

**THE ALASKAN PANHANDLE and NORTH BRITISH COLUMBIA:  
A CLIMBER'S GUIDE.**

By Earle R. Whipple  
and  
Steven C. Gruhn

Even today, the Alaskan Panhandle and the Coast Range (Coastal Ranges) of British Columbia are two of the wildest and most unknown ranges in the world. It is a land of high mountains, long distances, difficult access, long fjords (inlets), big inland lakes, large glaciers and icefields, powerful rivers and deep valleys with undergrowth. When measured from north-northwest to south-southeast, British Columbia is 1600 km (1000 miles) long, up to 800 km wide in the north, but narrower in the south, and is endowed with several cordilleras, of which the Coast Range and the Canadian Rockies are the longest. Only a relatively few areas are routinely visited by mountaineers in Alaska and the northern Coast Range.

There is excellent technical climbing in the Taku Group on the Mendenhall Towers. The Stikine Group has outstanding summits such as Oasis Peak, the Devil's Thumb, Cat's Ears Spire and the Witch's Tits, all on excellent rock and formidable. Numbers of traverses, both for summer and winter, abound.

There are many easy summits and, along the coast, easy summits rise a bit above tree line with marvellous views not only of mountains but of the channels and islands. The Groups have inlets (fjords) and channels from the ocean, and climbers often approach their favourite peaks by boat, securing their craft against the coming tides.

The famous American conservationist John Muir ascended the Snow Dome (Takhinsha Group) in 1888.

The border between Alaska and British Columbia is long and the formal determination of the border produced much government-sponsored exploration and climbing by the United States and Canada in the years just before and after 1900.

The BCMC held a climbing camp south of Kate's Needle in July 1970.

The warming trend in the earth's climate is affecting even the far north, and some of the ice shown on the maps has decreased. See the Shark's Tooth (Taku Group), and the beginning of the Stikine Group.

Aug. 31, 2020



**Oasis Peak from the west, and the west face gully (aerial).**  
**Photo: John Scurlock.**

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**The features in this work can be found using the search engine in the computer. To find chapter titles and specific mountains (can use small letters), use two spaces between the words instead of one, e.g., Twin Glacier Peak.**

## **THE ALASKAN PANHANDLE and NORTHERN B. C. with some well known summits**

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### **Acknowledgements**

Earle R. Whipple first visited Canada in 1953 with the Harvard Mountaineers in the Northern Selkirks, and has gone to the mountains during most of the following years. He lived in Vancouver from 1965 to 1968, but was so busy that he didn't climb as much as he should have. It was his good fortune to visit the Coast Range in 1956, 1959, 1961 (all to the Mt. Waddington area) and to Chilko Lake in 1966.

Steven C. Gruhn first visited Canada in 1973. His time in B.C. has been limited to driving from and to Alaska during various years from 1973 to 2008, studying at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y., from 1984 to 1990. He has lived most of his life in Anchorage and most of his climbing has been in south-central Alaska. Extensive research on Alaska's mountaineering history is his specialty.

Most of the sources are listed below. The Appalachian Mountain Club library (Boston), the BCMC library (Vancouver), the AAC library in Golden, Colorado, the ACC in Canmore Alberta, the Centre Excursionista de Catalunya (Barcelona, Spain), the Servei General D'informacio de Muntanya (Sabadell, Spain), and the Grace and the John Vincent Hoeman Collection, Univ. of Alaska, Anchorage/ Alaska Pacific Univ. Consortium Library were helpful.

The authors are grateful to George Argus, John Bruno, Matt Callahan, Christoph Dietzfelbinger, Michael Feller, Craig Lingle, Max Fisher, John Godel, Blake Herrington, Dieter Klose, David Knudson, Wm. Lokey, Jacek Maselko, Simon Richardson, Greg Slayden, John Svenson (Haines), James Thompson (Juneau), Wm. Wacker, Betsy Waddington and David Williams,

to Gardner Heaton and Paul Starr for drawings and maps. Hand-drawn maps are by the author (Whipple). Photos were generously provided by Marc Adamus, Kevin Altheim, Matt Callahan, George Fisher, Max Fisher, Louis Miller, Marko Moudrak, Dan Richardson, John Scurlock (photos taken April 2009), Greg Slayden, John Svenson, and Wm. Wacker.

The authors wish to thank all people who tried to assist them, whether or not they succeeded in giving pertinent information.

#### Peaks Misplaced on Maps

Face Mountain, Dean Peak

There are two lost peaks in the Taku Group, and a number of unrecorded ascents in the Chutine Peak area (Stikine Gr.).

## INTRODUCTION

The Coast Range is in the Panhandle of Alaska, and along the west coast of the province of British Columbia, trending north-northwest to south-southeast, and extending to just north of the border with Washington state in the United States, at the Fraser River. In it is found a great variety of attractions for the mountaineer.

For the Northern Coast Range guidebook, the southern limit at the coast is Toba Inlet, far south of the southern limit of this book.

The geographic limits of this guidebook in Alaska and British Columbia are from the Yukon border to the lower Nass River, and the summits in British Columbia east of and adjacent to the Alaska border. The Stikine River is an important border on the east in British Columbia for the latitude of the Stikine Group. North of the latitude of the Stikine Group, the eastern limit is more difficult to define.

Photos and diagrams are included in the guide to help the reader gain an idea of the character of the locales, and to help with route finding. The reader should enjoy the climbing by learning for himself, with a little written aid to save time and error.

### **Listing and Sequence of Peaks**

The mountains and their groups are presented primarily in a north to south sequence, and secondarily east to west. Some cirques are described in order around the rim. No system works perfectly, however, and some irregularities will be noted.

Those peaks in boldface type are those whose names have been officially adopted. Names of mountains in parenthesis are alternate or former names, and the names of routes are also in parenthesis.

### **Glacial Retreat, Global Warming, and Maps**

Due to warming of the climate, maps to this area are often out of date, and valleys, especially low ones, are now often completely free of ice.

### **References**

References are included in this volume which will aid future guidebook writers, provide documentation (i.e., listing the sources of information) and will help climbers to learn to use the libraries. Thorough documentation is a measure of the reliability of the information. References of mere mention and no content are often omitted.

Don Munday has written a number of articles for the Canadian Alpine Journal which bear on the history of the Coast Range and the people who explored it. His publications are listed in the Cumulative Subject & Author Index of the Canadian Alpine Journal (Vol. 1, 1907, to Vol. 70, 1987). Books cited in the references are often excellent (and rare!) and access to a mountaineering library is imperative.

### **Journals and Abbreviations**

AAJ- American Alpine Journal, American Alpine Club  
ABCN- ascended by the Alaskan Boundary Commission, largely 1894  
ANCH- Grace and John Vincent Hoeman Collection, Univ. of Alaska,  
Anchorage/ Alaska Pacific Univ. Consortium Library  
(examined by Steven Gruhn)  
APP- Appalachia, Appalachian Mtn. Club, Boston, Massachusetts  
BCM- B. C. Mountaineer, BCMC, Vancouver, B. C.  
CAJ- Canadian Alpine Journal, Alpine Club of Canada  
Alpine Club of Canada library (CAJ), available on Internet  
CLOUDBURST (magazine; FMCBC)  
Cumulative Subject & Author Index of the Canadian Alpine Journal  
(Volume 1, 1907, to Volume 70, 1987) by Beverley Bendell  
Index to Publications of the BCMC. 1907-1969, by Michael Feller  
Index to Publications of the BCMC. 1970-1990, by Michael Feller  
FA- first ascent  
FRA- first recorded ascent  
FSR- Forest Service road  
GSC- Geological Survey of Canada  
HM- Harvard Mountaineering, Harvard Mountaineering Club,  
Cambridge, Massachusetts  
HN- Heathens, Heathen Mountaineers Newsletter, Campbell River, B. C.  
IBC-International Boundary Commission  
INT- Internet; CME- Canadian Mtn. Encyclopedia (bivouac.com)  
MAZ- Mazamas, Oregon  
PC- personal communication to the author, followed by initials or  
full name  
SCREE- Mountaineering Club of Alaska, newsletter  
SEATTLE- Seattle Mountaineer, Seattle, Washington.  
VOCJ- Varsity Outdoor Club Journal, University of B. C.

### Map Abbreviations

If one examines the U.S. maps of Alaska carefully, there are more X's and named triangles with dots (survey points) than the surveying written records indicate. This means that the exploration of the area was more thorough than generally recognized.

### Books

The Unknown Mountain, by Don Munday, Hodder and Stoughton, 1948;

- Coyote Books, 1993  
 Cloud Walkers, by Patrick Sherman, MacMillan of Canada, 1965.  
 GUIDE- A Climber's Guide to the Coastal Ranges of British Columbia,  
     by Richard Culbert, ACC, 1965  
 GUIDE2- by Richard Culbert, supplement to GUIDE, publ. by ACC, 1969  
 Alpine Guide to Southwestern B. C., by Dick Culbert, Dick Culbert Publ.,  
     Vancouver, B. C., 1974  
 In the Western Mountains, by Susan Leslie, Provincial Archives,  
     Victoria, B. C., 1980 (various ranges)  
 The Boundary Hunters (of Alaska boundary), by Lewis Green, Univ. of  
     British Columbia, 1982  
 Towards the Unknown Mountains, by Robert J. Wood, Ptarmigan Press,  
     Vancouver, 1991  
 Mountains of the Coast (photos), by John Baldwin, Harbour Publ., 1999  
 Phyllis Munday, Mountaineer, by Kathryn Bridge (The Quest Library)  
     XYZ Publications : Lantzville, B. C., 2002  
 WADD- The Waddington Guide, by Don Serl, Elaho Publ., B. C., 2003  
 A Passion for Mountains: the lives of Don and Phyllis Munday, by  
     Kathryn Bridge, Rocky Mtn. Books, 2006  
 Coast Mountain Men, by Gil Parker, Aware Publ., 2007  
 Exploring the Coast Mountains on Skis, by John Baldwin, third ed., 2009

#### Other References

- The St. Elias Mountains, by Roger Wallis (CAJ 75(1992): 12-17)  
 The 2006 Centennial Camp, St. Elias Mountains, Yukon Territory (guide  
     book, ACC), by Roger Wallis, April 2006  
 Bear Attacks: Their Causes and Avoidance, by Stephen Herrero,  
     Globe Pequot, 2002  
 Bears: Without Fear, by Kevin Van Tighem, Rocky Mountain Books, 2013

#### Non-mountaineering History

- The Northwest Passage by Land, by Milton and Cheadle, 1865  
 The Forms of Water, by John Tyndall, Appleton, N.Y. 1896 (written in  
     1872, p.xi-xii, p.144. Tyndall was a noted physicist and alpinist.)  
 The Last Spike, by Pierre Berton, McClelland and Stewart Ltd.,  
     Toronto/Montreal, 1971 (see pp. 172-174)  
 History of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by W. Kaye Lamb,  
     Macmillan, N.Y., 1977  
 Tlingit Indians, by Suzanne Morgan Williams. 2003

#### Trail and Hut Guidebooks

Also, consult the **Regional (Backpacking) Traverses and Hiking** (in  
 end of book).

The Haines Visitors Bureau offers a pamphlet called 'Haines is for Hikers'.

There is also good hiking in Skagway.

Hiking the Rain Forest: Prince Rupert to Terrace, by Shannon Mark and Heather McLean, Bookmark Publ., 1985

Hiking Guide to the Big Trees of Southwestern B. C., by Randy Stoltmann, Western Canada Wilderness Committee, 1987

Glacier Bay National Park: A Backcountry Guide to the Glaciers and Beyond, by Jim DuFresne, The Mountaineers Books (1987)

The Bella Coola Valley and Vicinity, Hiking Trails and Routes, by Scott Whittemore, Bella Coola, 1993

Hikes in Tweedsmuir South Provincial Park, by Scott Whittemore, 1994 (rare)

Hiking Alaska, State Hiking Series, by Dean Littlepage, 1997

103 Hikes in Southwestern B. C. (5<sup>th</sup> ed.), by Jack Bryceland, Mary and David Macaree, BCMC, Greystone Books, Vancouver, B. C., 2001

Juneau Trails, Alaska National History Association., USDA Forest Service, 2003

Chilkoot Trail (historical), by David Neufeld and Frank Norris, 2005

Trails to Timberline: in West Central British Columbia, by Einor Blix, Gordon Soules, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 2009

Ketchikan Area Trails Guide, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 2013

A streamlined and more efficient approach to first ascent credits is used here, which also provides a tabulation of an **abbreviated climbing history** of a group (placed just before the peaks and route data). **When names of the first ascent party are missing, or only initials are given, refer to the tabulation above ("Some Climbing and Exploration") by the year. If no initials are given, all of the tabulated party members did the climb; otherwise the initials give the first ascent party.** References to the climb may be in either or both places.

When a group of climbers is "**with**" a person whose name follows "**with**", it means that the person is a **professional guide**.

The Internet also carries information on access. **Some Internet sources are listed in**

[www.peakbagger.com](http://www.peakbagger.com)

One should remember that some statements may be outdated, for reasons listed in the section below (access).

### **Classifications and Ratings**

Seven categories of ratings have been used in this guidebook. The first two ratings are the presence of ice on the climb, and glacier travel. The difficulty of ice climbs has not been estimated.

**Note that all routes with glacier travel are at least Class 4 (rope necessary), even if the climbing on the peak itself is Class 3 (a scramble).** Bergschrunds are often met, and the ice problems associated with them are not always stated as "Ice" in the text.

The third rating is that of duration, of the round trip, in other words the overall commitment to the climb. It is an attempt to estimate the length of the climb in time, which depends on distance (Distant base-camps require more time.), elevation gain, the degree of sustained difficulty, the physical condition of the party, its efficient or inefficient use of time, and conditions on the mountain. **Such ratings are always approximate.** In Roman numerals,

Grade I- means a climb requiring a few hours.

Grade II- half a day.

Grade III- most of a day.

Grade IV- very long day, maybe with a bivouac.

Grade V- one to two days.

Grade VI- several days.

The fourth rating is that of difficulty of the rock climbing, by the decimal system (omitted in pure snow and ice climbs). The table gives comparisons of two systems.

These ratings are not of sustained difficulty, but those of the hardest move. The fifth rating, artificial aid, is from A1 to A4 when present. A0 indicates a rappel, shoulder stand or a pendulum.

<u>NCCS</u>	<u>Decimal</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	
F1	1	A walk	
F2	2	Steep walk	
	3	Scrambling	
F3	4	Rope necessary	(including glaciers)

	5.0	Possible protection
F4	5.1	Moderately difficult
	5.2	
F5	5.3	Difficult
	5.4	
	5.5	
F6	5.6	Very difficult
F7	5.7	
F8	5.8	
F9	5.9	Extremely difficult
F10	5.10	

The sixth rating is whether snow is expected on the climb (s). Ascents over glaciers always have this. Presence of snow, of course, depends largely on the season. **Many climbs on snow require crampons even when ice is not met.**

The seventh rating is a measure of the overall pleasing nature of the climb, admittedly a question of opinion. This may be due, for instance, to sustained difficulty on sound rock, to fine snow climbing or to beautiful surroundings. It is given by one or two stars (\*), two stars denoting an outstanding climb. The use of these has been sparing. Some routes may deserve one or two stars, but not bear them. Future experience will tell.

In some cases where descriptions were terse and incomplete, some guesswork has been used to estimate difficulties and lengths of climbs. Climbers are requested to spot slip-ups and report them if they are grossly inaccurate, and the author must in the end acknowledge his error. The climber should realize that accuracy in all details in such a work as this is impossible, and when faced by guidebook inaccuracy should use his experience and common sense to reach a sound decision, and not rely on rote adherence to the guidebook.

### Ratings, Snowfall, Glacial Retreat and Advance

Ratings give only limited information, therefore it is best to read the entire description before a decision is made whether to do a climb. The guidebook assumes a climbing party to be adequately equipped, in condition, and to have sound judgment and good weather.

One should note that snowfall is not constant from year to year, nor are snow conditions during stormy versus clear summers. **Many routes are dependent on snow depth and cover.** The descriptions in the text are hopefully typical.

Since 1857 (see book, 'The Forms of Water' (above, p. xi and 144)) there has been an average warming trend in the world climate, and glaciers in the Coast Range have retreated. Near Mount Waddington, the terminus of the Franklin Glacier has retreated since 1959 and the Franklin River now issues from one side of the canyon and then meanders to the other side, making backpacking access very difficult. When the Mundays used the Franklin Glacier for access in the late 1920s, and in 1956 and 1959, the snout of the glacier gave no such problem. In 1959, Franklin Glacier below Icefall Point had wasted away dramatically, producing large depressions in the ice, whereas this was a broad, smooth ice highway in 1956. The sudden discharge of a new glacial lake on the Franklin Glacier destroyed one group's belongings, including its tents and supplies. All the glaciers of these mountains have behaved similarly, although not all so dramatically. The melting of ice has modified some routes of access, and changes are continuing today.

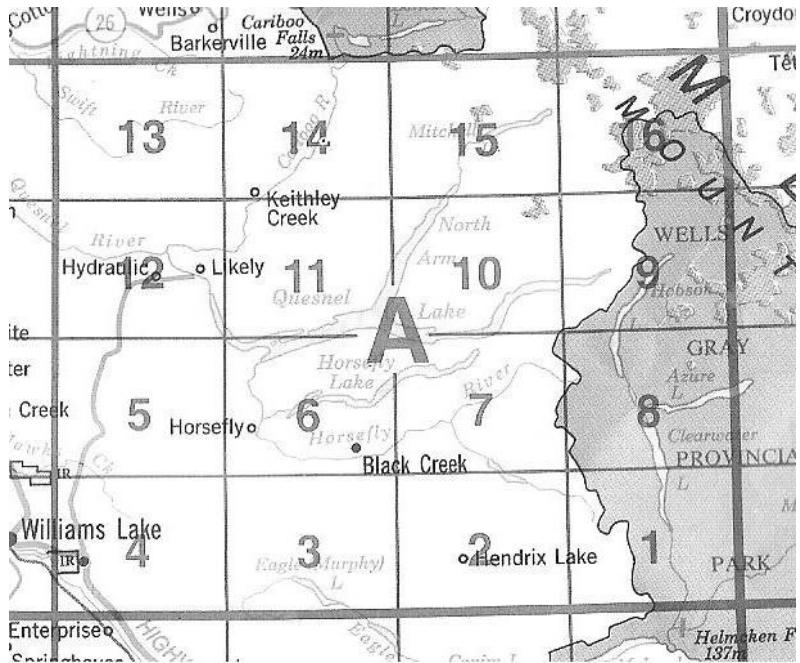
This retreat began earlier in the Alps, 1857 (see Tyndall's book).

