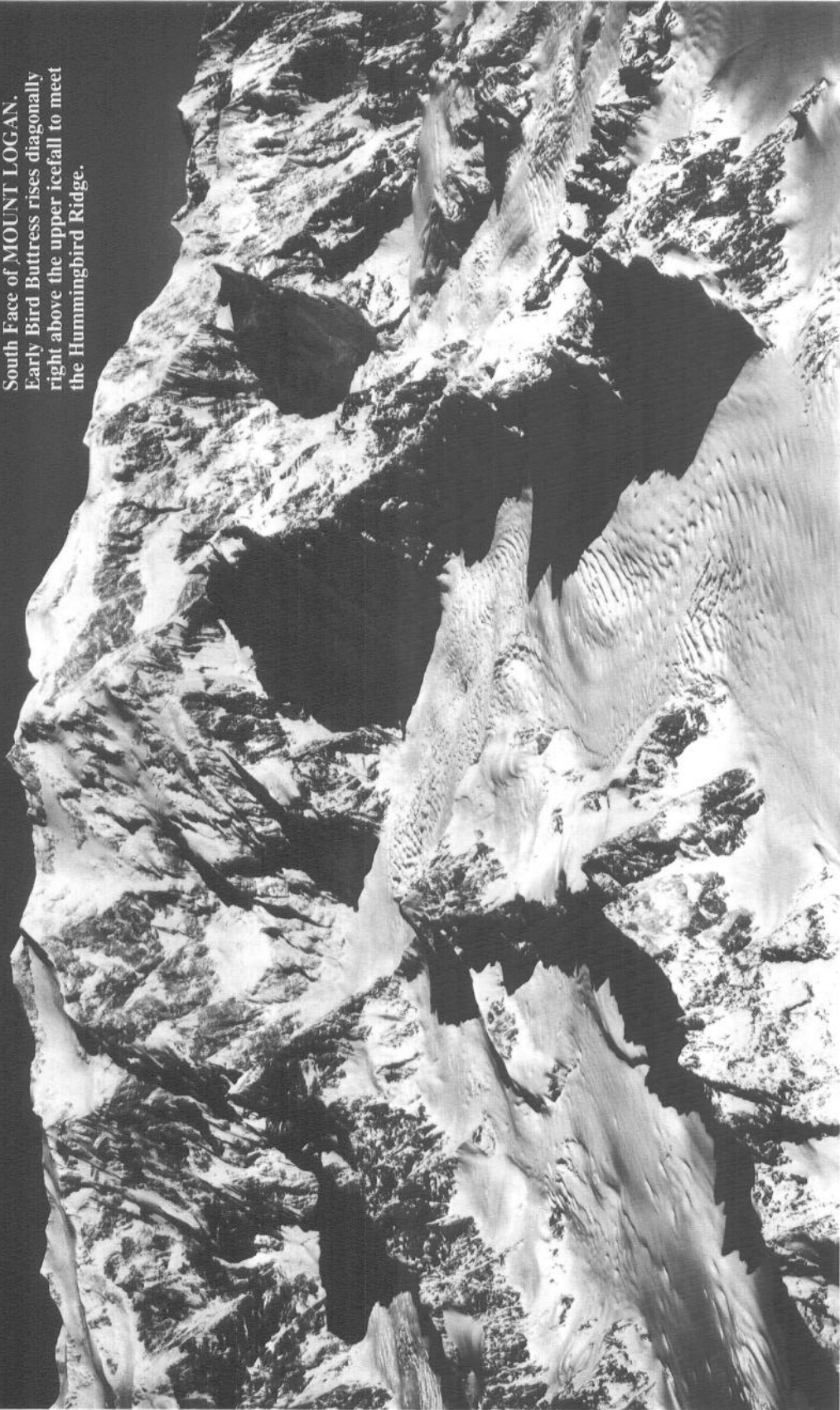


PLATE 57

Photo by Bradford Washburn

MOUNT LUCANIA's Summit is on the left. Aurora Ridge rises from the right.