### Glacier Travel

**Increased familiarity with and travel on glaciers in the last few decades has unfortunately developed a disregard for the dangers of glacier travel among many climbers and has increased neglect for protection against falls into crevasses.**

To quote Don Munday, "Some mountaineering writers convey the impression that surface signs always mark presence of a crevasse roofed thinly enough to be dangerous. This is bad advice, and likely to lull the less experienced person into false sense of security."

Lack of surface signs on a glacier took the life of Steven Horvath (Kootenay Mountaineering Club) in 2008.



**The Canadian map system.** This is an example taken from 93A of the Wells Gray Provincial Park area, British Columbia. It is a country of magnificent mountain lakes used by prospectors and miners a century ago to enter the Wells Gray mountains by canoe from the west.

The numbering proceeds from the south and east, going first west and then north, alternating. The numbering is an ancient system sometimes termed, '-- as the oxen plow'.

“In every walk with nature, one receives far more than he seeks.”

John Muir

## Maps; Access

**Maps are necessary in this large area, where access problems enlarge the map area needed to deal with the region as a whole. Such maps cannot be included because their volume is several times that of the text.**

Another reason to possess the government NTS maps is because much use is made of map coordinates in this document, which is a precise way of locating basecamps, approaches and mountains, etc. The Universal Transverse Mercator Grid coordinate lines on NTS 1:50,000 maps are 1 km (0.62 miles; two cm are equivalent to one km) apart with contour lines being in feet (older maps) or meters (newer maps).

**Alaskan Maps (U.S.A.) are printed on a scale of 1:63,360 (1 inch is equivalent to one mile). On this scale, one centimeter is 0.394 miles or 0.633 km. On the Canadian maps (1:50,000 scale), one centimeter is equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$  km. The squares used to locate features on the Alaskan maps are termed Sections. The side of each Section is one mile.**

Canadian maps are sometimes produced by computer-controlled printing machines which can alter the 1:50,000 scale. However, the sides of the grid squares will still represent one kilometer, but will not be two centimeters long if a printing error is made. Check your Canadian map for the grid square length, and make a suitable correction, if any, when measuring distance by ruler.

If an altitude of a mountain does not end in a zero, it will have been surveyed (but not necessarily climbed). One time out of ten, on the average, the altitude of a surveyed summit will end in zero. Estimates of peak altitude by the map contours end in zero.

The altitudes of unnamed peaks are part of their identification on the older maps, and should not and have not been changed.

One should note that snow peaks are variable in height from season to season, and year to year, depending upon snowfall and ablation.

Most older maps use grids based on the North American Datum 1927 (NAD 27), while newer maps use a more recent 1983 datum – NAD 83. This book uses coordinates based on the NAD 83 maps. If you are using a NAD 27 map, you will have to convert the NAD 83 coordinates in this book to NAD 27 ones. This will result in a displacement of approximately 80 to 110m. NTS maps have a horizontal accuracy of 50 to 100m, which must also be taken into account, particularly if you are using a GPS unit.

**Latitude and (especially) longitude on 'old' and 'recent' maps will not agree. (In the Klinaklini Icefield area, the Seven Dwarfs.) Longitude errors may be far greater than 100 meters. For the above, the longitudes were several km from the peak positions.**

In some cases, it may be best to locate features relative to named or prominent mountains, lakes (e.g., north end), or river confluences.

The NTS maps give not only topographic data and areas of glaciers and forests, but also show highways, logging roads and trails of use to the mountaineer, and are well worth the price.

The government NTS maps (on a scale of 1:50,000, 2 cm equals 1 km; each square on the map is one km on a side) are now available free from the Internet ([www.geogratis.gc.ca/geogratis/en/index.html](http://www.geogratis.gc.ca/geogratis/en/index.html)), in court houses, which have a **government agent's office** (but now often in private stores instead) such as in Campbell River on Vancouver Island.

### **Some sources are**

Rivers Sportsman (250) 286-1017  
 2115 N Island Highway (toll free N. America) 1-800-663-7217  
 Campbell River, B. C. V9W 2G6.

Maps - B. C.  
 Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, Ministry of Environment  
 Parliament Buildings  
 Victoria, B. C. V8V 1X5 (B. C. Provincial maps also)

Clover Point Cartographers Ltd. (B. C. TRIM maps, 1:20,000, metric)  
 152 Dallas Road  
 Victoria, B. C. V8V 1A3 250-384-3537  
 fax 250-384-2679

**Geological Survey of Canada (not mail orders)**  
 3303 - 33<sup>rd</sup> Street, N.W.  
 Calgary, Alta. T2L 2A7 (403) 292-7000

World of Maps Inc. (**mail orders, GSC maps; also maps of Alaska**)  
 1191 Wellington Street, W  
 Ottawa, Ontario, K1Y 2Z6 613-724-6776 or 800-214-8524  
 Fax 613-724-7776 or 800-897-9969

Mountain Equipment Coop - select stores only, including  
 130 West Broadway  
 Vancouver, B. C. 604-872-7858 (1-888-847-0770)

Metsker Maps of Seattle (206) 623-8747  
 1511 First Avenue  
 Seattle, Wash. 98101

Maps of the Alaskan Panhandle are available from Metsker Maps.  
 The B.C. government provides 1:20,000 TRIM maps.

The Internet also carries information on access. One should remember that some statements may be outdated, for reasons listed below.

GoTrekkers

[www.gotrekkers.com](http://www.gotrekkers.com)

1-493-289-6038

They have no walk-in store (on line only), but will ship anywhere.

International Travel maps and books

12300 Bridgeport Road

Richmond B.C, V6V 1J5 Canada

604-273-1400

USPS Mailbox: P.O. Box 1994, Point Robert, WA 98281-1994

E mail [itmb@itmb.com](mailto:itmb@itmb.com)

No one publication, map nor brochure, is complete or up to date, and the acquisition of multiple sources of information is advantageous.

The climber should realize that the Coast Range is a region of heavy rainfall and high growth rate of slide alder, devil's club and other undergrowth which make access in valleys very difficult. No publication, including this book, can be up to date in this region because trails, if not maintained, can be overgrown in 2 to 3 years and roads are prone to earthslides, rockfalls, treefalls, washouts and bridge destruction. New roads are being created.

Access to the Coast Range is among the most difficult in the world. The access problem is so severe that floatplanes, boats or helicopters must be hired to make access a practical reality over some places in these ranges. Some of the trails were overgrown by vegetation decades ago and are non-existent. The same can be said for some of the roads which are abandoned and left to the ravages of normal weather, storms and vegetation growth. Many logging roads are viable, but this changes with time. A limited number of trails is also either open or maintained. The best way to deal with the access problem is to consult with the B. C. Ministry of Forests when in British Columbia, but even the experts may lack up to date information because of the rapid changes in road and trail conditions. Parties trying to reach objectives by backpacking will often find the job difficult and lengthy, and only the toughest individuals will reach them.

Animal trails (elk, moose, bear) are often useful to the backpacker, but much of the time they do not lead to the places where humans wish to go, for instance, to swamps. Be careful of meeting the trail makers when you use them. Old mining trails can be very handy, but are often overgrown and hard to follow since the mining has ceased. The routes themselves often go where the climber wishes to go.

## Professional Guides

Highly competent and officially licensed guides are available. Those interested should contact the Association of Canadian Mountain Guides (ACMG) at

[www.acmg.ca](http://www.acmg.ca)

Independent Guides are also available, but if not licensed they are not allowed to guide in the National Parks.

### **Helicopter Transport**

Knowledge and ascents in the Coast Mountains have accelerated since development of the helicopter, and its use is **sometimes the only practical way to reach some of the groups**. The helicopter, however, will not suffice to relieve the climber of all the bushwhacking problems encountered during a trip. Climbs often involve skills in finding and forcing one's way through dense undergrowth, or avoiding it. The helicopter gives more time to climb or outlast bad weather, but is expensive.

After hiring a helicopter, the party is responsible to direct the pilot to where it wants to proceed. The pilot will be able to offer valuable advice and experience in unknown territory, but the client is ultimately responsible. Bring adequate maps for the flight, to be used by the person sitting beside the pilot. Selection of the landing place, a good campsite, requires speed and good judgment on the part of the client.

In general, parties of 3 to 5, depending on the helicopter, can be ferried in one flight. In this case, loads should be both compact and somewhat light, i.e., well planned. Often it is practical to fly in and bushwhack out to a road when loads are reasonably light.

**For a large party, a helicopter with a cargo net can transport much of the supplies for an expedition in one trip.**

An area which forbids helicopter (or floatplane) landings without specific permission is Ts'ylos Provincial Park (Chilko Lake, Tchaikazan Gr.). Obtain permission through the airline.

It may be wise to check ahead of time if air service will be available. In 2011, one important helicopter port was inactive because the pilot was away, flying in the Yukon.

The following companies have offices and/or helicopter ports in the listed towns. The list is not exhaustive.

Coastal Helicopters, Juneau, Alaska  
Temesco Helicopters, Petersburg, Alaska

1-907-789-5610  
1-907-772-4780

Skagway, Alaska	1-907-983-2900
Canadian Helicopters, Smithers	1-250-847-9444
Terrace	1-250-635-2430

The long drive into the interior of British Columbia starts on Highway 20 at Williams Lake, or Highway 16 at Prince George. If you rent a car, it will sit in the parking lot collecting rent while you are in the mountains. It may be cheaper to fly directly.

### **Helicopter Etiquette**

Etiquette here is more a matter of safety than good manners. The external workings of this machine necessarily lack protective shields, and are potentially lethal.

Never approach the rear (the rear rotor) of a helicopter, which spins so fast that it is invisible. Also, never approach from the uphill side when the helicopter is on sloping ground, on pain of being hit by the main rotor. Walk in a stooped position, relaxed, slowly. Some pilots will insist on waiting to board only when the rotors have stopped. Be careful not to walk into the long antenna in front of the craft.

Remove your headphone before alighting; do not throw objects out into the rotor wash, which may be whisked away or up into the rotor.

Freight should be in **small packages**, which are easier to stack in the storage compartment. Hold down light objects (e.g., foam pads), which may be carried away. Crampons and ice axes fit into the very back of the compartment. Be sure to recover everything when you land, and secure the hatch door.

When you are about to be picked up, you can signal the direction of the wind to the pilot by holding a streamer of toilet paper, or standing with arms up, back to the wind. On snow, a reference point is important for the pilot to land. A heavy pack on the landing site serves well. Remember that there is less clearance from the main rotor when the helicopter is on snow.

Helicopter companies generally prefer that you operate from their airports and leave your automobiles in their parking lots. On bad roads, this also assures that your vehicle will not be trapped by storms, when you return to it. The vehicles are also safer from theft or vandalism.

### **Floatplane (Fixed Wing) Transport; Airdrops**

One should be careful to select a lake which is big enough for a pilot to take off loaded once he has landed, if the group is not planning to

backpack out to a road, or to a larger lake to make the pickup. Many lakes are too small for the floatplane to take off unloaded, and the pilot may have to make a last minute decision to abort the landing if the lake proves to be too small.

Fixed wing air transport companies are (floatplane and wheel)

Fly Drake, Haines and Skagway, Alaska, (also ski planes)	907-314-0675
Mountain Flying Services, Haines and Skagway, Alaska, (also ski planes)	907-766-3007
Admiralty Air Services, Juneau	907-321-3703
Ward Air, Juneau, Alaska (also ski planes)	907-789-9150
Tsaya Aviation, (Smithers) to Telegraph Creek (cell)	1-250-996-8540 1-250-847-9500
Tatogga Lake, floatplanes	1-250-846-9488
Terrace airport (toll free, Air Canada)	1-888-247-2262
Pacific Coastal Airlines, Vancouver	1-800-663-2872 (local 604-273-8666)

A full appreciation of these mountains is had by sometimes doing things the hard way, by backpacking and bushwhacking to one's chosen area. Air drops by airplane on snow and glaciers can be used to extend one's time in these cases. Always drop **small** and **well-cushioned** boxes, taping them (or metal bands) for strength. In **large** boxes, the contents of the box on the non-impact side serve as a hammer to crush the rest of the box contents on landing. Wine and liquor boxes are the right size. Never drop tent poles, stoves, camming units, crampons, ice screws or ice axes. Metal cans with press-on lids (jam) will pop open on impact (as will cans with rip-open lids). Other cans will probably survive, but will act like hammers on impact, destroying other items. Pitons will do the same (should be strung on heavy nylon cord). Once, the author's friends packed ferns in the boxes to cushion the items (a stove did not survive).

Air dropping of fuel is tricky, but about half of the containers survive. It is best to carry much of your fuel.

Loose objects (basecamp tents without poles, extra clothing, extra packs without stays, slings, and ropes) are droppable in sturdy sacks. Do not pack these with hard or heavy objects which will damage them when they crash down.

To keep wolves, wolverines and grizzlies away from air drops or caches, use two kilograms of cayenne pepper and an equal amount of laundry soap powder in a bowl and add water, stir. Plaster this on the boxes. (CAJ 76(1993):76)

## Weather

The Coast Range has weather similar to the Columbia Mountains, and both good and bad weather can last for many days, and sometimes weeks, if one is lucky or unlucky. Be prepared with rain gear, a waterproof tent with a waterproof fly, and a small sponge to dry the tent floor.

No one who is serious and wishes to stay alive goes to any of the remote areas of the Coast Mountains from October to the end of January.

### **Wet Rock**

All experienced mountaineers are familiar with problems of wet or loose rock, but little attention has been paid to the causes of slipperiness of rock, save for the presence of an ice coating or snow.

Lichen-covered rocks can be almost as dangerous as ice-covered ones. Climbers should beware of slippery lichen (when wet, as with melting snow) on rocks. The black lichen on sandstone and quartzite is especially treacherous. Dipping beds of shale and slate, and siltstone, also can be coated with this black lichen. Limestone is generally free of lichen, but is often interbedded with shale and slate. The latter weather to mud, which is also slippery.

Both the author (Whipple) and the well-known climber and explorer Sterling Hendricks were nearly killed by unroped falls on wet lichen-covered rock (Hendricks on Talchako Mtn. The author nearly met his end on Michel Peak in the Southern Selkirks in this way.) Lichens are present in all areas to some degree.

### **Approaches by Boat**

To use this approach, one must be somewhat of a mariner. Boats can be put into the water in many places, such as Haines, Juneau, the road leading northwest from Juneau to the Lynn Canal, Petersburg, Wrangell and Ketchikan.

Conditions may become stormy. Be sure to haul the boat above the high tide, even in the fjords (inlets, canals), so that the boat will not be swept away by the tides while you are away. Large waves can lift the boat while it is being hauled, and cause injury. Hauling may be difficult because of steep slopes.

Tethering the boat with a rope is unwise, because waves can batter the boat against the rocks. It helps to arrive and leave at high tide, if possible, to avoid extensive hauling. **One may arrange to be picked up at a certain estimated date after the climb if one does not have a boat.**

### **Insect Pests in the Coast Mountains**

Virtually all of the mountain ranges in Alaska and British Columbia are in their pristine state of insect outlawry.

Insects include the black fly, horse fly, sometimes the vicious deer fly, and very hardy mosquitos. The black fly (Many "black" flies are colored orange!) prefers to settle and chew in protected spots, such as behind the

ears or inside the tops of stockings. Midges occur, but are much rarer. The horse fly enjoys orbiting one's head like a satellite around the earth, and can literally drive one buggy.

Biting insects can be expected by people backpacking in the valley bottoms, or at camps near treeline which are near wetlands. Black flies are found more near rapidly moving water. In the morning, they will often follow the climber as you wind your way up to your favorite peak. Bring adequate supplies of insect repellent and also a parka which will shield the arms, neck and ears, and minimize the use of the sometimes unpleasant repellents.

### **Bears**

Excepting possibly moose and, extremely rarely, cougar or wolverine, the only dangerous animals that the climber may encounter are bears, in particular the grizzly bear. Grizzly bears can be distinguished from black bears by a prominent hump above their front shoulders; color is not a reliable way to separate them.

While hiking or backpacking, you may want to advise the bears of your presence by carrying a bell or a can containing loose round pebbles. The bears will generally avoid the presence of men, although people with a sense of humor sometimes say that the bell calls the bears to dinner. In regions of heavy undergrowth near streams, stream noise may prevent the bear hearing the approach of humans, resulting in a possible surprise encounter, which is bad news.

If approached by a grizzly bear, back off slowly. Do not run, because this may induce the bear to charge. Calm, low pitched talk often soothes animals and is probably wise. Even better, throwing a pack or rucksack on the ground between you and the bear often confuses the animal, and may distract him long enough for one to climb a tree, which grizzlies can not manage. However, the grizzly can reach quite high, so climb far into the tree beyond its reach; a few unfortunates have been dragged out of trees by enraged bears. Remember that grizzly bears can run much faster than humans, so long runs are doomed to failure if the bear pursues. Approaching bear cubs, or placing yourself between the cubs and the mother, are especially dangerous.

If all else fails, playing dead usually causes the bear to lose interest in its object. Curl up into a ball, protect your head and neck with your hands, and thereby minimize exposure of vulnerable areas. This tactic requires considerable self-control because the bear often sniffs around to assure himself that the "threat" no longer exists, and may paw the fallen creature (you). Fresh bear (capsicum) spray has been found to successfully repel bears.

If you are armed, and surprised by a grizzly (or vice-versa), as the bear approaches close, a loud whistle will usually cause the bear to rear up on its hind legs. It is then highly vulnerable to a shot in the heart. This is an old backwoodsman's trick, developed before the repeating rifle.

One lone climber in the Coast Range deterred a stalking grizzly by lighting a fire right in front of him. (BCM 1994:90)

If you are attacked by a black bear, it is recommended to fight back as this usually causes the bear to back off, unless the bear recognizes you as food, which is very unlikely.

Bears are natural scrounges, and sometimes raid food supplies. It is best not to store food in a tent because the bears are induced to shred the tent to reach the food. (It also attracts squirrels which gnaw through the tent.) However, this seldom happens. They are more likely to raid food caches while the owners are away. Prolonged storage is best done by suspending the food on a rope between two trees, high above the ground. Hanging food in a tree is often not effective because brown and black bears can climb them. Even canned goods are not safe because the bear will crush the can and eject the contents. Placing a cache in a cairn is not secure because the bear will easily destroy the cairn.

### **Damage Done to Automobiles by Porcupines**

Porcupines are known for their destructive habits. Seemingly, they will eat anything, including the plywood off of cabin walls. At campsites, they habitually chew pack straps, ostensibly because of the salt present on the straps, but the cause of their satisfaction in chewing tires and brake lines of automobiles is less clear. Tires can even be deflated by their persistent attack, and brake lines cut up to produce slow leakage.

The only effective way known to prevent this is to surround the automobile with chicken wire. Bad-smelling sprays have been tried, but have proven ineffective. Considerable protection can be had by leaning flat rocks against the tires, being sure to cover the edges of the tread where the porcupines prefer to chew. Flat wooden slabs left from logging operations do as well. If the vehicle has high clearance and the animals can easily walk beneath, be sure to protect the inner edges as well, but the brake lines are vulnerable.

### **Forest Fire Danger - Restriction of Entry**

Under hot and dry conditions, entry into the forests in any area may be denied to all but authorized personnel because of fire danger.

### **Trash and Garbage; Sanitation**

Organic garbage is unsightly but presents no permanent problem except when durable items such as orange peels and bones are present. (But garbage attracts animals.) Cans, paper and especially glass are a

problem. If possible, they should be carried out. One can carry a plastic bag to contain trash.

When a campfire is used, papers can be burned. Contrary to popular belief, plastic items burn thoroughly in a large, very hot fire.

When airdrops are made in remote places, it is impractical to carry out the large amounts of debris, and careful disposal is important. Burn all possible combustible items when a fire is in use. A useful technique to dispose of steel cans is to heat them to cherry redness in a very hot, large fire. This destroys the alloy, and the cans will rust away in a few years in a wet climate. Be sure that what is left is consolidated in a dump; do not bury. Do not break the glass which may be removed at a later date by helicopter, or other means. The author (Whipple) has seen the mess left by burial of debris, which appears like a ghost years later (e.g., the now defunct Valhalla (Mulvey) Hut, and the Wheeler Hut in the Selkirks).

Fires, and especially fire rings, are not at all desirable in alpine environments, but if one is in use, take advantage of it. Trash is best packed out (if possible) or flown out with you.

If no established toilet is present, arrange it far - at least 50m - from local streams. Bury everything, if possible. If not, cover the paper with sticks or rocks to prevent blowing away, or better, burn it. In the case of large groups staying several days in one site, it is best to dig a permanent latrine (a "biffy" in Canada) and treat it with chloride of lime. Fill it in on leaving the site, replacing the same sod that was removed. Burying the waste lessens future threat of diseases such as giardiasis and hepatitis. There is a B. C. Ministry of Forests brochure on Backcountry Sanitation.

At present there is little problem with water-borne diseases in the Coast Range, because of the low population density and the few climbers who frequent the area. Nevertheless, visitors are requested to maintain healthy practices such as placing toilets at a considerable distance from streams. Please be especially careful of the problem near cabins and huts.

### **Water Quality**

Almost without exception, water sources in the Coastal Ranges are free from contamination and need not be treated with purifying agent(1965). Stagnant water and cedar water will taste unpleasant long before they are concentrated enough to be harmful.

Some areas have enough human traffic to produce contamination, and people should be prepared to purify it. If water comes from melting snow or ice, or from a spring, it will generally be safe. Do not drink from lakes or major rivers any more unless the water comes directly from a glacier.

The most prevalent organisms from water in the Coast Range are Giardia, Campylobacter and Yersinia pseudotuberculosis. Giardia is a protozoan and is not easy to cure. Yersinia can also grow on food and is carried by animals such as deer and rodents. All produce unpleasant intestinal effects or abdominal problems. One study showed that over **90 percent of dogs** tested in Colorado carried Giardia. The percentage in B. C. is not known. (BCM 2000:123)

Some upset may be generated by glacial melt water containing glacial milk (finely ground, suspended, rock powder). In this case, let the white rock powder settle and pour off the clear water.

### **River Crossings** (GUIDE; WADD; ERW)

Creeks and rivers constitute one of the most common barriers in the Coastal Ranges. Even streams marked as intermittent on maps may in fact be unfordable. (Conversely, tributaries descending into a major valley often sink under the alluvium along the edges and never reach the main river, which makes things difficult if hunting for a tributary.)

A river crossing is usually the most dangerous maneuver of a mountain expedition. When a ford is difficult, try it in the early morning when the water is lowest. Wider sections of a river tend to be slower. If the river is braided one can better cross channel by channel.

Crossing streams is an art. Nylon ropes are poor for making rafts or handlines, and a raging torrent is not the place to discover how much a climbing rope stretches on a Tyrolean traverse. (Rafting on rivers is usually not successful.) A safety rope during a river crossing is tricky at best and should never be worn if traversing above a snag. If a belay rope is used, keep a knife handy in case the rope tends to pull one under. Some people use a tumpline when fording to be free of pack if they slip, but this can be unstable when the wearer is not used to it and could injure the neck in a fall. Trying to swim under a pack is unpleasant if footing is lost. Sweepers and partial log jams are typical of coastal rivers and should always be approached (when fording) from downstream,

never from above. If you fall off a low log, make it on the downstream side. (A log which sags under a person's weight to touch fast water will throw the person on the upstream side.) When crossing on slippery logs, one can wear crampons, or throw sand or gravel on the logs. Ice axes are handy in fordings, but are invaluable in the opaque waters of glacial streams for depth probing and support (a staff is better).

The combined effect of gorges and bush make valleys rather unpleasant routes of travel. Small creeks often have their trenches crisscrossed by windfall. Larger streams may have boulder beds with flanking bars which make good traveling when not flooded, but these

streams have the nasty habit of winding to cut a bluff out of one valley side and leave an opposing gravel bar. As bluffs alternate along a valley, a party may be in for tough going if following a stream too large to ford.

Flash floods are rare on the coast, but a difficult crossing may become impassible in a matter of a few hours. Glacial streams will rise during a period of hot weather. During spring runoff, air temperature above snowline is the important factor as this controls direction of heat radiation and hence melting. Freezing level altitudes may be obtained from the weather bureau (1965).

In many coastal valleys the creek has cut through glacial till (a clay and boulder mixture). Where this is steep it can be both treacherous and deceptive. This can also be encountered when descending onto glaciers.

Only on the high barren ridges bordering the interior plateau , or on icefields, is lack of water likely to be a problem in the Coastal Ranges.

There have been few reports of quicksand. One occurrence seen by the author (Whipple) was in the upper flats of Franklin River.

### **Campsite Selection and Etiquette**

Campsites should be chosen with environmental consideration in mind. Apart from aesthetics, safety from avalanches, presence of drinking water, adverse weather, and avoidance of areas popular with wildlife, we should try to minimize our disturbances on the environment, and campsites can leave major ones. These can be minimized by -

Camping on sand and gravel in preference to vegetation. If vegetation must be used, grass is preferable to herbaceous vegetation which is preferable to shrubs, such as heathers. Shrubs take the longest to recover from trampling. High use areas should be on rock, gravel, sand or grass.

Not making open fires or fire rings in alpine areas where the little wood present is required to nourish the local flora and fauna.

Not washing people or dishes in small streams or tarns, and avoiding use of soap, which can attract bears as well as contaminating the water bodies. Use hot water for cleaning. Keep toilet areas at least 50m from water bodies.

Removing everything that was taken in, either by packing or flying out, or by burning (see 'Trash and Garbage' above)

"Take nothing but pictures; leave nothing but footprints."

In concluding, we should note that the extensive logging operations in these mountains, and helicopters, are not quite the curse that many people would claim. There is scarcely a mountaineer in this area who has not taken advantage of the logging roads. Helicopters do not leave trampled vegetation. The real threat to the beauty and life support of this planet, and the beauty of these mountains, is too many children and people, high population density and destructive cutting practice. None of these need be. To solve these problems, as any other problems, one should work at their roots rather than the symptoms which appear.

Despite some destruction, the beauty of the Coast Range is mostly intact, and with a bit of care can remain so. The Coast Range defends itself better than the Canadian Rockies because of the high growth rate of vegetation and resultant difficulties of entry. To the proponents of this area, the difficulties are part of the game.

**"You never conquer a mountain.  
You stand on the summit a few minutes.  
Then the wind blows your footprints away."**  
(CAJ 65(1982):67)

**"They say a picture is worth a thousand words. That's certainly true when it comes to capturing the majestic beauty of the mountains. Even the most erudite and profound poets fall short of invoking the sense of awe and magnificence that stirs one when looking upon a finely composed portrait of a great peak bathing in the glory of early morning light. No struggle with words can ever stand as tall as letting the mountain image speak for itself.**

**But then, a picture can struggle just as much attempting to capture the moments of inner drama that draw us back to climb the hills time and time again."**

Michael Down (CAJ 74(1991):15)

**"Axe and points piercing the skin of the huge geological beast. It moves and speaks – and is alive. What communion, dancing on the frozen sweat of the earth."** Chris Barner (HN 2006:20)

#### Altitude and Distance Units

Distances and altitudes are expressed both in English and Metric units. Equivalences in the units are: 10,000 feet = 3048 meters

1 inch = 2.54 cm

1 mile = 1.6094 km = 5280 feet

1 meter = 3.2808 feet

1 km = 0.6214 mile

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**Peaks and Areas with Choice Rock Routes**  
 (in addition to below; not always very difficult)

Taku Group- Kooshdakhaa Spire, Rapa Nui Towers, Mendenhall  
 Towers, Taku Towers, The Dukes  
 Stikine Group- Burkett Needle, Mt. Bearzi, Silly Wizard, Mt. Suzanne,  
 Devil's Thumb, Cat's Ears Spire, Witch's Tits

**Peaks of at Least Class 5.0 by Easiest Route**, \* - sustained Class 5  
 (further exploration may alter this list; rock not always good)

Taku Group	Kooshdakhaa Spire*, Glave Peak, Rapa Nui (central)*, Outkaste Picket, Sophia Peak, Shark's Tooth, Un. (Livingstone), Devil's Paw, Michael's Sword*, Antler, Organ Pipes*, Horn Spire* (rotten at top), Tusk, Snow Towers (E), Taku Towers, Dukes (S), Rabbit Ears Spire*
Takhinsha Gr.	Un. 1430m, Emmerich, Endicott Tower
Stikine Group	Mt. Ogden, Snow Tower, Owens Peak, Un. 2505m, Oasis*, Palm, Mt. Ratz (ice, Rt. 2), Un. 2236m, Burkett, Burkett Needle*, Pipsqueak, Un. 1865m*, Mt. Bearzi*, Mt. Suzanne, Devil's Thumb*, Cat's Ears Spire*, Witch's Tits *, Rockytop, Troll, Shelob, Castle
Iskut Group	Mitre, Punchbowl Wall, Un. (Faraday), Un. 1875m (6150 feet)

**A Brief Description of the Area; Access; Highest Peaks**

The high peaks of the Coast Range are not on the coast itself but generally in the interior just beyond the heads of the fjords (inlets). Large river systems flow out from the interior to the coast at the heads of the inlets, giving borders to some of the groups.

The lakes and inlets make transportation by boat practical, and floatplanes can be used. Pilots will sometimes give their clients an aerial tour of the mountains. Inlets and lakes are often spectacular.

The highest peaks in this guidebook are

Mount Ratz	10,138 feet	3090m	(all Stikine Group)
Mussell Peak	10,056 feet	3065m	
Noel Peak	10,046 feet	3062m	
Kate's Needle	10,016 feet	3053m	
Mount Ratz (SW)	9,915 feet	3022m	
Mount Burkett	9,793 feet	2985m	
Chutine Peak	9,547 feet	2910m	
Un. (Gilroy)	9,403 feet	2866m	
Mount Ratz (N)	9,385 feet	2860m	
Un. 2780m (Iceweb)	9,121 feet	2780m	(north of Mt. Ratz)
Devil's Thumb	9,111 feet	2777m	
Un. 2774m	9,102 feet	2774m	(3 miles west of Kate's Needle)

Mount Ratz, Mount Ratz N and SW, and Mussel and Noel Peaks are all in British Columbia close to the border with Alaska.

One should remember that altitude determinations are fraught with problems of technical nature, and the values should be considered to be subject to error. 10,000 feet = 3048m

In the above list, many of the altitude differences are not significant, and the order of altitudes is uncertain.

No further listing of relative altitudes is attempted because of the uncertainties in altitude measurement. In some Internet data, statements are met, such as 'this peak is 453<sup>rd</sup> highest in B. C.'. The errors are more than large enough to completely vitiate this sequence of heights. These sequences are merely meaningless games with numbers.

In the Alaska Panhandle area, the highest peaks are either in Canada or on the border, and the most difficult peaks are on the border or in Alaska (Oasis Pk., Devil's Thumb and satellites, Michael's Sword, etc.).

If the altitudes of the peaks were exact, none of the summits in the Coast Mountains south of Mount Ratz would be higher than it until Cerberus Mountain, Monarch Mountain and The Queen, in the Central and Eastern Monarch Groups well south of Bella Coola.

### History, Early Climbing

Alaska and its Panhandle, along the coast, were certainly the way that people from Asia made their way into the Americas over the Bering land bridge. Many American Indians have distinct Asian features, showing the origin of their ancestors.

In 1947, Thor Heyerdahl and his friends proved that men from South America could have populated Polynesia by sailing west by raft, the Kon-Tiki, from Peru to the Polynesian Islands. However, later genetic studies showed that the relation of the Polynesians was to Asia rather than to South America. It is thought that the origin of the first South

American people was either from North America, or from Polynesia across the Pacific Ocean.

Living in the far north is a difficult existence, and the efforts of the native people to survive was directed to work rather than to extensive sport. Farther south, however, south of Bella Coola, there is strong evidence of such an ascent (or ascents ?) on the top of the lofty Talchako Mountain in the form of a circle of stones on the summit slab. Circles are strongly indicative of ritual, and these stones probably indicate that religious rites were performed on this summit.

The Russians in Alaska were occupied with trade, largely with the pelts of the sea otter. In 1805, there was an ascent of a summit on Kruzof Island, west of Sitka, by the Russians.

The native people living on this coast, famous for their totem poles, large log houses, big wooden boats and their culture, have lived here for thousands of years. Their words, strong and different, adorn features of the Coast Range. See the end of the Takhinsha Group, Admiralty Island.

For European eyes, the first sight of this part of the world was by sailors under the command of Juan Perez Hernandez, from the island of Majorca, Spain, in 1774. He and his crew sailed almost as far north as the tip of the Alaska Panhandle. Other visitors to this coast were Alejandro Malaspina (on his scientific voyage of all the world) and the famous Spanish explorer Jose Maria Narvaez, both in 1791.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie and party became the first Europeans to cross the full width of North America, and they emerged on the shore of the Pacific Ocean in 1793 near Bella Coola, carving a message on a rock on the shoreline which is legible today.

In June 1793, Captain George Vancouver and the crews of his ships, the H.M.S. Discovery and the H.M.S. Chatham, sailed up the coast of British Columbia.

After a winter in Hawaii, Captain Vancouver and his crew continued north and sailed up Lynn Canal to Chilkat and Chilkoot Inlets. They circumnavigated Admiralty Island, south of Juneau, a huge island 90 miles (145 km) long and up to 35 miles (56 km) wide, and then explored it in July and August of 1794.

Surprisingly, the famous conservationist John Muir made the ascent of Mount Glenora in the isolated mountains in the Glenora Group northwest of the Stikine River in 1879, and also climbed summits in the coastal areas of the Alaskan Panhandle. The name of Muir Inlet, southeast of Mount Vancouver, is a tribute to him.

In 1880, the Tlingit Indian chief Kawa.ee showed prospectors samples of gold taken from the district which is now Juneau. The town of Juneau was founded the same year. This certainly caused an intensive search and ascents of many summits, the details of which were never recorded.

The gold rush of 1898 brought many people to the area, but they were only transients because the gold was in Canada.

The decision of the United States and Canada to formalize the border between Alaska and Canada produced a tremendous effort of exploration and climbing around the year 1900. An amazing number of ascents was made, which can be seen in the records of this guidebook. Parties of both nations participated.

L.C. Reid climbed Mount Mussen, near Atlin Lake, before 1918.

Willard B. Jewell, with a doctorate in geology, explored and climbed several summits in Alaska, near Stewart, B.C., and also Admiralty Island, around 1925.

In the isolated north, in the Stikine area, Fred Beckey, Robert Craig and Clifford Schmidtke took advantage of the peace to climb Kate's Needle and then the formidable Devil's Thumb in 1946, but a number of years passed before many climbers visited this area of difficult access.

In 1949, Fred Beckey and Harry King (of the Harvard Mountaineering Club), with a strong party, returned to Alaska, climbing the Devil Paw, Michael's Sword and other summits next to Hades Highway, northeast of the Juneau Icefield.