Lucania, Southeast Ridge. Greg White, Chip Brejc, Pat Patersen, Jeff Patheal, Jay Pistono and I made the first ascent of the Aurora (southeast) ridge of Lucania. Andy Williams flew us all in the same day. The last group flew through the clouds to land at 9000 feet on an arm of the Dennis Glacier. Six miles northwest of us and with a 1000-foot drop in altitude began the ridge. It rose out of an icefall on the Dennis Glacier for 8000 feet to Lucania's northeastern-most summit at 16,000 feet. From there the ridge does a rising traverse $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the true summit at 17,147 feet (5226 meters). Without skis to distribute our weight, crossing the Dennis Glacier would have been a real problem. The glacier was littered with crevasses. From the base of the icefall we gained the ridge via a wide, 500-foot couloir. Its angle steepened near the top and we fixed 300 feet of rope to protect load carrying. This couloir tops out onto a half-mile-wide by one-mile-long, low-angle plateau which ascends gradually to 10,500 feet. It was here we made Camp I. Eighteen days of food and fuel per person were ferried up while the others took turns fixing ropes above. Aurora Ridge is divided into three sections. On the right side of the lower third we fixed another 1500 feet of rope on 50° snow slopes with some short sections of 60° ice. The key to the whole ridge was at about 12,500 feet. Whitey climbed straight up to a 25-foot cornice which seemed to bar the way, but the cornice had broken off, leaving a small tunnel through to the sunny side of the ridge large enough to crawl through and drag packs behind. The "Window of Light" was the key. Camp II was 300 vertical feet above the window. The middle section was a descent and traverse to where the ridge rises again. The last third rises 2500 feet to the first summit. Where the ridge rose, it was a scary and exposed 800 feet into our next camp. Two things kept us from making another camp. For one thing, fairly clear weather would be followed by two or three days of snow and wind. The other problem was that just above the window Pat had lost his pack down the 3000 feet to the glacier below. After two more days of inclement weather at five A.M. on May 16, the six of us stomped out of camp at 14,500 feet in bitter cold. We climbed endlessly over the first summit. Then we ascended above the clouds, traversing the middle summit. The magic of the summit day began to flow again. We got to the top together around one P.M. We felt the 2700-foot rise and the $3\frac{1}{2}$ -mile traverse above 16,000 feet. The climb up had taken us 16 days. After an hour or so we began to plod back to the ridge and down to camp. The next day was also fantastic weather and since our food was essentially out, we descended to our 10,500-foot camp, totally dehydrated. We removed all our fixed ropes the next day. No gear was left on the mountain. Our ski out followed the Dennis Glacier to the Walsh Glacier, where Andy Williams picked us up on May 23. We took particular care to jettison on our waste in paper grocery bags in crevasses, leaving everything clean.

STEVEN YOUNG, *Colorado Mountain School*

Mount Blackadar, St. Elias Mountains, 1983. On August 18, 1983 Bob Blackadar, Jim Brock, Michael Dixon and we two made the first ascent of

Mount Blackadar (2035 meters, 6750 feet; 59° 51' N, 137° 54' W) on the east side of the Alsek River. The base of the climb was reached after a week in kayaks and rafts down the Alsek. The range viewed from 1000 feet on the river is impressive, above which peaks such as Kennedy and Hubbard rise 14,000 feet. Major glaciers, including the Lowell, Tweedsmuir and Alsek terminate in the river, calving off large blocks of glacial ice which are washed downstream. Mount Blackadar was named for Dr. Walt Blackadar who solo first ran the treacherous rapids of one of the world's most famous stretches of whitewater, Turnback Canyon. This is located where the Tweedsmuir Glacier squeezes the Alsek River against the walls of Mount Blackadar. Dr. Blackadar was drowned in an Idaho kayaking accident in 1978. The ascent started from the confluence of Dyke Creek and the Alsek River and followed the north ridge. The first 2500 feet were through an impressive jungle of devil's club and stinging nettle. We reached the first snowfields at 4500 feet, although hanging glaciers on the impressive north face descend to within 100 feet of the Alsek. Kathy Daly and Darcy Dixon accompanied us to the snow. The ridge route was mixed snow and loose rock, with great exposure but mostly of 5.3 difficulty and some 5.4. After we reached the second col on the northwest ridge, we climbed a gradual incline between two glaciers that dropped off to the north and south. The final pitch was 5.4 on loose rock. We climbed the northern of the several summits. On a boulder a few meters from the summit, Bob Blackadar left an ice axe inscribed with Mount Blackadar in memory of his father.

JERRY DIXON and RON WATTERS,
Idaho State University Outdoor Program

Northern Boundary Ranges

The Tusk, West Ridge. The view of the Florence Range from the abandoned lodge at Ben-My-Chree on Tagish Lake is dominated by a sharp pointed peak with twin summits known locally as the Tusk. The summit of the Tusk is easily attained by a steep talus slope on its southeast flank. The west ridge, however, had not been attempted before Ed Weyrembeck and I climbed it on July 24. Although we roped up for two short pitches, most of our route is exciting 3rd and 4th class scrambling on an exposed knife-edge arête (II, 5.7). The north face of the Tusk is split by a deep cleft which strongly resembles the Super-Couloir on Fitzroy. The buttresses on either side of this couloir would both provide grade 4 or 5 big-wall routes, but the metamorphosed volcanic rock is of dubious quality.

WALTER VETINUM

Canadian Coast Range

Climbs and Traverses in the Mount Waddington Area, Canadian Coast Range. In the 4½ days from July 26 thru 30, Peter Croft, Greg Foweraker, and I completed the first traverse of the culmination of the Coast Mountains, the

PLATE 58

Photo by Don Serl

Northern aspect of Waddington Range, showing the Traverse. Breadth of view is 10 kilometers. Left to right: Serra I to V, Asperity, Tiedemann, Combatant, Waddington.



Waddington Range. Starting from a helicopter drop-off in Fury Gap at about nine P.M. (c. 2500 meters) we ascended the long northwest ridge to about 3200 meters before bivying. The next day we climbed the main summit (4019 meters) via the Angel Glacier and the regular route on the summit tower in 12 hours return. Superb snow conditions and dry, ice-free rock sped progress. Our second morning saw us down into "Combatant Col", then up snow slopes on the west face of Combatant to its north summit, where a long bout of sunning and eating delayed us. A quick trip to the main summit (3756 meters) was followed by an even quicker descent into "Chaos Col" below the west face of Mount Tiedemann. A couple of hours on easy snow and superb rock (one belayed pitch) saw us on top (3848 meters) just as the sun blinked out in the west. We found our third bivy on a reasonably comfortable prow of rock a surprisingly complicated two hours further along the ridge, just before it starts to drop to the Asperity Col. Three hours on the morning of the 29th sufficed to gain the top of Asperity (3716 meters; again just one roped pitch), and two more hours saw us down the somewhat dangerous east face. After a couple of hours of recuperation in "Radiant Col", we found a pleasant route up the extreme right side of the north face of Serra V, to make the second ascent 21 years after Dick Culbert and Glenn Woodsworth (4 pitches, 5.7 or 5.8). Four long, technical, dangerous rappels eventually landed us in the Serra IV-V notch, *very* glad to be on "terra firma" once again. A fine bivy site was constructed against the walls of Serra IV, and after a comfortable night the final day saw us climbing Serra IV (the highest Serra at about 3660 meters), Serra III, Serra II (at last sans packs, which were left at the II-III col), and finally Serra I from the upper Tollot Glacier. A finishing dusk-into-dark slog down through the slop to the Plummer Hut completed the trip, about 15 kilometers from the start. It should be mentioned that this was by no means the only activity in the Range. Just two days prior to our reaching the IV-V notch, Mike Down and John Howe had gained the same point via the imposing "IV-V" couloir on its far side. A wolverine ravaged their camp on the Radiant while they did the route! Peter Croft joined two Washingtonians, Greg Collum and Dan Cauthorn, to complete a second 4-day traverse on the south side of the Tiedemann, the much-discussed "Arabesque" traverse. Meanwhile, Barb Clemes, Tami Knight, Ian Campbell, and Rudy Brugger climbed the long northwest ridge of "the Don" on Mount Munday. Waddington itself also saw at least three further ascents, including the first repeat of the Kiwi route on the north face.

DON SERL, *Alpine Club of Canada*

Grenelle-Spearman Traverse. Greg Collum and I helicoptered to the Plummer Hut near Mount Waddington on the last day of a record-breaking heat wave in the Coast Mountains. All too soon we were trapped in the hut, reading novels and drinking tea. Sharing the hut with us was Peter Croft who had just traversed the entire chain of peaks from Waddington to the Tellot Glacier with Don Serl and Greg Foweraker. The three of us began scheming and soon we were com-