Richard Culbert of the BCMC is well known for his climbs and exploration in the Coast Range. Less well known are Frances and George Whitmore, of the Sierra Club, California, who took much interest in this remote region in the 1950s and 1960s.

## Geology

Similar to many mountain ranges, the types of rocks of the Coast Range are highly varied. Fossils are sometimes found. The Canadian Rockies are an exception to this variation, and are almost entirely sedimentary (but not completely). The Rockies contain a very large amount of carbonate rocks, such as limestone and dolomite. In contrast, there is very little marble or limestone in the Coast Range.

A wide belt of plutonic rocks (diorites, granites, granodiorites and others) is continuous along the coast with patches of gneisses and other metamorphic rocks, and large areas of Devonian and Permian arc volcanics (overlain by Triassic and lower Jurassic arc volcanics). The Devil's Paw is composed of early Cenozoic volcanic rocks resting on a

metamorphic granite basement complex. This is an exceedingly simplified description of the map, reflecting at least three hundred million years of geological history, younger than some rocks in British Columbia, such as in the ranges in the interior, or the Rockies. There are late Pre-Cambrian to early Cambrian rocks in the Alaskan Panhandle, but essentially none in the B. C. Coast Range.

The Panhandle of Alaska is especially complicated and has a long and complete geological history. The ages of the rocks begin in the Proterozoic Era and continue to the present time. There are high grade schists and gneisses in the east. Intrusive rocks, such as granite, range from the Cambrian Period to the mid-Tertiary. There are thrust faults, normal faults and strike-slip faults along the coast. The geological time involved is well more than 500 million years.

Mining has included gold, both hard-rock (such as at Juneau and Mount Sumdum) and placer (such as Gastineau Channel at Juneau), copper, silver and lead.

Geomorphology is the study of the shape of the land. In the Coast Range, many of the land shapes are of tender geological age, produced by the recent (geologically) glaciation. Glacial advance and retreat are exceedingly rapid and fleeting events when measured in geological time. Glacial cirques formed by the action of glacial ice accumulation and flow are everywhere. The valleys show the typical cross-section due to ice flow and subsequent erosion, the shape of a slack rope hung at its ends (a catenary). The mountains often appear like horns, or other steep configurations. These features are very young, and in time will be worn away, destroying their impressiveness and beauty. (So, climb them while they are still here !)

The shaping of the land by glaciers is to be seen also in the lower valleys which are now ice-free. Some results of the action of the ice are hidden by the sea, in the deep waters of the inlets which were carved by large glaciers in the past Ice Ages. Some fjords, such as Knight Inlet, are one hundred km long. Polished and striated rock produced by the ice flow is commonly seen where debris does not hide it. Near the inlets, marvellous views from smaller peaks near them can be seen.

Another feature, a potential danger, is the presence of big glacial lakes formed by the recent melting. Liquid water is more dense than ice, and when the lake depth, and pressure, is great enough, the water can lift the ice, draining below and emerging in a flood downslope. Such a surge happened in 1999 on Franklin Glacier near Mount Waddington which

destroyed the campsite and supplies of a climbing party, without loss of life. (WADD p. 39).

Still another phenomenon is the structural failure of mountains. In June 1997 an enormous mass of rock broke loose from Mount Munday in the Waddington Range, avalanching onto the surface of the glacier in Ice Valley. (WADD p. 181, photo p. 180). The swath was one km wide and five km long.

This area is still seismically active, and earthquakes are (geologically) very frequent. See Horn Spire and The Troll.

For the Tlingit Indians' explanation of earthquakes, see the Introduction to the Stikine Group, a charming story.

On July 9, 1958, occurred an earthquake whose effects were among the most extreme ever known. In Lituya Bay, near Mount Fairweather not far from the Panhandle, a violent quake loosed 30 million cubic meters of rock at the head of the bay, which avalanched 3000 feet (900 meters) into the bay causing a wave 1700 feet (500 meters) high, rebounding from the sides of the bay destroying the forests down to bedrock. The wave sped down the bay and carried a boat high over the spit at the end of the bay into the Gulf of Alaska, not harming the occupants. Other craft were not so fortunate.

A group of mountaineers had flown out of the bay two hours before the earthquake, not noticing any warning tremors.

## TAKU GROUP

MAPS- This group is so long that the maps are given peak by peak.

**(A) - Much of map is on Alaskan side of border (blank); of limited use.**

**Alaskan Maps (U.S.A.) are printed on a scale of 1:63,360 (1 inch = one mile). On this scale, one centimeter is 0.394 miles or 0.633 km.**

Usually, Canadian maps do not give data on the U.S. (Alaska) side, but in the case of map 104K/12 Tulsequah River detail is given in a desirable climbing area visited in 1949, which contains the Devils Paw, Michaels Sword, Couloir Peak, and the Antler Peaks.

The Taku Group is south of the border with the Yukon, and much is in the Alaska Panhandle. In the southeast, the border is the Taku and Nakina Rivers, and Taku Inlet at the mouth of the Taku River. In the

northeast, it is west of the Gladys River and Gladys Lake. The Taku Group is northeast of the Klehini River, the lower Chilkat River, Chilkat Inlet and east of the Lynn Canal,

Note. Mount Fairweather (4670m) is the highest summit in B. C., on the Alaska border. It is a part of the St. Elias Range, so it and its satellites such as Mounts Crillon, Quincy Adams and Lituya (Alaska) are not included in this book, except the Takhinsha Mountains (Alaska).

In the north, the western border is harder to define.

The name 'Taku' derives from a great lake that once formed in upper Taku Inlet by the advance of the Norris Glacier, and a much-shortened Indian phrase that described it, "Tah-wakh-tha-ku; where the geese sit down". (AAJ 1977:170)

The Taku Group is subject to raging, violent, storms lasting days.

While icefields are generally easy to cross, **distances are deceptive, and the danger of becoming lost amid a maze of glaciers in cloud should not be underestimated (carry a compass)**. See below.

A compass is useful to navigate on icefields in the fog, but note the events that occurred on the Llewellyn Glacier in 1975. " - - - amusing ourselves watching the totally disoriented seagulls. They would appear suddenly out of the fog and then try to land using us as a point of reference in the all-encompassing whiteout. After circling the tents for ten minutes or so they would pull up to land, and then free fall ten feet - - - or else they would miscalculate in the other direction and fly full tilt into the ground." (CAJ 59(1976):30)

In the Taku Group, there are numerous approaches by boat in the inlets (fjords, canals). The most useful of these accounts are Rockfall Tower, Termination and Trickster Peaks, Outkaste Picket and Sophia Peak. Precautions must be taken not to lose your boat when the high tide comes. These accounts also show the difficulties of the approaches.

### Some Climbing and Exploration

1907- Ora Miner Leland, International Boundary Survey crew.

1911 - 1918- L.C. Read. Atlin Lake area.

(CAJ 9(1918):135, p.96,97 photos)

1949- Fred Beckey, Andrew Griscom, Harry King, David Michael, Wm. L. Putnam. (AAJ 1950:441, "In Spirit Land", no photos; HM 1951:6 photos; APP vol. 27, Dec. 1949, p. 415, photos, map highly erroneous)

1950- JIRP (Juneau Icefield Research Program station) many in 1950

1967- Kenneth Carpenter, Ron Miller, Margaret Piggott, Michael Wiley. (AAJ 1968:128)

1968- Geo. Barnett, Russell Batt, Wm. Bendy, Jurgen Meyer-Arendt, Lawrence Nielsen, Dan Reeder, Thomas Stengle, Charles Warren. (CAJ 52(1969):17 photos, also p. 127)

1979- Jan Ebeltoft, John Svenson, Richard Wildberger. (AAJ 1980:535)

2009- Blake Herrington, Jason Nelson. (AAJ 2010:132 marked photo)  
 2012- David Sundnas, Wm. Wacker. (AAJ 2013:162 photo)

### Alaska, Climbing, and Skiing References

Juneau Icefield. Geology. (HM 1949:69 photos)

1949- Juneau Icefield traverse, by a new route from Devil's Paw in 1949, after having many climbs. (AAJ 1950:441)

Land of the Taku, by Maynard Miller. (CAJ 34(1951):95 investigation)

1968- First south to north crossing of the Juneau Icefield on foot, 1968.

Late in the season, Maynard Miller and a party of nine (AAJ 1969:383, no detail; INT) made the long regional traverse of the icefield to the Atlin Lake area.

1975- Ski crossing of the Llewellyn Icefield, 1975. (CAJ 59(1976):29 map)

1981- Skagway to Juneau, 1981. Ski. (CAJ 86(2003):108)

1999- Another ski outing was to the Juneau Icefield in May 1999 (peaks listed below). John Baldwin, Mattias Jakob and David E. Williams climbed peaks in Alaska and B. C. (CAJ 83(2000):116).

2002- Juneau Icefield Ski Traverse, 2002. (AAJ 2003:237)

2003(a)- Ski traverse. Far northwest B.C. to Alaska. Peter Celliers, Craig Hollinger, Steven Sheffield, and David E. Williams, spring 2003. (CAJ 87(2004):84)

2003(b)- Ski traverse. Alaska. Craig Hollinger, Steven Sheffield, and David E. Williams, spring 2003. (CAJ 87(2004):84)

Chilkoot Pass (Klondike gold rush, Skagway; CAJ 65(1982):107)

April 2011- Devil's Paw to Skagway (ski). Alex Appelby, Ben Bizwell, Tom Francis and Oli Lyon. (AAJ 2012:127 photo; INT)

Maynard Miller and his associates in the Juneau Icefield Research Program (JIRP) also had stations on both of the Taku Towers (probably on the east side to study the huge Taku Glacier), The Tusk, Devil's Paw, Michael's Sword, Couloir Peak, Antler Peak and the Organ Pipes. In general, they probably did not go to the top of these because of the technical difficulty.

### Access

Access can be had by helicopter, canoe, or skis. One party landed a floatplane on Twin Glacier Lake (icebergs); also ski plane. At least four peaks (Glave Peak, Mendenhall Towers, Horn Spire and the Shark's Tooth) are within reach of a road, but the effort is often considerable.

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**MOUNT PATTERSON 1980m**

Map 104M/15. Altitude 6500 feet, in Canada. Mount Patterson is east of the Windy Arm of Tagish Lake, almost on the Yukon Border. There is a surveyed point of 6468 feet on the end of the south ridge, and the highest point was certainly climbed by the surveyors.

It can be reached from the Klondike Highway, which passes by Tutshi Lake and Windy Arm.

#### **MOUNT RACINE 1720m**

Map 104M/15. Altitude 5636 feet, in Canada. West of the Windy Arm of Tagish Lake, almost on the Yukon Border. It also can be reached from the Klondike Highway.

Surveyed and ascended by the surveyors (triangle and dot).

#### **TOM THUMB MOUNTAIN 2135m**

Map 104M/14. Altitude 7005 feet, in Canada. Tom Thumb Mountain is a handsome pyramid northwest of the town of Bennett (at the south end of Bennett Lake), at the head of Lemieux Creek.

The town of Bennett is west of the Klondike Highway, has a railroad station and is on the Chilkoot Trail.

#### **UNNAMED 2115m**

Map 104M/14. Height 6942 feet, surveyed. East of Partridge Lake in Canada. Ascended by the surveyors (triangle and dot).

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#### **UNNAMED 2315m**

Located northwest of Rothwell Peak near the Yukon border.

#### **ROTHWELL PEAK 2213m**

Map 104M/13 Rothwell Peak. Rothwell Peak appears easy to ascend from the west.

#### **UNNAMED 2514m**

Located directly south of Rothwell Peak, and northeast of Unnamed 2438m (below; ski traverse).

#### **MOUNT FOSTER (BOUNDARY PEAK 123) 2175m**

At the four corners of maps 104M/11, 12, 13, and 14, west of the Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site, at the angle in the border with Alaska. Map Skagway (D-2)(U.S.A.). Height 7136 feet.

The FRA was in 1906 by Ora Miner Leland, G. White-Fraser and the IBC United States party on Taiya River. A steel drill serves as a monument on the summit.

#### **MOUNT VAN WAGENEN (BOUNDARY PEAK 122) 2145m**

Map 104M/11. Altitude 7041 feet. Southeast of Mount Foster and north of Mount Hoffman, surrounded by glaciers. There is a Survey monument on the summit (1906).

The FRA was in 1906 by Ora Miner Leland, G. White-Fraser and the IBC United States party on Taiya River.

#### **MOUNT HOFFMAN 1853m**

Map Skagway (C-1)(U.S.A.). Height 6079 feet. Mount Hoffman is southwest of Chilkoot Pass, in Alaska, surrounded by a glacier. FA in 1898 by John Adolf Flemer. In August 1906, a Survey team placed a Survey marker on the summit. (SCREE August 2011)

#### **MOUNT F 1135m**

Map Skagway (C-1)(U.S.A.). Height 3720 feet. Located just west of the White Pass Fork (north fork) of the Skagway River, and south-southwest of White Pass. Climbed in 1904 by Ora Miner Leland.

#### **RAIL PEAK 1865m**

Map Skagway (C-1)(U.S.A.). Height 6119 feet. Rail Peak is north of the bend at the head of the Skagway River, near the border, in Alaska. FRA by Henry Arnold Karo and members of a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey party in 1936.

#### **KNEE PEAK 1900m**

Altitude 6229 feet. It is **east** of the Taiya River and west of the bend of the Skagway River, in Section 32. Surveyed (triangle and dot). It was ascended by the surveyors.

The highest points on the divide are Mount Carmack and a peak southwest of it (2025m), a double summit.

#### **BOUNDARY PEAK 114 2070m**

Map Skagway (C-1)(U.S.A.). Height 6788 feet. Ascended in 1905 by Charles A. Bigger, Ora Miner Leland and members of the IBC U.S. party on the Skagway River and at White Pass.

#### ELBOW PEAK 1650m

Altitude 5416 feet. Elbow Peak is located south of White Pass at the south end of Goat Lake. Surveyed (triangle and dot). It was ascended by the surveyors.

There is also an Elbow Mountain at the southern end of the Stikine Group.

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#### GRAND CENTRAL (CASTLE GREYSKULL) 2405m

Grand Central, 7890 feet, is the highest point of Castle Greyskull (Kooshdakhaa E4), and is in the area called the Chilkat-Ferebee Apex.

**Castle Greyskull** (map 104M/12; coordinates 644-249) is 10 km southwest of Mount Foster, in British Columbia less than a kilometer from the B. C. border. The trend of its ridge is northwest to southeast.

The party flew in from Skagway in late June 2003 by helicopter. Two attempts were made on Castle Greyskull (rotten granite). A serious fall occurred when six pieces of protection pulled out.

Trevor Deighton and Laura Shmonsees climbed a summit northeast of basecamp near Castle Greyskull in late June 2003. The route followed a narrow snow ridge and then several Class 4 pitches.  
(CAJ 87(2004):20 photos; AAJ 2004:231 photo)

1. FA Brian Delay, William Wacker. (PC:WW)

## UNNAMED 2328m

Maps 104M/12 and 13. Altitude 7638 feet. It is in British Columbia, north of Kooshdakhaa Spire, and just south of Grand Central (Castle Greyskull). Its lowest southern slopes are in Alaska.

1. The FA was by Brian Delay and William Wacker, April 2004.  
Glacier. (SCREE August 2015)

2. South Buttress (Lichenizing Bolt Buttress). The route ascends an apron and crack systems, mostly moderate climbing, with Class 5.10 and 5.11 cruxes. It is not as steep as the route on Kooshdakhaa Spire. There are 400 meters of climbing on rock covered with black lichen. From a large ledge, the route goes up the middle of the buttress.

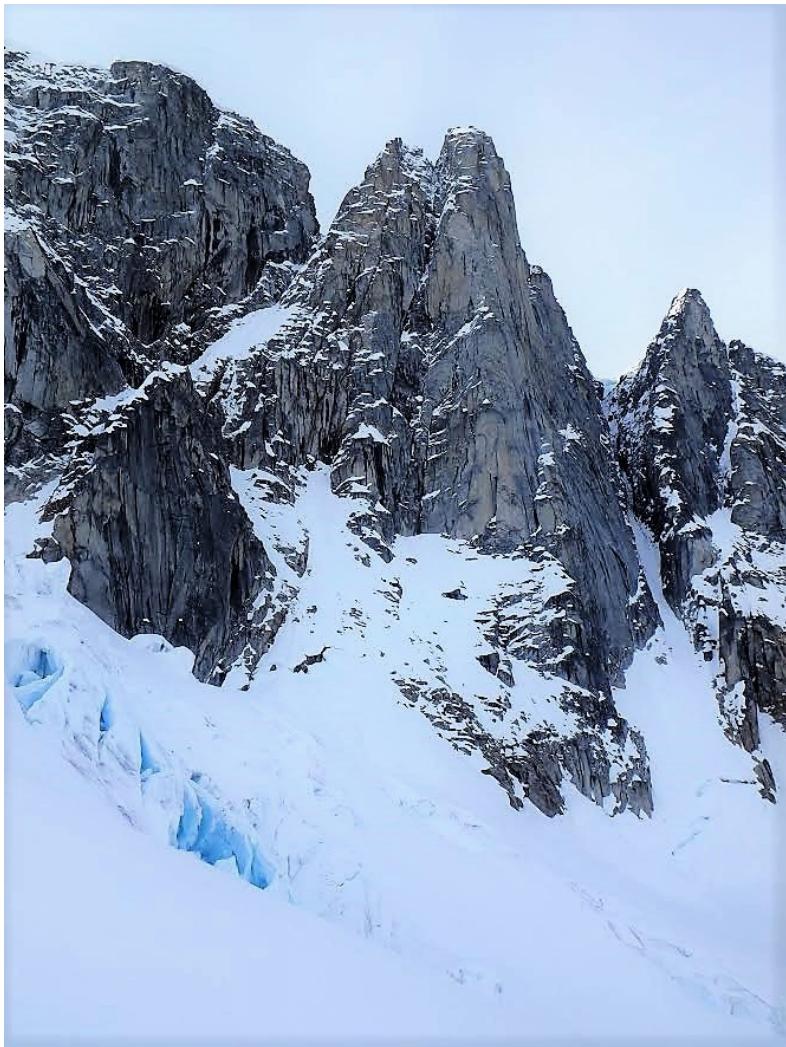
Ice, Glacier (IV,5.11,s). Erik Bonnett, Max Fisher, May 25, 2015.  
(AAJ 2016:155; CAJ 99(2016):178 photo; SCREE August 2015, marked photo)

They descended to the southeast and made two overhanging rappels to the glacier. (PC: Max Fisher)

## UNNAMED 2418m

Map 104M/12. Altitude 7933 feet. Located in Canada, northwest of Kooshdakhaa Spire. and west of Castle Greyskull.