mitted to traversing the chain of peaks leading to Waddington on the other side of the Tiedemann Glacier. We began with Grenelle Peak, reaching the summit by a new route on the northwest spur. We spent our first night near Grenelle. The next day, in high winds and clouds, we worked our way over numerous bumps and points to Mount Munday. The weather cleared for a glorious evening ascent of Munday's main summit. The night was bitterly cold at 11,000 feet on the summit plateau. Day three we descended Munday's west ridge and worked our way to a shelf below the southern facade of the Arabesque Towers. Peter quickly made the first ascent of the highest tower while Greg and I worried about the prospects of the ridge that lay ahead. The east ridge of Spearman Peak was unclimbed and looked like a nasty affair. We began working on it early on our fourth day, with Peter leading across the shattered rock at the speed of light. Several steep towers, a short rappel, and a spot of 5.8 led to Spearman's summit. After a gripping down-climb on front-points, we reached Spearman Col on Waddington. At this point we elected to descend rather than climb Waddington as our food and energy reserves were depleted.

DANIEL CAUTHORN

Mount Grainger. On July 14 Fred Beckey, Jim Nelson and I climbed a new route on Mount Grainger in the Chehalis Range, northwest of Harrison Hot Springs. After a beautiful approach from the southeast through a basin decorated with numerous waterfalls, we climbed a crack system on the south face to the left of Flavelle's route. Beckey said it was the cleanest granite he had ever seen. The first pitch ends after moving left on an undercling. After three pitches we traversed right to avoid a buttress that Fred thought had been climbed. After a 5.10 move on the sixth pitch, the difficulties ended. (III, 5.10a.)

JAMES MARTIN

Whitesaddle Mountain, North Face. In July, Reed Tindall and I made the first climb of spectacular Whitesaddle Mountain from the north. The mountain, so visible and prominent from Bluff Lake and the upper valley of Moseley Creek, has seen only a few ascents. Rather than repeat a brushy timber ascent to the cirque glacier, made the previous summer when a climbing effort was frustrated by new snow and poor conditions, this time we took the helicopter for a short flight to the lakes beneath the face. We chose the prominent couloir that soars to the summit ridge from a subsidiary ridge on the north. The climbing was on steep snow and ice, mostly front-pointing. We used a few ice screws and some rock pitons to protect a very loose section near the summit ridge. The descent became a long circuit around the south and west slopes of the mountain, and included a bivouac, then a long ascent back up to the ridge at the beginning of the steep section. High water made the crossing of Razorback Creek an anxious effort.

FRED BECKEY

Mount Pattullo. It is remarkable that Mount Pattullo, the highest peak in the considerable span between the Seven Sisters Range and the Stikine River, had never been climbed. Although the mountain is near Stewart and the summit is only about eight miles from the roadway at Bear River Pass, its defenses are considerable. The mountain's high point is guarded by glacier valleys, precipitous cliffs, and dense brush. The logical winter and spring approach, from Bowser Lake, has access problems in the form of streams, brush, and canyons. After being frustrated by poor weather in 1984, I returned to the mountain in May, 1985. Mark Hutson, Mike Bousenault, and I took a chopper trip to the glacier on the southeast flank of the mountain. After climbing to about 8000 feet, a whiteout and bad weather set in rapidly. The forecast of fine weather did not materialize. We skied out in one very long day. In early July, Alex Bertulis, Stimson Bullitt, and I returned to the area, this time with the promise of continuing fine weather. We made a short helicopter trip to the glacier on the west flank of the summit (the Bowser Lake drainage), then donned crampons for a truly rewarding glacier climb to the 8955-foot summit. We chose a route that involved a steep gully, then a spectacular summit ridge. A trace of new snow made the surface very white and glistening. We descended from the summit by the south ridge. Our route back to the mining road southeast of the mountain involved a long glacier traverse after crossing an ice pass, then a descent of a valley glacier. We were impressed with the spectacular nature of this little-visited region. Mount Pattullo alone has some 26 glaciers, and on nearby peaks are a number of impressive bodies of ice, including the Frank Mackie, Berendon, and Salmon Glaciers, and the Cambria Icefield.

FRED BECKEY

Ogre Mountain and War Drum Peak, Bella Coola Area. In August Mark Bebie and I spent two weeks in the glaciers and peaks southwest of Ape Lake, then hiked out along the uplands of the Noieck River valley to a new logging road in the valley of Nutsatsum Creek. The weather was marvelous the entire period. We reached the glacier between Taleomey Tower and Embers Mountain by a helicopter flight from the Bella Coola valley, then climbed and packed out in a succession of camps and stages. Our first climb was Ogre Mountain by the northwest face, a new route. We climbed a spectacular glacier, then negotiated crevasse problems to a protruding rock ridge west of the summit. Here we climbed some rock pitches on sound granite to reach the final summit ridge and the original route. The descent was by the same route. We studied Taleomey Tower, but decided not to make an effort on this rock fortress because of the apparent poor rock and seemingly tenuous traversing problems. A climb to the summit ridge of Embers Mountain brought to attention the poor nature of some of the volcanic rock in this area; a continuation to the summit would have been hideous. We encountered good rock on a final climb, the southwest ridge of War Drum Peak (P 8800). This spectacular peak, located east of Snowside Mountain and along the northern fringe of War Drum Glacier, has seen few ascents. Our

new route involved a great deal of scrambling, some serious, then a section of steep snow to a final section of technical rock. A steep buttress and a headwall provided enjoyable climbing on good rock (up to class 5.7). We spend parts of the next three days hiking out to the road, traversing some of the most magnificent alp slopes and meadows in the Coast Mountains.

FRED BECKEY

Canadian Rockies

Mount Temple, North Face in Winter. Barry Blanchard and I climbed a winter route on the north face of Mount Temple from March 16 to 18. We believe it is a new line. It had been tried twice earlier in the season by two other teams which were thwarted by a difficult rock band. We managed to get through the band and up to a ledge system which traversed off to the east ridge. There is a final 400-foot rock band, which is very compact and steep. This we avoided in what otherwise would have been a *direttissima*. The band in winter would certainly have been an aid climb. The face is the one to the left of the main north face of Temple; its top is a point just below the black towers of the east ridge of Mount Temple.

CARLOS BUHLER

Mount Tuzo West Face. In July, Kevin Smyth and Jeff Marshall finally completed a new route on the west face of Mount Tuzo up a buttress on the west face which overlooks the Valley of the Ten Peaks. The line had been previously attempted. They took two days on the climb.

Yedhe Mountain, Northern Canadian Rockies. In early August Barbara Pasenow-Zimmermann and I went in five days from Mile 442 (Peterson Creek) on the Alaska Highway to the Yedhe Lakes. On August 13 we made the first ascent of Yedhe Mountain (c. 8920 feet). We climbed the southwest ridge (5.3 to 5.7). On the summit we decided to traverse the mountain. We followed the north ridge to 8200 feet and from there the west ridge until we found a place to bivouac. In the night it began to snow. The next morning we descended the west ridge, often having to abseil over steep steps.

RALF ZIMMERMANN, *Deutscher Alpenverein*

Waterfall Climbs in the Canadian Rockies. In January, Jay Smith and I completed the first ascent of a waterfall on the northeast face of Mount Rundle, locally called the "Drip," which had turned back many of the best climbers in the area. We spent a half-day on the approach and another two on the climb itself. Since it is harder than any of the Grade 6s, we rate it as Grade 7. Near Field, British Columbia Paul Obanhein and Paul Crawford made a first ascent of a

three-pitch waterfall located across the highway from the Takkakaw Fall parking lot. An hour and a half up the Stanley Glacier Trail on the right of the valley, Obanhein made a four-pitch route, which we rate as Grade 6.

CRAIG REASON, *Unaffiliated*

Logan Mountains

Mount Harrison Smith, Direct East Face, Echelon Spire, Southeast Ridge, and Lotus Flower Tower. In June leader Syuichi Okada, Toshiyuko Arai, Masahiko Suga and Ms. Kinuyo Hagiwara climbed in the Cirque of the Unclimbables in the Logan Mountains. Okada and Suga made a brilliant new direct route on the east face of Mount Harrison Smith. The two-day climb was of 17 pitches and rated 5.10d, A2. The route ascended an obvious crack system in the center of the wall. Snow and ice prevented their reaching the very summit. All four members then climbed the southeastern ridge of the most southern of the Echelon Spires in 20 pitches rated 5.10c, A1. They then did the Frost-McCarthy-Bill route on Lotus Flower Tower. Photos, diagrams and topos appear in *Iwa To Yuki*, N° 113.