It is one of the highest peaks in the neighborhood.



**Kooshdakhaa Spire from the north. For the higher summit (right), the route starts in the lower, right-hand snowfield. Photo: Max Fisher.**

## UNNAMED (MT. AGONY) 2300m

Map Skagway (C-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 7550 feet. This is the main, flat-topped summit left of Kooshdakhaa Spire, looking from the north. Glacier. Since 2002, Brian Delay, Eric and Kevin Forster, David Sundnas and William Wacker have made ten ascents in this area, including Un. 2300m. (SCREE August 2015)

## KOOSHDAKHA SPIRE ca. 2220m

Map Skagway (C-2)(U.S.A.) Section 1. Altitude ca. 7280 feet. Kooshdakha Spire is southwest of Mount Foster just within Alaska.

The group of two flew in from Haines, and exited by pack-rafting down the Chilkat River to the Haines Highway, Alaska. Basecamp was on a moraine below the spire. They climbed the south couloir, but had bad weather and did not reach the top. There is much difficult mixed climbing on rock, snow and ice on these routes.

The two couloirs (N, left and S, right) descend to the northwest.

The northwest face of Kooshdakha Spire is to the south of Castle Greyskull.

### NORTHEAST SUMMIT

1. North Couloir, Northwest Face. Climb the sustained north couloir (left) to the col first, then go right, and to the top; 600m.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.4,s,\*\*). Erik Bonnett, Max Fisher, June 3, 2014. The difficulty is a guess. (AAJ 2015: 166 photo; CAJ 98(2015):126 photo; SCREE July 2015, photos)

From the col, the weather was bad, visibility zero. The party traversed to the west side of the massif to a pass, and descended a steep glacier.

### SOUTHWEST SUMMIT (highest)

1. Northwest Wall (Otter Water Boogie Man). Start in the lower, right-hand snowfield. The northwest wall has tricky route finding on the upper section (2014). The rock was great. There is a long, very steep hand crack on the third pitch. At one point, do a 20m rappel to a little ledge, and traverse right for 15m.

From the previous high point of 2014, five pitches up (to Class 5.10), they jammed an off-width roof crack (90m) and gained steep crack systems above (some loose blocks). They continued climbing until almost midnight, continuous Class 5.10, having to clear ice and snow from the cracks. They were on the 600 meter wall for 33 hours, and 14 pitches.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.11,A1,A0,s,\*\*). Erik Bonnett, Max Fisher, May 19-20, 2015. (AAJ 2016:155 marked photo; CAJ 99(2016):178 photo; SCREE August 2015, marked photos)

2. Bonnett and Fisher climbed down about 100m on the southeast side with two little steps of Class 5. They did not have to navigate the bergschrund. (PC: Max Fisher)

They descended easier terrain to the south and east (glacier), and later exited southeast down the Nourse River (portages).

Unnamed 2511m, southeast of Kooshdakhaa Spire (below; see the traverse on skis below) might be accessed from the east from the Nourse River, from the Chilkoot (Pass) Trail. Another general access route from the east is West Creek, starting also from the Chilkoot Trail. **Access on foot to the north end of this area is partly by a trail up the true right bank of the Chilkat River from the highway to Kooshdakhaa Spire and Castle Greyskull.**

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#### **MOUNT SELTAT (BOUNDARY PEAK 140) 1990m**

Altitude 6525 feet. On the border, east of Glave Peak. There is an old, twisting, mining road south of Glave Peak, starting west of Glave Peak.

#### **GLAVE PEAK (THREE GUARDSMEN MOUNTAIN) 1928m**

Glave Peak (6325 feet) rises east above the Haines Highway in B. C.

The north and central summits were climbed by the northwest ridge to a snow saddle, and traversing right (south) on rock slopes. Ascend a snow couloir for 60m to arrive at the ridge crest again below the final 120m northwest face. Climb the face (pitons).

After descending the face and snow couloir, go south on a traverse across rock slopes to another snow couloir (much longer than the first one). This goes to the notch between the north and central summits. Touchy climbing arrives at the central summit.

To descend, leave the northwest ridge at the snow saddle. A minor glacier on the north side provides a very long sitting glissade. Traverse heather slopes to the road.

George W. and Frances C. Whitmore, July 10, 1965. (CAJ 50 (1967):57)

#### **SURGEON MOUNTAIN (BOUNDARY PEAK 144) 1330m**

Height 4364 feet. It is south-southeast of Glave Peak, north of the Haines Highway and west of Big Boulder Creek. FA by Charles A. Bigger and members of the IBC Canadian party, 1904

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The first part of this ski traverse started west if the Tatshenshini River, west of the Haines- Haines Junction Highway.  
Maps 114P/7 and 114P/10.

#### UNNAMED 2705m

Located at the head of Towagh Glacier, the highest peak in the area.  
Altitude 8875 feet. Peter Celliers, Craig Hollinger, Steven Sheffield, David E. Williams, spring 2003. (CAJ 87(2004):84)

#### UNNAMED 2000m

Located 5.5 km west of Un. 2705m, and climbed from a pass at upper Peshak Glacier. Peter Celliers, Craig Hollinger, Steven Sheffield, David E. Williams, spring 2003. (CAJ 87(2004):84)

#### UNNAMED 1840m

About 11 km ESE of Un. 2705m. Climbed from the upper Tsirku Glacier. Spring 2003.

#### UNNAMED 2560m

Located 6.5 km ENE of Mount Bigger. Climbed from the divide at the top of Buckwell Glacier. Spring 2003.

#### UNNAMED 2360m

Located 3.5 km northeast of Mount Bigger.

1. Northwest Ridge. Spectacular. The northwest ridge required the rope, using snow flukes and rock placements. The 600m east face was to the left. Ice, Glacier. Spring 2003.

#### UNNAMED 2280m

The highest peak at the head of Samuel Glacier.

1. Southeast Ridge. The southeast ridge is a fun climb. Ice, Glacier. Spring 2003.



Un. 2511m (Nourse Peak) from the north.

Photo: Greg Slayden and Peakbagger dot com.

The second part of this ski traverse started east of the Haines- Haines Junction Highway. The party approached from the highway and Duff Lake, map 114P/16.

Maps 104M/13 Rothwell Peak, Skagway (C-1) (U.S.A.), Skagway (C-2) (U.S.A.) and Skagway (C-3) (U.S.A.).

#### UNNAMED (GARCIA) 2438m

Map 104M/13 Rothwell Peak, in Canada. Height 8000 feet. Craig Hollinger, David E. Williams, spring 2003. (CAJ 87(2004):84)

The highest point of this area is northeast of Un. 2438m. In the south, the highest peaks are the Devil's Paw and Nelles Peak.

#### UNNAMED 2312m

Altitude 7585 feet. It is 7 km southeast of Un. (Garcia), in Canada.

#### UNNAMED 2328m

Barely in Alaska, altitude 7639 feet in Section 24. Traversed, in an impressive and rugged region. Craig Hollinger, Steven Sheffield, David E. Williams, spring 2003.

#### UNNAMED (COREY) 2332m

Un. 2332m is in Alaska, height 7650 feet on the map contours (misprint in CAJ), on the divide 3.5 miles (5.6 km) north of Un 2511m. Spring 2003. Southeast of Castle Greyskull.

#### UNNAMED (NOURSE PEAK) 2511m

Map Skagway (C-2)(U.S.A.), in Section 27. Un. 2511m is in Alaska, altitude 8239 feet, located southeast of Kooshdakhaa Spire and south-southeast of Castle Greyskull. Craig Hollinger, Steven Sheffield, David E. Williams, spring 2003. (CAJ 87(2004):84)

It is easy from the north via the northwest side and west ridge from the icefield, on skis or snowshoes. David Covill, Edward Earl, Drake Olson and Greg Slayden, June 17, 2008. (PC: GS, Peakbagger dot com; SCREE July 2010)

#### UNNAMED 2190m

In Alaska, altitude 7200 feet, located four miles (6.4 km) SSW of Un. 2511m. Spring 2003.

#### UNNAMED 2230m

In Alaska, altitude 7300 feet, an exciting peak one mile (1.6 km) SSW of Un. 2190m. Craig Hollinger, Steven Sheffield, David E. Williams, spring 2003. (CAJ 87(2004):84 photo)

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Below the lines are the peaks west of and above the Taiya River, and Taiya and Chilkoot Inlets, and above the Ferebee River which drains the meltwaters from the glaciers near Kooshdakha Spire and other summits to the northwest. Mount Ripinski is also above Chilkat Inlet.

#### MOUNT YEATMAN 1730m

Map Skagway (C-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5670 feet. It is **west** of the Taiya River and west of the bend of the Skagway River, in Section 5. North of West Creek. Surveyed (triangle and dot). Ascended by the surveyors.

#### FACE MOUNTAIN (OSKAR PEAK) 1470m

Map Skagway (B-2)(U.S.A.). Height 4830 feet, surveyed, with a triangle and dot. Located north of Burro Creek, west of the head of Taiya Inlet. ABCN 1894; also climbed in 1905 by Ora Miner Leland and the IBC U.S. party on Taiya River.

Face Mountain is inaccurately marked on the USGS map. The actual Face Mountain is marked as Parsons Peak. There are no known ascents of Parsons Peak. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED 1335m

Map Skagway (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 11. Height 4372 feet. At the head of Burro Creek above the Ferebee River, west of Taiya Inlet. Climbed by Earl Redman in 1983. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED 1510m

Map Skagway (B-2)(U.S.A.). Height 4946 feet. Located south of Burro Creek, west of Taiya Inlet. Climbed by Earl Redman in 1983. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### MOUNT HARDING 1620m

Map Skagway (B-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5321 feet. Climbed by George Rapuzzi and friends during the visit of President Warren G. Harding to Skagway in July 1923. (from Skagway History, INT)

#### UNNAMED (LACTIC ACID) 1640m

Map Skagway (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Sections 31 and 32. Height 5380 feet. Located south of Mount Harding between Taiya Inlet and the Ferebee River. Ascended by Michael Miller and Ben Still, 2004. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### HAL PEAK 1370m

Altitude 4500 feet by contours, in Section 11. It is south of Mount Harding and Un. 1640m. Surveyed (triangle and dot), ascended by the surveyors.

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#### TUKGAHGO PEAK 1425m

Height 4675 feet. It is northwest of Mount Ripinski, on the same ridge, above the head of Lutak Inlet. It undoubtedly has been climbed many times, and has been climbed during the winter. (SCREE May 2007)

#### MOUNT RIPINSKI 1115m

Map Skagway (B-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 3650 feet. This is a small peak northwest of Haines, above the Chilkat River. The ABCN climbed it in 1894, and a U.S. Army trail crew in 1906. There is a trailhead on Piedad Street in Haines, and on Mile 7 on the highway. (SCREE Sept. 2015, photos )

The Skyline Trail connects the north summit of Mount Ripinski with Unnamed 3920 feet to the northwest. There is a rock step below the top. A trail just southeast of the Rifle Range on the highway leads to the summit of Un. 3920 feet.

**In bad weather on the Skyline Trail, do not descend the southwest slopes below the ridge. There are steep cliffs below.**

A forested hill southeast of Haines on the peninsula is Mount Riley (trails). Haines Hill (364m, 1194 feet) is north of Mount Riley on the peninsula southeast of Haines. Take the trail south from Port Chilkoot (south of Haines) and use the trail southwest of Haines Hill.

A road runs north from Haines along the coast and up Lutak Inlet to Chilkoot Lake (bears, mountains beyond).

There is a ferry from Haines to Skagway. At Skagway, a scenic railroad goes north.

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**Central Rapa Nui Tower. The route starts up the right-hand gully, tracks. Photo: William Wacker.**

## RAPA NUI TOWERS

Map Skagway (C-3)(U.S.A.), southeast corner. **Most of the mountains surrounding Haines are geologically not good to climb without snow on them.** However, there are exceptions such as these granite towers in a cirque 3 km (2 miles) east of Klukwah Mountain. Most routes would require cleaning, but there are years of new routes if the weather permits. The routes would not be so long as to have serious danger of being trapped by bad weather.

Access is either by ski plane or possibly by backpacking up the Chilkat River (or by boat; northwest of Haines and north of the highway) and then bushwhacking over 10 km (6 miles) east into the cirque, which has a ten kilometer perimeter.

They are south of the head of the Chilkat River, as is Klukwah Mtn., north of the Haines Highway that crosses the Chilkat River, in Alaska and south-southwest of Kooshdakhaa Spire.

### NORTH RAPA NUI TOWER 2180m

Altitude 7150 feet. In Section 23.

1. East Glacier. Consult the South Tower. Descent was by the east glacier.

### CENTRAL RAPA NUI TOWER 2140m

The central tower has a face resembling that of the statues on Easter Island; hence the name. It is a little lower than the south tower. The face on the Central Tower looks toward the east.

The group flew in by ski plane to camp on the glacier.

1. East Face (Northern Belle). The Northern Belle features a 100m approach on snow (gully above the glacier) and seven long pitches of rock. Bolts. A steep headwall is Class A2.

The route goes up the right side of the east face on excellent rock and portaledges were used for the bivouac.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.11,A2,\*). Tyler Botzen, Chris Moore, Cooper Varney, William Wacker, June 18, 2016. (INT)

**SOUTH RAPA NUI TOWER ca. 2180m**

In Section 26.

1. South Buttress, Traverse (Galvanized). Ascend 300m to the uppermost snow ramp at the base of the skyline buttress of the south tower. Climb six pitches up cracks, flakes, chimneys and slabs (Class 5.6 – 5.9, 270m).

Glacier (III,5.9,s). David Sundnas, Wm. Wacker, July 20, 2012.  
(AAJ 2013:162 photo)

Descent was by the northeast side (a large snowfield, glacier) and rappelling 60m off the north tower, then descending 200 meters of snow to the east glacier.

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**KLUKWAH MOUNTAIN 2150m**

Map Skagway (C-3)(U.S.A.), southeast corner. Height 7054 feet, west of the Rapa Nui Towers.

**TAKSHANUK PEAK 2045m**

Map Skagway (B-3)(U.S.A.) in Section 33. Altitude 6710 feet. Located east of the Chilkat River. Follow up a large creek about halfway up the Chilkat River to its first bend from the Haines Highway.

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**MOUNT RAYMOND (BOUNDARY PEAK 128) 2000m**

Map Skagway (C-3)(U.S.A.) in Section 31. Altitude 6560 feet. Located above the upper Chilkat River, 20 miles or so up the upper Chilkat River from the Haines Highway. There is ice climbing above the river. INT)

Both Mount Raymond and Four Winds Mountain are above the true right bank of the Chilkat River.

**FOUR WINDS MOUNTAIN 1985m**

Map Skagway (B-4)(U.S.A.). This summit is on the west side of the upper Chilkat River, west-southwest of Klukwah Mountain. FA by Earl Redman, 1984. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

Glave Peak (Three Guardsmen Mtn.) lies miles to the northwest, but this is more easily reached from the Haines Highway.

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The following are just west of the Ferebee Glacier.

**CHILKOOT PEAK 2120m**

Altitude 6950 feet, in Section 34. Located east-southeast of the South Rapa Nui Tower.

**YEIL PEAK 2115m**

Altitude 6940 feet, in Sections 23 and 24. Located southeast of the South Rapa Nui Tower.

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Below the lines are boundary peaks and peaks in British Columbia to the east, proceeding south, and the summits east above Taiya Inlet and the Lynn Canal, the southern of which are accessible from the road from the town of Juneau (or Haines), and then by boat.

**Just beyond Skagway, the Denver Glacier is the key to the N - S ice sheets straddling the Alaska - B. C. border.**

**UNNAMED 2180m**

Map 104M/7 Snowtop Mountain. Height 7150 feet. Located 7.2 km (4.5 miles) east of Boundary Peak 109, in British Columbia.

1. West Ridge. Retrace part of the route of Un. 2180m (done Aug. 28, below), cross a low saddle on the east ridge of Un. 2180m, and make a long trip to the east-northeast across an endless white Sahara at 1680m (5500 feet) towards the objective. Climb the rocky west ridge; the party arrived at 5:00 P.M.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Kenneth Carpenter, Ron Miller, Margaret Piggott, August 29, 1967. (AAJ 1968:128). The difficulty is a guess, Class 4 because of glacier.

#### UNNAMED 2145m

Height 7040 feet. Located 1.6 km (1 mile) east of Boundary Peak 109, in British Columbia.

1. Southeast Ridge. From its south side on Denver Glacier, climb to a high saddle on its southeast ridge, and up the long, easy rock crest to the top. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). Kenneth Carpenter, Ron Miller, Margaret Piggott, August 28, 1967. (AAJ 1968:128). The difficulty is a guess, Class 4 because of glacier.

#### BOUNDARY PEAK 109 2102m

##### NORTH SUMMIT

1. North-Northwest Ridge. See south summit.

##### SOUTH SUMMIT 2102m

Map Skagway (B-1)(U.S.A.). Surveyed. Located on the northeast side of Denver Glacier.

1. North Ridge. From camp near the foot of Boundary Peak 109, on Denver Glacier, climb the rocky north-northwest ridge, go over the north summit and south into a steep notch, and to the highest point of snow on the south summit. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). Kenneth Carpenter, Ron Miller, Margaret Piggott, Michael Wiley, August 27, 1967. (AAJ 1968:128)

#### UNNAMED 2090m

Map Skagway (B-1)(U.S.A.), in Section 1. Height 6850 feet, located east of Taiya Inlet This is a beautiful peak with a 30m rock tower at the summit. A broken glacier cascades down its eastern and northern aspects. It is located four km (2.5 miles) south-southeast of Boundary Peak 109. Climbed again in May 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):116)

1. West-Northwest Ridge. Climb the steep rock and snow of the west-northwest ridge. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). Kenneth Carpenter, Ron Miller, Margaret Piggott, August 27,1967. (AAJ 1968:128). Done on the same day as B. P. 109, after B. P. 109. The difficulty is a guess.

#### UNNAMED 2225m

Map 104M/7. Located 7.5 km northeast of Mount Bagot and three km northeast of Boundary Peak 108. All peaks climbed by this party were straightforward climbs on snow and rock. John Baldwin, Mattias Jakob, David E. Williams, May 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):116)

### MOUNT BAGOT 2183m (one summit, BOUNDARY PEAK 107)

Maps Skagway (B-1)(U.S.A.) and 104M/7. Mount Bagot is northeast of Haines. The west and middle summits of Mount Bagot are slightly higher than the east summit, and the west one is divided into two peaklets, of which the eastern one is the boundary peak (2181m, 7155 feet). The middle summit is highest, in British Columbia.

#### EAST SUMMIT

#### MIDDLE SUMMIT 2183m

See west summit.

#### WEST SUMMIT (BOUNDARY PEAK 107) 2180m

1, Northwest Face, West Ridge. Gain the north buttress at 1430m (4700 feet) nearly at its lowest point to the Meade Glacier. Go up the north buttress and cross a rocky 1770m (5800 feet) knoll, and traverse up and right on the northwest face to the west ridge. A long scramble goes to the west and east (boundary) peaklets.

The middle summit, 200m away, is about 3m higher by Brunton Compass. The party traversed, descended steep, rotten rock on the southeast face, crossed the bergschrund and easily reached the middle summit.

Rather than reclimb the southeast face, they traversed down around the mountain to regain the west ridge. Bivouac. They found the narrow snow finger going up to the ridge, above the cliffs and icefall, in the

morning. Ice, Glacier (V,4,s). Kenneth Carpenter, Ron Miller, Margaret Piggott, August 31, 1967. (AAJ 1968:128)

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**Starting west of Juneau, the Lynn Canal, Chilkoot Inlet and Taiya Inlet (south to north) form a tremendous highway of water into the interior mountains, passing east of Haines and ending in the north at the town of Skagway. To the east lie the Alaska-B.C. border and the Boundary Peaks.**

Peaks near Berners Bay east of Lynn Canal, and farther south, nearer Juneau, are given in a section below.

#### TWIN DEWEY PEAKS 1721m

##### NORTH TWIN DEWEY PEAK (BAIN; BARR) 1721m

Altitude 5645 feet. Just northeast of the town of Skagway, at the head of Taiya Inlet. FRA 1905 by Ora Miner Leland and the IBC U.S. party.

##### SOUTH TWIN DEWEY PEAK 1720m

FRA by Ben Still and Mike Miller on Sept. 15, 2006, route unknown. There was evidence of a previous ascent, and they ascended North Twin Dewey Peak the same day. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### SHIP'S PROW 1800m

Map Skagway (B-1)(U.S.A.) Section 16. Altitude 5906 feet. Because of its shape, a triangle pointing south, this summit is the Ship's Prow. It is 1.5 miles east of Upper Dewey Lake and southeast of Reid Creek.

1. East Slopes. From Skagway, take the trail to Upper Dewey Lake (cabin) and ascend east. Climbed in 2010 from the east side over the glacier by Ben and Kathy Still. (SCREE Dec. 2011 map, photos)

2. Northwest Ridge. In May 2013, David Hertel and Kurt Ross climbed the Ship's Prow. There is a hiking cabin at the lake. They climbed a steep couloir and the northwest ridge on loose rock. There were 5 or 6 short pitches with lots of traversing back and forth across the north and west faces. Class 5.9.

They made two 60m rappels back into the couloir. (AAJ 2014:164; SCREE Dec. 2013, photo)

#### UNNAMED 1600m

Map Skagway (B-1)(U.S.A.) Section 30. Altitude 5252 feet. It is one half mile south of the Devil's Punch Bowl (south of Upper Dewey Lake).

Climbed in 2010 from the west side, turning east to the north side, by Ben and Kathy Still. It had a very large cairn. (SCREE Dec. 2011)

#### UNNAMED 1795m

Map Skagway (B-1)(U.S.A.), in Section 1. Altitude 5889 feet. It is northeast of Kasidaya Creek.

1. Northwest Ridge. From the Skagway airport, go up the Dewey Lake Trail towards the Devil's Punch Bowl.

At the Devil's Punch Bowl one is within range of the Ship's Prow to the north.

The saddle separating the Devil's Punch Bowl from Kasidaya Creek is the end of the trail. Descend a few hundred feet and traverse around the basin of Point 5200 feet. After bushwhacking, William Wacker sacked out on a bed of moss.

Avoid the edge of Dog Sled Glacier and descend small cliffs, loose boulders and scree. Descend 800 feet to a new lake at the terminus of the glacier, at the base of the mountain.

Ascend snow slopes. After about 1800 feet of moderate climbing, one is on a steep, semi-exposed section of rock and snow, separating one from the northwest ridge (poor rock, stacked boulders).

On descent, it is best to rappel a 20 foot section of steep rock just below the summit.

William Wacker, solo, early June 2013. (SCREE March 2014, photo of the Sawtooth Range)

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**On the east side of the Lynn Canal in the Taku Group (or the west side in the Takhinsha Group, or any ocean channel) one may use a boat for access. See page 20 of the Introduction for information of how to do this with minimal problems.**

All these channels are subject to ocean tides.

For instance, beware of large waves that can lift the boat and cause injury while trying to move it. Also, one may arrange to be picked up at a certain estimated date after the climb if one does not have a boat.

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#### MOUNT GOLLUM 1580m

Map Skagway (B-1)(U.S.A.) in Sections 9 and 10. Altitude 5180 feet. It is southwest of Kasidaya Creek and northwest of Mount Mordor.

FA by Steven Cashen, Michael Miller and Ben Still, 2007. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### MOUNT MORDOR 1900m

Map Skagway (B-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6225 feet on map, Section 14. East of Taiya Inlet on the east side of Schubee Glacier.

1. Southeast Ridge. The group climbed the southeast ridge on the sixth day while making an overland traverse from Haines to Skagway. They started on the east side of Chilkoot Inlet, across from Haines near the mouth of Dayebas Creek, crossing glaciers, bushwhacking and with convoluted route-finding. The route passed east of Mount Mordor. They ended by descending, zig-zagging, south-southwest to Skagway. Glacier. John Svenson and Dana Van Berg, 1983. (PC:JS; AAJ 1984:158)

#### ORCS' WATCHTOWER 1650m

Map Skagway (B-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5415 feet on map, Section 22. This summit is east of Taiya Inlet at the southeastern side of Schubee Glacier. This is south of Skagway and northeast of Haines.

FA by Steven Cashen, Michael Miller and Ben Still, 2007. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### MOUNT VILLARD 1520m

Map Skagway (B-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 4990 feet. The FRA was in 1906 by Ora Miner Leland and the IBC U.S. party.

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#### UNHOLY PEAK 1540m

Map Skagway (A-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5049 feet. It is within the bend of the Katzehin River about 1.2 miles north of the two small lakes mentioned under Rage Against the Machine Peak, below. ABCN.

#### RAGE AGAINST THE MACHINE PEAK 1600m

Map Skagway (A-1)(U.S.A.). Also Skagway (A-1) 1:25,000, NE quadrangle Section 9. Altitude 5250 feet. Located southeast of Unholy

Peak, about one mile (1.6 km) east of two small lakes, within the bend of the Katzehin River.

FRA by Mike Miller and Ben Still, July 29, 2006, and there was a cairn on the summit. Route not stated. (INT; PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### TERMINATION PEAK 1845m

Altitude 6050 feet.

#### TRICKSTER PEAK 1875m

Altitude 6150 feet.

Map Skagway (A-1)(U.S.A.). Both Termination and Trickster are north of Rockfall Tower in Section 22 of the map. Trickster is right of the pass, in the southeast corner of Section 22.

The landing spot by boat is directly east of a point about two miles north of the southern tip of the Chilkat Peninsula.

From Lynn Canal, the party climbed to timberline up the 'Zombie ZigZag' doing a double carry up deep woods so steep that if you fell you would pinball off big trees for hundreds of feet.

They camped at 3000 feet, then another camp beyond a ridge to the right. 'Frogleg Notch' is very distinct and is the only access to Camp 3 on the northern side. From there, they went miles northeast down a fairly large glacier to a lower pass on the left, then up a steep slope on the left to a narrow ridge. (Rockfall Tower is at the head of this glacier.)

Rappel 600 feet down the north side of the ridge and cross a small glacier. The Trickster is the rocky summit above the ridge bivouac.

Termination Peak (north) starts in an obvious snow gully on the right side of a summit at the north end of the small glacier.

They used a boat drop-off and pick-up. This can be done in three days from the water. Bears and sea lions can be an issue

FA by Charles Richard (Dick) Ellsworth and John Svenson, January 1982. (PC: JS; SCREE May 2010)

#### ROCKFALL TOWER 1980m

Map Skagway (A-1)(U.S.A.). Contours indicate 6500 feet on the map. It is 1.6 km (one mile) north of Sinclair Mountain. Rockfall Tower is one of

the highest peaks on the east side of the Lynn Canal, but is mostly hidden from view.

1. Ben Still and William Wacker arrived at Yeldagalga Creek by boat, and pulled the boat above the high tide mark to avoid the boat being swept away by the tides in the Lynn Canal.

They followed the south side of Yeldagalga Creek for the first thousand feet through western hemlock and Sitka spruce and the occasional thick patches of blueberries and devil's club (some bushwhacking). The valley levels out (muskegs). Cross the south fork of Yeldagalga Creek. The snow climbing starts at the basin under the northwest face of Sinclair Mountain.

Rockfall Tower is not named for rockfall there. A four foot boulder of granite came spinning down the snow slope and smashed into a larger boulder that shielded them. Wacker was covered by granite dust.

They bivouacked a bit lower, and then reached the 4800 foot pass (The Gunsight) between Sinclair Mountain and the south face above. A barrage of rocks crashed down the northwest face of Sinclair Mountain during the night. Descend from the pass (crevasses) and find a ledge off the glacier. A couple of hundred feet of slab climbing, next to a waterfall, lead to easier snow.

Climb up the center of a 200 foot rock band and more slabs above (low fifth class on rotten red rock).

The summit lies on the edge of the northeast-flowing glacier (see Termination and Trickster, above). Once over the rock band, a 45 degree snow slope leads to easy scree to the top.

The FA was by Ben Still and William Wacker, August 5, 2010.  
(SCREE, Sept. 2011, photos)

Consult the Introduction, 'Approaches by Boat'.

The names Gollum, Orcs' and Rockfall, above, were those chosen by the first ascent parties.

#### DEVIL'S FIST 1785m

Map Skagway (A-1)(U.S.A.). Height 5850 feet. Located in Section 5 northeast corner, northeast of the syringe-like lake, and two miles northwest of Rockfall Tower.

Land the boat south of Yeldagalga Creek. Start north, scrambling north along the rocky shoreline, crossing Yeldagalga Creek. Then bushwhack east and then up towards the pass east of Satan's Mistress (climbing it).

The basin between the peaks was a bouldering Mecca. Pass between the two big lakes and aim for the steep scree gully west of the summit. Ascend the gully to the west ridge, Class 3 with two exposed Class 4 moves (no rope) to the overhanging summit. There was an old cairn on the summit. (III,4,s). FRA Michael Miller, Ben Still and William Wacker, August 8, 2003. (SCREE Feb. 2018 photos)

#### **SATAN'S MISTRESS 1340m**

Map Skagway (A-1)(U.S.A.). Height 4401 feet. It is west of Rockfall Tower, above Lynn Canal, and north above Yeldagalga Creek. The east ridge is easy from the pass. FA by Michael Miller, Ben Still and William Wacker, August 8, 2003. (See Devil's Fist)

#### **SINCLAIR MOUNTAIN 2090m**

Map Skagway (A-1)(U.S.A.). Contours indicate 6850 feet (2090m) on the map. It is located 5.6 km (3.5 miles) from tidewater near the eastern

shore of Lynn Canal, directly east of the tip of the Chilkat Peninsula, southeast of Haines.

From the back side, Sinclair Mountain is a pyramid; from the Lynn Canal it is a Patagonian tower.

**One may land a ski plane on the glacier on the back side (east) of Sinclair Mountain.**

1. Ascended by the ABCN.

2. South Ridge. From a small cove, the party ascended through heavy brush and timber to a ridge crest paralleling the hanging valley which descends to the beach from Sinclair's southwest side. From camp in a small cirque south of the peak, surrounded by 6000 foot peaks, the party descended to the valley head and climbed the lower 1000m of the mountain. They placed a high camp on level snow about 500m below the top. They then climbed snow slopes to a sharp col at the base of the south ridge, and to the top. Glacier (II,5.3,s). Jerry Buckley, Joseph Greenough, Craig Lingle, mid-June 1973. (AAJ 1975:123)

Kevin Allred, of Haines, worked his way up to the base up a major drainage basin. He, a novice, was climbing in hunting boots and found a cairn on top. He noticed slings on the technical west buttress during his ascent. (John Svenson, INT)



**Sinclair Mountain from the southwest. A ridge lies between the viewer and the lower part of the mountain. Photo: John Svenson.**

## OUTKASTE PICKET 1830m

Map Skagway (A-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6012 feet on the map, in the Picket Crags. Located at the head of the south fork of Yeldagalga Creek; the approach follows the ridge west of the south fork.

1. West Ridge. Wait for high tide to beach the boat. Climb up the steep, mossy mountainside for 1500 vertical feet, with minimal brush; thick brush near the top.

On the ridge line, follow a goat trail going south, side-hilling across steep heather into a north-facing rocky basin.

Across the basin is a steep 2000 foot west-facing snow and ice gully (some rockfall, 50 to 60 degree ice for 800 vertical feet, and a 40 foot vertical ice headwall in the previous summer) with bergschrunds. The upper section had very steep runnels and narrow ridges.

On a small icefield at 5500 feet, continue north to the base of the south face of the final summit tower. Go up an easy chimney to the low point on the west ridge (Class 4 fun cracks in a face on the ridge). Above, the crux was a couple of Class 5.6 face fun moves up steep cracks.

Make two sixty meter rappels to descend. Continue across the glacier to the top of the steep snow gully and rappel over the bergschrund. Descend the snow gully (snow pickets for protection) and return Sixteen hours. With ice, a few disposable spike ice pitons might be useful. (ERW)

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.6,s). FA by Michael Miller, Ben Still and William Wacker, July 6, 2006. (SCREE Nov. 2017, photos)

## UNNAMED 1845m

Height 6045 feet. This is a beautiful and often-seen peak above the east shore of Chilkoot Inlet 2.5 miles (4 km) southwest of Sinclair Mtn.

Start from the west shore of Chilkoot Inlet 8 miles (13 km) south of the landing strip at Haines. The party crossed to the east shore of Chilkoot Inlet by canoe in one hour (killer whales, sea lions).

They went up through hideous devil's club and vegetation and bivouacked at 3000 feet (900 m). Ford a glacial lake and ascend a 45 degree snow slope to a steep bowl. Do not climb the visible summit, but ascend the sheer snow wall above which blocks the view.

Three hundred meters above gets one to a small shelf and another wall 270 meters to the left (avalanche cracks on this ascent). Go up 230 meters to a 20 degree slope to the top. They made a cairn and buried a canister. An unpleasant descent, a long day.

Glacier (III,4,s). Climbed by John Brainard, John Bruno, July 4, 1987. (AAJ 1988:126). The altitude reported in AAJ is incorrect. (PC: John Bruno via John Svenson; see next page)

## UNNAMED 1845m (continued)

Map Skagway (A-1)(U.S.A.). See previous page. Altitude 6045 feet. Located at the head of the south fork of Yeldagalga Creek. The climb was repeated by Matt Champol, Michael Miller, Ben Still and William Wacker, 2004. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### SELBY PEAK 1930m

Map Skagway (A-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6330 feet, east of Kataguni Island in Lynn Canal and south of Sinclair Mountain. In Section 7. Ora Miner Leland, International Boundary Survey crew, 1907.

#### ROTTING DEATH SPIRE (KAKUHAN PEAK) 1805m

Map Juneau (D-4)(U.S.A.), north border. Altitude 5924 feet, east of Eldred Rock in Lynn Canal and south of Selby Peak. In Section 31. FA by Michael Miller and Ben Still, 2003. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED 1540m

Altitude 5060 feet on the map.

1. West Ridge. From Lynn Canal, the climbers bushwhacked and had a bivouac with a campfire before the climb. Class 5.6, maximum. Mike Miller and Ben Still, many years ago (not easiest route, see map; INT).

Great views of the Takhinsha Group to the west.

#### SOPHIA PEAK 1805m

Map Juneau (D-4)(U.S.A.). Height 5925 feet. It is north-northeast of the small Independence Lake, in Section 17.

1. West Face, North Ridge. **Drive to the north end of the Juneau road system.** Take a boat north out of Berners Bay (Echo Cove) into Lynn Canal to arrive at the base under Mount Sophia (the head of Thiel Glacier is east of Echo Cove). Drag the boat above high tide. Beware of large waves that can lift the boat and cause injury. Camp.

Climb up about 4000 feet above Lynn Canal, bushwhacking and avoiding cliffs and a canyon.

The glacier was steep and crevassed. There is a crack system north of the summit, guarded by a moat (snow picket). A couple of Class 5.8 moves on granite over a bulge lead to easier rock, and the north ridge.