Canadian Arctic

Sigurd and Other Peaks, Pagnirtung Pass Region, Baffin Island. Our five-man expedition had very good weather. On August 15 Sylvain Grand Maisson, Patrice Lanciault, Marc L'Heureux and Raymond Sénécal ascended to the east ridge of Adluk via a 45° to 50° snow slope but did not go to the summit. On the 16th I soloed Nanna Peak, the peak south of Breidablik, via the west face. After reaching the Weeping Glacier, it was snow-and-ice climbing. The first two-thirds was on 40° to 45° snow while the final section was 60° to 65° ice. Sénécal and I climbed Mount Sigurd on the 18th via a southwest ridge which led directly to the summit. The climb was on good rock and required only a few 5th-class pitches, the most difficult being 5.6.

GILBERT GRENIER, *Québec, Canada*

GREENLAND

Ketil, West Face, Southwest Greenland, 1984. This giant rock tooth rises above the eastern shore of Tasermiut Fjord near the southern tip of Greenland to a height of 2010 meters (6595 feet). The first ascent was made in 1974 by Austrians by the south face. In 1975 French climbers ascended a very difficult route on the left side of the 1450-meter-high west face. From July 5 to 29, 1984, a Catalan expedition from Barcelona, composed of Xavier Martín, Xavier Nicolau, Emili Ortega and Jordi Veraguer, completed a second route on the west face. They climbed the first 250 or 300 meters of the French route to where the

dihedral forks. The Catalans continued up the right fork for another 400 meters to an overhang which divides the face in half. There they made a spectacular traverse of 55 meters to the right to surmount the roof where it was narrowest. Above the roof, they continued up dihedrals and crack systems to below the summit. The final rope-lengths to the summit were less steep but treacherous because of lichen on the rock. The most difficult pitches were rated as UIAA VI. These were the second pitch after leaving the French dihedral, the overhang traverse and the fourth and fifth pitches above the roof. The first pitch over the roof was artificial at A3. The rest averaged V. They fixed ropes on the lower section until they were over the roof and climbed alpine-style above that. (We are grateful to Sr. Verdagner for this information.)

Stainings Alper. The eight climbers of our expedition sailed in a ketch from Jan Mayen in the Faroe Islands and finally used the boat as Base Camp in the Damen inlet near Mestersvig. We made the following ascents. Jean-Marc Piron and Luc Ancion made the first ascent of the south face of Dunator, approaching via the Bersaerkerbrae, and the south face of Atillaborgen (between the Krabbe and Sefstoms Glaciers. Daniel Caise and Gérard Miserque ascended the right bank of the Spørre Glacier amid difficult séracs, hoping to reach the Castor and Pollux Glacier. They also reconnoitered toward the north shore of Furosoe Lake but the precipitous glacier front of the Spørre Glacier blocked them. A large river also cut them off. Up the Furosoe Glacier, Didier Dubosse and Philippe Soertaert attempted the Parot Tower. Jean-Pierre Deveaux and I went to the col at the head of the Furosoe. We four also reconnoitered other passes.

JACQUES BORLÉE, *Club Alpin Belge*

Mount Atter and Other Peaks, Sukkertoppen Icecap, West Greenland. Our nine-man expedition led by Jordi Colomer arrived on July 18 at Søndre Stromfjord. The next day we flew to Sukkertoppen by helicopter. It was difficult to rent a boat to Evighedsfjord and so we rented two small boats to Kangamuit. From there, on July 20 we went with a fishing boat to Kangusiaqfjord, where we placed Base Camp. Apart from a three-day storm and some cloudy days, the weather was good. We made the following ascents: Mount Atter (2190 meters, 7185 feet), July 23 by Josep Barrachina, Alex Alom, Jaume Real, Lluís López, first ascent of east ridge and third ascent of peak; Pointe de l'Eternité (1980 meters, 6168 feet), July 23 by Jordi Colomer, Ramón Bramona, Francesc Sanahuja, Jordi Sans, Miquel Angel Martínez, via east ridge; P 1790 (5873 feet), July 24 by the previous five, via east ridge; Punta del Torrent (1240 meters, 4068 feet), July 24 by Colomer, Sanahuja, via south ridge; P 1780 (5840 feet), July 27 by Bramona, Sans, Martínez, via south ridge; Agssaussat (2140 meters, 6923 feet), August 5 by Real, Martínez, via south ridge; and Quingarsut (1908 meters, 6220 feet), August 6 by Sans, Alom, López, Barrachina, via northeast ridge. On August 8 a fishing boat picked us up at Base Camp.

RAMÓN BRAMONA, *Unió Excursionista de Catalunya, Spain*