On descent, make two long rappels down the west face to snow.

Glacier. Michael Miller and Ben Still, August 5, 2004. (SCREE March 2015, photos)

Consult the Introduction, 'Approaches by Boat'.

### **PHOEBE PEAK 1690m**

Map Juneau (D-4)(U.S.A.). Height 5552 feet. Located east-northeast of the small Independence Lake, in Section 28. FA by Ora Miner Leland and members of the IBC U.S. party, 1907.

### **LION'S HEAD MOUNTAIN 1660m**

Map Juneau (D-4)(U.S.A.). Height 5450 feet. It is southeast of Phoebe Peak, west of Evelyn Lake and east of the head of Ophir Creek, in Section 34. There are gold mines nearby, and a small town.

Climbed by Gerry Landry, year unknown; also by Ben Still in 2000. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

### **ROAD RAGE PEAK 1610m**

Map Juneau (D-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5278 feet. Located west of Antler Lake and north of Berner Peak. ABCN. Also ascended by Michael Miller and Ben Still in 2006. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

### **UNNAMED 1600m**

Map Juneau (D-3)(U.S.A.). In Section 2 west of Antler Lake. Height 5250 feet. Matt Callahan, Nathan Ord, 2014. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

### **BERNER PEAK 1680m**

Map Juneau (D-3)(U.S.A.). Height 5508 feet. North of Dean Peak, above Berners Bay. East of Lynn Canal and southwest of Antler Lake. FA by Ora Miner Leland and the IBC U.S. party, 1907.

### **CRUDDY PEAK 1495m**

Altitude 4911 feet. In Section 14. Cruddy Peak is a long ridge south of Berner Peak and north above Sawmill Creek. Michael Miller and Ben Still, 2005. (PC: Steven Gruhn)



The Shark's Tooth. The route is on the right-hand skyline.  
Photo: Matt Callahan.



**The Shark's Tooth, the southeast ridge. This entire valley, and the valley of entry from Davies Creek to the south, and the valley to the west of the mountain, were covered by ice in the last century.**

**Photo: Matt Callahan.**

## SHARK'S TOOTH ca. 1750m

In Section 28. Altitude about 5750 feet. The Shark's Tooth is far southeast of Lion's Head Mountain, east of Berners Bay, south of Gilkey Creek and north of the head of Thiel Glacier. It is west of Horn Spire.

**Most of the ice that is on the map is no longer there.** The mountain is made of good granite.

Approach up the coast road of Lynn Canal from Juneau to near Davies Creek at the end.

1. Southeast Ridge. Bushwhack about four miles up Davies Creek, which is serious and difficult, replete with blueberry bushes and Devil's Club to a 4250 foot saddle between Dean Peak and another peak (5950 feet). The next valley is also bushwhacking. The approach was about 8 miles. Camp below the lower flanks of the southeast ridge at a good site, below the rightmost shadow of a cloud in the first photo.

Just above the start from the lowest point, there is a chimney that one can walk up to the top of the ridge, which is as wide as a two lane road. Unrope. Then there is a notch.

Climb the headwall beyond via a crack. Hand jams and buckets are abundant. Class 5.7.

The second headwall is more serious. There is a 10 meter splitter crack in the blank, slabby headwall (Class 5.7) and the headwall continues more than one rope length, and then easy terrain to the top.

(II,5.7). Matt Callahan and Dylan Miller, 2018. (SCREE Dec. 2018 photos; PC: MC)

## DEAN PEAK 1790m

Map Juneau (C-3)(U.S.A), Section 30. Height 5870 feet. Located just west of the Shark's Tooth.

1. Ora Miner Leland and an IBC U.S. party, 1907, probably by the northwest glacier. (PC: Steven Gruhn)
2. Mike Miller, 2003, route unknown. (SCREE Dec. 2018)
3. Climbed by Dylan Miller party, 2016. (SCREE Dec. 2018)

## MALTED MILK BALL SPIRE 1790m

Map Juneau (C-3)(U.S.A.) in Section 10. Height 4897 feet. East of the head of Davies Creek, at the rim of the small glacier west of the head of Thiel Glacier. Ascended by Richard Benedict, Jerry Buckley and Bruce Tickell in 1974. (PC: Steven Gruhn)



**Unnamed summit 1815m (5950 feet) just south of the Shark's Tooth, in Section 33, from the campsite. The ridge was attempted by another party, but was too difficult. Photo: Matt Callahan.**

### **UNNAMED (FORGOTTEN PEAK) 1795m**

Map Juneau (C-3)(U.S.A.) in Section 11. Height 5894 feet. Unnamed 1795m is east of the head of Davies Creek and east-southeast of Malted Milk Ball Spire, also at the rim of the small glacier west of Thiel Glacier. Ascended by Matt Callahan and Dylan Miller in 2017. (PC: Steven Gruhn; SCREE July 2018)

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From 1911 to 1918, L.C. Read (CAJ 9(1918):135) took photographs from Atlin Lake and other points, many of them telephotos in the CAJ article.

Atlin Lake is 100 km long. The gravel Highway 7 connects Atlin with Lakes Corner in the Yukon, and the highway is on the east side.

The Devil's Paw (Quartette Peaks in CAJ 1918) may be seen in the distant south from the south side of Teresa Island in Atlin Lake.

### **MOUNT MINTO (KEYUN, JUBILEE) 2107m**

Located north of the town of Atlin, on the edge of the west side of Atlin Lake, directly above the water's edge, near the Yukon border. A beautiful snow mountain. (CAJ 9(1918): 135 photo)

Just south of Little Atlin Lake, a rough road branches west from Highway 7, and then south towards Mount Minto.

### **CATHEDRAL MOUNTAIN 2120m**

Cathedral Mountain rises above the west side of Atlin Lake, directly above the water's edge, and is visible from Atlin town.

1. (Flying Buttress). This route faces Atlin Lake. Start from a beach in a bay 1.6 km from the mountain. The rock on the lower part of the face is sound and easy with grassy ledges.

Two hours take one halfway up the face, and ledges give way to barren ridge, steeper. In the next 300m, one can carry coils. The ridge narrows, with gendarmes and crumbly rock, route finding and belaying (rockfall due to climbers).

The final 600m required care (loose rock). A steep wall leads to the summit; eleven and one half hours up. Selwyn Hughes, Wayne Merry, Peter Steele, Martyn Williams, 1976. (CAJ 60(1977):102 photo)

**MOUNT MUSSEN 2107m**

Map 104M/1 Mount Caplice, northeast corner, on the west side of Atlin Lake, west of Llewellyn Inlet. Surveyed. It is 3.5 km west of the water, and southwest of Cathedral Mountain.

1. FA by L.C. Read, before 1918, route unknown. (CAJ 9(1918):138)

**MOUNT ADAMS (BLACK MOUNTAIN) 1996m**

Map 104N/4 Sloko Lake, altitude 6549 feet. It is a little lower than stated in the reference. Located at the extreme south end of Atlin Lake, just southwest of Sloko Inlet. Llewellyn Glacier is just to the west and also to the south-southwest, and Sloko Lake is to the southeast and east. It resembles Mount Rundle near Banff. An excellent viewpoint.

1. From a cove at the base of Mount Adams, it is a day climb, partly on snow with little difficulty. Only two cliffs could not be turned. John C. Godel, Grant K. Kennedy, Paul Russel, August 1, 1954. (PC: JG to Lisa Baile; summit cairn record; CAJ 88(2005):105)

2. Northeast Ridge. Imposing. From camp on the northeast ridge, the ridge is apparently easy. Lisa Baile, Judith Holm, Peter Pare, 2004, who found the summit cairn record of Route 1. (CAJ 88 (2005):105)

**PARADISE PEAK 2200m**

Map 104N/4 Sloko Lake, Altitude 7218 feet. Located 18 km east of the south end of Atlin Lake, at the eastern edge of the map.

**UNNAMED 2121m**

Map 104N/4 Sloko Lake in the southwest corner. Altitude 6957 feet, surveyed and climbed by surveyors. Llewellyn Glacier is to the north, and there are glaciers to the south. It is south of Mount Adams.

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**SNOWTOP MOUNTAIN (SNOW TOP; B. P. 106) 2002m**

Map 104M/7 Snowtop Mountain. Snowtop Mountain is located east-northeast of Haines, Alaska, and northeast of Meade Glacier. Meade Glacier's river (Katzehin River) flows into Chilkoot Inlet (Lynn Canal) southeast of Haines.

#### **MOUNT CANNING (BOUNDARY PEAK 105) 2112m**

Map 104M/2 Mount Pullen, north border. Mount Canning lies about 23 kilometers north of the Mount Service area, directly east of Haines, Alaska (and northeast of Meade Glacier), and is directly west of Atlin Park, the southernmost part of Atlin Lake. Mount Canning is the only granitic summit in the area, but has loose rock (frost wedging).

In 1907, the approach was from Lynn Canal, the Katzehin River, to Meade Glacier, then 12 miles (19 km) of broken glacier. (CAJ 52(1969):17: AAJ 1969:241)

1. Route not known. Ora Miner Leland, International Boundary Survey crew, 1907.

2. Route not stated. It was reached by a long trek (wands used to mark route in case of storm) from the area of Mount Service. The route goes up to the east summit (highest by three meters, but not according to the boundary survey; rockfall ?), and then along the ridge to the west summit (copper bolt, boundary point). Glacier. RB, WB, LN, TS, CW, June 7, 1968.

#### **MOUNT PULLEN (BOUNDARY PEAK 104) 2078m**

Map 104M/2 Mount Pullen. Altitude 6816 feet. It was climbed from the southeast side from a camp three km east of Mount Pullen. Not difficult. Wilfred Bendy (AMC), Tom Harman, Ted Lewis, Joseph Logan, Michael Lorton, Robert Mooers, May 24, 1969. (AAJ 1970:116)

#### **MOUNT GARRETT 1980m**

Map Atlin (A-8)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6496 feet. Mount Garrett is directly west of Mount Pullen, in the curve of Meade Glacier in Alaska. FA by Ora Miner Leland and members of the IBC U.S. party, 1907.

#### **UNNAMED 2010m**

Altitude 6600 feet. Located 8.8 km northeast of Mt. Pullen and 8 km east of Mount Canning. Not difficult. Wilfred Bendy, Ted Lewis, Joseph Logan, Michael Lorton, Robert Mooers, May 29, 1969. (AAJ 1970:116)

#### **UNNAMED 1890m**

Altitude 6200 feet. Located 8 km east of Mount Pullen. Not difficult. Wilfred Bendy, Joseph Logan, Michael Lorton, May 28, 1969. (AAJ 1970:116)

#### **UNNAMED 1860m**

Altitude 6100 feet. Located 8 km southeast of Mount Pullen, and also four km northeast of Boundary Peak 103. Not difficult. Wilfred Bendy (AMC), Tom Harman, Joseph Logan, Robert Mooers, May 26, 1969. (AAJ 1970:116)

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#### **MOUNT HISLOP (BOUNDARY PEAK 103) 2170m**

Map 103M/2. Mount Hislop was climbed by the east face, a long rock scramble, and then the inclined summit plain. The summit is a pile of boulders. Glacier. GB, RB, TS, CW, June 4, 1968. (CAJ 52(1969):127 photo). Descent was by the same route because of a crevasse field.

#### **MOUNT BRACKETT 2270m**

#### **UNNAMED 2210m**

Altitudes 7450 (in Section 3) and 7255 feet (in Section 15). Located north and south of the glacial basin 13.7 km (8.5 miles) west-southwest of Mount Hislop. Ascended in May 1999.

#### **UNNAMED 1910m**

Altitude 6250 feet. Located 11.3 km (7 miles) southwest of Mount Hislop (Boundary Peak 103), and southeast of Un. 2210m (7255 feet). FA May 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):116)

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The following summits are in the Chilkoot Range, east of Lynn Canal. They are west and west-northwest of northern tongue of Llewellyn Glacier (Hoboe Creek) and Atlin Provincial Park, and west of the Atlin Provincial Recreation Area, very close to the border.

#### **MOUNT STEACIE 2195m**

Map 104M/1 Mount Caplice, just north of Mount Poletica, in B. C. It was climbed by the south face, snow all the way. Glacier. GB, RB, TS, May 25, 1968. (CAJ 52(1969):127 photo)

### **SPARROW PEAK 1900m**

Map 104M/1 Mount Caplice. Located just northeast of Mount Poletica, in B. C. Glacier. GB, LN, JM, TS, May 24, 1968. (CAJ 52(1969):17)

### **MOUNT POLETICA (BOUNDARY PEAK 102) 2315m**

Map 104M/1 Mount Caplice. Surveyed. The boundary takes a sharp turn at this point. It is the most striking peak in the area. Atlin Lake is 32 km to the east.

1. Northeast Corner. Mount Poletica was climbed by its northeast corner on steep snow, from a camp at the foot of Mount Poletica in B. C., an outstanding climb, arriving at the summit at 4 PM. Glacier. All of the party in two sallies, May 1968. (CAJ 52(1969):17)

### **BICORN PEAK 2216m**

Map 104M/1 Mount Caplice. These are two minor summits just east of Mount Service. Surveyed.

May 29, 1968. (CAJ 52(1969):17)

### **MOUNT SERVICE (BOUNDARY PEAK 101) 2381m**

Map 104M/1 Mount Caplice. Surveyed. It bears the name of Robert Service, the poet of the Klondike. There is a view of Mount Fairweather, 160 km distant.

This area is generally one of easy climbing, with glaciers.

1. East Slopes. Climbed from a camp at its base. Travel around the peak and approach it from the east. There are two lines, one on snow, and the other on rock and snow. Glacier. May 28, 1968. (CAJ 52(1969):17)

2. The trip in July and August of 2013, by Chris Bonelli, Toby Dittrich, Ryan Irvin and John Petroske, climbed a knife-edged ridge of loose rock using a fixed rope (four pitches). (INT)

They also climbed Mount Poletica (traversed) and Mount London.

### **MOUNT LONDON (BOUNDARY PEAK 100) 2325m**

Map 104M/1 Mount Caplice. Surveyed. Ascended in May 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):116). Jack London was a U. S. adventure novelist who took part in the Klondike gold rush.

### **BOUNDARY PEAK 99 2275m**

Map 104L/16 Mount Ogilvie (A). Located west-northwest of Mount Nesselrode.

### **UNNAMED 2275m**

Map 104L/16 Mount Ogilvie (A). Located 2.3 km northeast of Mount Nesselrode. Surveyed. All peaks climbed by this party were straightforward climbs on snow and rock. John Baldwin, Mattias Jakob, David E. Williams, May 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):116)

### **MOUNT NESSELRODE (BOUNDARY PEAK 98) 2395m**

Map 104L/16 Mount Ogilvie (A). Height 8105 feet. On the border, about 70 km north of Taku Inlet and northeast of Berners Bay. Glacier, route not stated. A. Clough, Heidi Goodman, Lance, Lock and Maynard Miller, John Schuff, Aylmer Thompson, Simon Waldram, August 1972. (AAJ 1973:413). Also climbed in May 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):116).

### **MOUNT BRESSLER (BOUNDARY PEAK 97) 2395m**

Map 104L/16 Mount Ogilvie (A). Altitude 7856 feet.

1. Route not described. The route was an exposed climb, on ridges and faces, and an ice arete. It is technically simple. FA by Maynard Malcolm Miller, Barry Prather and six members of the Juneau Icefield Research Program, August 5, 1962. (AAJ 1963:469; INT)

2. Second ascent by Harte Bressler, Wm. Lokey, Louis Miller, John Schutt, Wayne M. Smith, 1969, route unknown. (AAJ 1970:116)

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### **UNNAMED (CLOUDCAP PEAK ?) 2380m**

Map 104L/16 Mount Ogilvie (A). Height 7808 feet. Grid 483-336. West side of Llewellyn Glacier. Surveyed.

This may be the peak (Cloudcap Peak, ca. 8000 feet) climbed by Jim Anderson, Ome Daiber, Darrell Looff, Maynard Miller and Barry Prather, July-Aug. 1968. (AAJ 1969:383). Two of their four ascents are not certainly identified. Have a look at Nelles Peak also.

### **UNNAMED 2320m**

Located 2.3 km north-northwest of Mount Ogilvie. John Baldwin, Mattias Jakob, David E. Williams, May 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):116)

#### UNNAMED 2310m

Un. 2310m is four km northeast of Mount Ogilvie. Grid 461-269. It was climbed by the east ridge in May 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):116). All the climbs listed for this party are on straightforward snow and rock.

#### MOUNT OGILVIE (BOUNDARY PEAK 95) 2400m

Map 104L/16 Mount Ogilvie (A). Altitude 7875 feet. Mount Ogilvie and several of its promontories were climbed in May, 1999. All peaks climbed by this party were straightforward climbs on snow and rock. (CAJ 83(2000):116)

Ascended before 1967 (statement of 1967 party).

The FRA of Mount Ogilvie was by A. Anderson, Art Gilkey and Paul Livingston in 1950. (PC: Steven Gruhn, ANCH)

#### NORTH SUMMIT 2260m

#### SOUTH SUMMIT 2400m

1. South Ridge. From a camp on a cleaver overlooking the Vaughn Lewis Icefall at 1680m (5500 feet), go northward through crevasse fields for several km to reach a small icefall southeast of the peak (45 degrees, snow and ice). At times, one is forced into the ablation moat on the left side of the icefall, to emerge on the south ridge at 2130m (7000 feet).

To avoid gendarmes, make a long traverse on the east side of the ridge across many large crevasses to reach a rock gully leading back to the ridge beyond the last gendarme. Six rope lengths (Class 4 rock) to the top of the gully, then the snowy ridge leads to the narrow corniced summit.

The ascent required 8 hours of continuous roped climbing.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Alfred Pinchak, Walter Vennum, August 29, 1967. (AAJ 1968:129)

#### MOUNT QUEENA (PALOMAR) 2323m

Altitude 7620 feet. Located west of Mount Ogilvie in Section 2 of the map, on the western side of Gilkey Glacier.

#### GALE PEAK 2263m

Map Juneau (D-1)(U.S.A). Height 7425 feet.

**TYPHOON PEAK 2330m**

Map Juneau (D-1)(U.S.A). Height 7638 feet. Frederick M. Golomb climbed Typhoon Peak between 1968 and 1971. (ANCH)

**BLIZZARD PEAK 2270m**

Map Juneau (D-1)(U.S.A). Height 7450 feet.

These three stormy summits are just southeast of Mount Ogilvie, in Alaska. They are spectacular (PC: John Svenson), but appear easier from the glacier to the northeast.

**MOUNT MOORE 2275m**

Map Juneau (D-1)(U.S.A). Farther southeast of Mount Ogilvie, on the east side of Matthes Glacier. Surveyed. In Alaska.

Mount Moore was climbed before 1951, and by Charles R. (Buck) Wilson. (SCREE May 2011, p. 10)

**UNNAMED 2085m**

Map Juneau (D-1)(U.S.A). Height 6840 feet. In the Picket Gate Crags. Glacier. The FRA was by D. McLane and Edward Jack Miller in 1960. (ANCH)

**GORGON SPIRE (HERRIGSTAD) 2180m**

Map Juneau (D-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 7150 feet. It is the dominant peak at the head of the unnamed southeast tributary to Gilkey Glacier.

Gorgon Spire is an east to west ridge with a deep glacial bowl to the west, northeast of the east end of Avalanche Canyon. The easiest approach is from Matthes Glacier. Harte Bressler, Wm. Lokey, Andrew Miller, Alfred Pinchak, 1969. (AAJ 1970:116)

**THE JUNEAU ICEFIELD**

The Juneau Icefield is a large complex of icefields, glaciers and mountains north of Juneau, Alaska. **Gale, Typhoon and Blizzard Peaks on the northeast edge (above), not far from Vantage Peak, are first, and then the Devil's Paw working one's way southwest.**

The Mendenhall Glacier is the southwestern of the glaciers issuing from the Juneau Icefield and lies about 20 km (12 miles) north-northwest of Juneau, Alaska. The Taku Glacier lies northeast of Juneau. The Devil's Paw is 58 km (36 miles) northeast of Juneau.

Horn Spire is 45 km (28 miles) north of Juneau. It is between Battle and Thiel Glaciers and was approached (1973) up the Gilkey Glacier (airplane landing, smooth ice). **The road (51 km, 32 miles) for the return trip, northwest of Juneau, ends at Berners Bay (Echo Cove). This road also gives access to the Lynn Canal and boating to reach the summits along the sides of the Canal (see Sophia Peak).**

The party of 1949 entered twice by floatplane to Twin Glacier Lake (icebergs; map 104K/12), defeated the first time by bad weather and an accident. Fred Beckey then came back with a new group. They used air drops and skied up Hades Highway Glacier. Base camp was under Michael's Sword and the Devil's Paw. On the return, they visited the glaciologists at Vantage Peak, and ascended the upper Taku Glacier in fog to the ice plateau west of the Taku Towers, 300 meters above the middle part of Taku Gl. They descended Mendenhall Glacier to Juneau.

In July 1976, Fred Beckey and party landed on an unnamed lake west of and above Tulsequah Lake (map 104K/13 Tulsequah Glacier, north of Devil's Paw) and traversed south. (CAJ 60(1977):102)

A trail (the Mendenhall Glacier Trail on the west side of Mendenhall Glacier) goes to a community northwest of Juneau.

**Juneau Icefield Traverse:** Go by boat from Atlin down Atlin Lake to the south end of Llewellyn Inlet. North to south are Llewellyn Glacier (in B. C.), Matthes Glacier, upper Taku Glacier, Southwest Branch Glacier (map Juneau (C-1)), Echo Pass (map Juneau (B-2) northeast corner), Death Valley (glacier; map Juneau (B-2)), Lemon Creek Glacier, Heintzleman Ridge (because of cliff, below), and the Nugget Creek Valley (below; trail to east side of Mendenhall Lake). (CAJ 64(1981):106 photo; 59(1976):30 map). The 1975 traverse chose Ptarmigan Glacier after Lemon Creek Glacier (crevasses, 180m cliff next to lower Lemon Creek Glacier) and descended into Lemon Creek (see trail below).

The **Nugget Creek trail**, on the **south side of Nugget Creek** under Bullard Mountain, goes to a road leading south to the airport. It may be overgrown now, but was visible in 1980 (bushwhacking).



Dipyramid. Photo: Louis Miller. A photo exists, closer and from the same angle, of at least seven roped climbers approaching these two summits in perfect weather.



The Citadel, in the Juneau Icefield. Photo: Louis Miller.

**THE CITADEL** 2082m

Map Juneau (D-1)(U.S.A.), in the south, in Alaska. It is in Section 6 of the map, south of Mount Moore. Altitude 6830 feet. Jim Anderson, Ome Daiber, Darrell Looff, Maynard Miller, Barry Prather in July-August 1968, route not stated. (AAJ 1969:383; INT)

These five climbers also ascended two unidentified summits (paragraph below). Mount Ogilvie could also be a candidate for the unknown highest peak that they climbed, but it and Nelles Peak both probably had established names at the time.

See Un. 2380m (above) and Centurian Peak (below). Later in the season, Miller and a group of nine were on a long south to north traverse to the Atlin area. (INT)

**DIPYRAMID (EVERLAST)** 1951m

Map Juneau (D-1)(U.S.A.). Height 6401 feet in Section 8.

This is the summit (ca. 7000 feet; the second ascent) climbed by Jim Anderson, Ome Daiber, Darrell Looff, Maynard Miller and Barry Prather in July-August 1968. (AAJ 1969:383; INT). Two of their four ascents are not certainly identified. See The Citadel.

**STRONGHOLD PEAK** 1925m

Map Juneau (D-1)(U.S.A.). Height 6310 feet. North of Centurian Peak

**CENTURIAN PEAK (SCIBETTA SPIRE ?)** 1950m

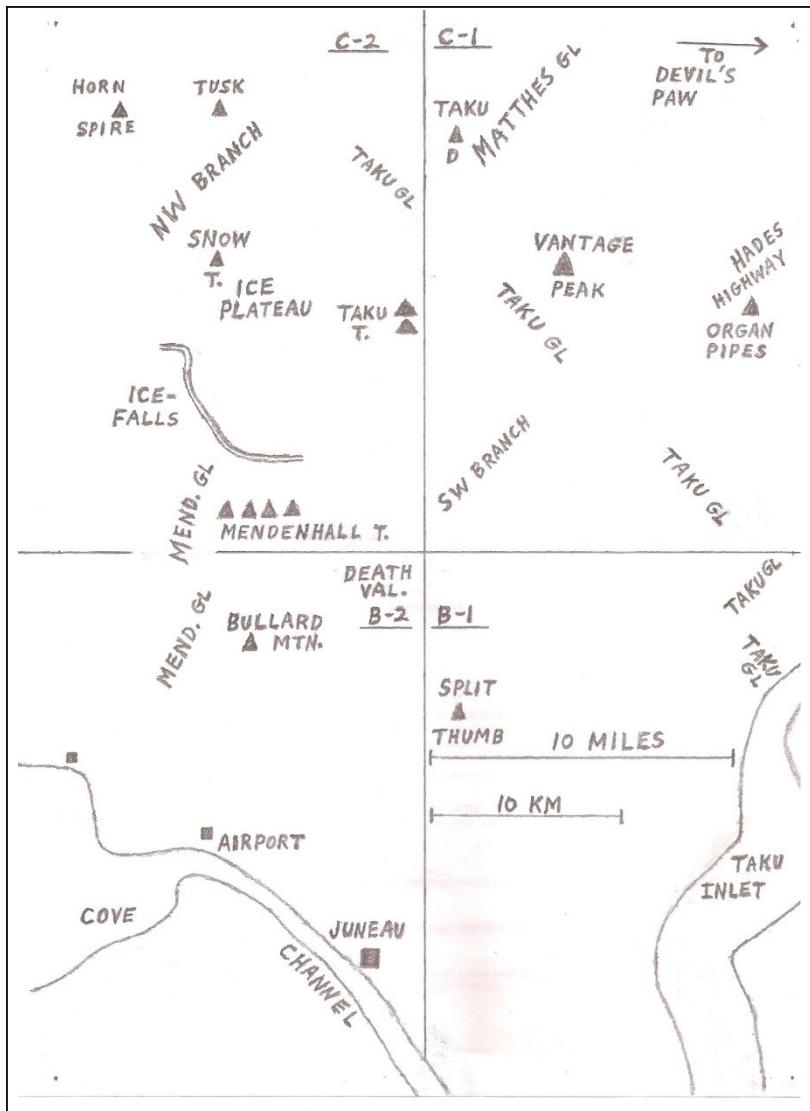
Map Juneau (C-1)(U.S.A.) northwest corner in Section 20. Altitude 6400 feet. Surveyed.

George Argus climbed Centurian Peak in 1952. (ANCH)

This may be the peak (ca. 6500 feet) climbed by Jim Anderson, Ome Daiber, Darrell Looff, Maynard Miller & Barry Prather, July-Aug. 1968. (AAJ 1969:383). Two of their four ascents are not certainly identified.

**SPIDER MOUNTAIN (DIPYRAMID SW5)** 1835m

Map Juneau (C-1)(U.S.A.). Height 6020 feet. Spider Mountain is south of Centurian Peak and three miles directly north of Floprock Peak in Section 25. Climbed by George Argus in 1952. (PC: George Argus via Steven Gruhn)



The Juneau Icefield, greatly simplified, from maps Juneau (B-1), (B-2), (C-1) and (C-2)(U.S.A.). This map does not clarify the enormous extent of ice in this area, especially in the north. There are many tributary glaciers which are not shown. Gl = glacier, T. = tower(s).

Taku D is Sapphire Spire.

**UNNAMED 1835m**

Map Juneau (C-1)(U.S.A.) near north border, east of Taku D. Altitude 6020 feet, surveyed.

**UNNAMED 1720m**

Map Juneau (C-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5650 feet. Located 4 km (2.5 miles) northeast of Exploration Peak. John Baldwin, Mattias Jakob, David E. Williams, May 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):116). Vantage Peak was also climbed.

**SAPPHIRE SPIRE (TAKU D) 1770m**

Map Juneau (C-1)(U.S.A.), northwest corner. Altitude 5810 feet, surveyed. It is a pyramidal peak at the confluence of the Taku and Matthes Glaciers.

1. FA by Andrew Griscom and David Michael, on enjoyable rock, route unknown but probably by Route 2, July 29, 1949. (AAJ 1950:448; HM 1951:16 marked photo).

2. Southwest Ridge. The southwest ridge has Class 3 rock. Glacier. FRA by Robert L. Schuster and members of the Juneau Icefield Research Program in 1952. (AAJ 2012:129). It was climbed again in 2004

3. Southeast Face (Epic). The party was in knee-deep snow at the left side of the southeast face. The first pitch was on brittle rock. The next pitch moves around a small roof. Cracks were full of ice, but a large selection of pitons was available (granite). 550 meters of climbing.

Exit onto a steep, hanging snow slope and climb up and right on it, below the ridge, gaining the southwest ridge just below the top.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.5,s). Florian Hill, Max Kirchsasser, 2011.  
(AAJ 2012:128 marked photo). The difficulty is a guess.

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**EXPLORATION PEAK 1770m**

Altitude 5805 feet. Located two miles north-northwest of Vantage Peak. Robert G. Forbes and Maynard M. Miller climbed this in 1949, route unknown. (ANCH)

**TAKU C 1535m**

Map Juneau (C-1)(U.S.A.). Height 5030 feet. Taku C is northwest of Vantage Peak and west of Exploration Peak. Glacier.

1. JIRP 1950.
2. Charles Wilson in 1951. (ANCH)

**VANTAGE PEAK 1702m**

Map Juneau (C-1)(U.S.A.). Height 5585 feet. Vantage Peak is on the west end of a ridge between Taku and Demorest Glaciers, and east of Taku Glacier, a very large nunatak.

The Nunatak Chalet is on the southwest ridge of the west summit of Vantage Peak. It is likely that the summits of Vantage Peak were climbed many times by the glaciological and geological personnel that built the chalet in 1949.

Vantage Peak was climbed by Ted R. Haley and R. G. Merritt in 1949. (ANCH). Taku B is on the northwestern part of Vantage Peak.

Unnamed 1510m (4950 feet), 1.4 miles east of Vantage Peak, was climbed in 1991, but certainly many times before because of its proximity to the Nunatak Chalet.

**TAKU A 1480m**

Map Juneau (C-1)(U.S.A.). Height 4850 feet. Taku A is 1.6 miles south of Vantage Peak. Glacier. FRA by Melvin G. Marcus in 1948. (ANCH)

**To the Upper Icefield and the Taku Towers**

Early in the season, it is practical to ascend the Mendenhall Glacier trail, starting on the west side of Mendenhall Lake, and ascend the glacier. There are two ways to reach the upper icefield and the west side of the Taku Towers. Pass west of the Mendenhall Towers and ascend a rock spur north of the Mendenhall Towers (and west of Rhino Peak) between two small glaciers. At the top of the ridge, a glacial cirque faces west. Traverse high along the cirque, going north, to a pass leading east to the icefield southwest of the Taku Towers, or pass south of the Mendenhall Towers going east, and ascend north on the glacier just east of Rhino Peak. Late in the season (July-August) the glacier is so broken up (exposed) that a helicopter is preferred.

Another way is to hike the Lemon Creek trail starting four miles northwest of Juneau, go over Heintzleman Ridge (or up Ptarmigan Glacier to Lemon Creek Glacier, longer way) to Death Valley, then north and pass east of Rhino Peak going north. Both routes are long.

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**MOUNT BLACHNITZKY 2000m**

Map Juneau (D-2)(U.S.A.). Located on the Juneau Icefield. Altitude 6552 feet, surveyed. Mount Blachnitzky lies east of lower Gilkey Glacier and north of the west end of Avalanche Canyon, close to Gilkey Glacier.

1. Southwest Cirque, South Ridge. Climbed from a high camp at an unvisited tarn on the southwest flank at 3600 feet (1100m). Ascend forty-five degree snow, and Class 3 rock on the south ridge. Glacier. Charles and Keith Daellenbach, Scott McGee, Fred Skemp, 2004.  
(AAJ 2005:200 photo; MAZ 2004:12; SCREE March 2007)

#### MONA PEAK 1475m

Altitude 4836 feet. Mona Peak is south of Antler Glacier and two miles north-northwest of Unnamed (Livingstone) in Section 17. Surveyed (triangle and dot). Glacier. It was ascended by the surveyors.

#### UNNAMED (LIVINGSTONE) 1995m

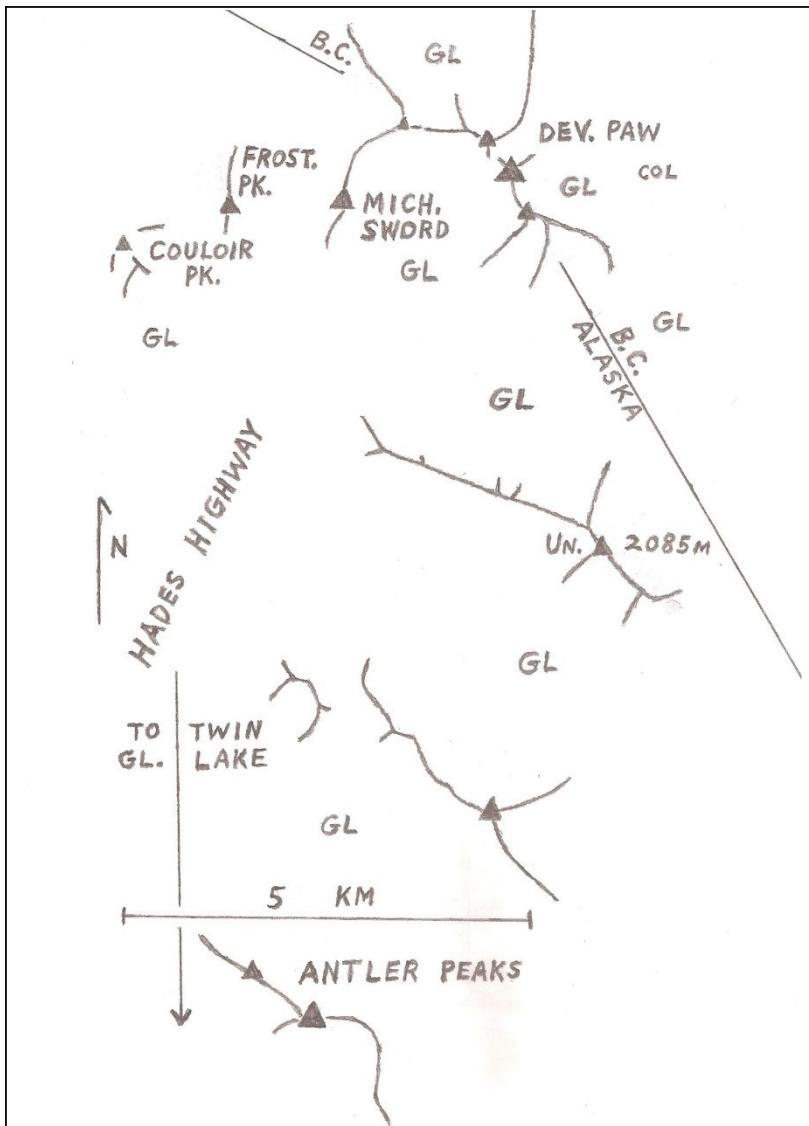
Map Juneau (D-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6549 feet. It is north of the terminus of Gilkey Glacier and north of Horn Spire.

1. North-northeast Ridge, Northeast Face, Southeast Ridge (Independence Route). From Bucher Glacier, climb the north-northeast ridge, across the 55 degree snow slopes of the northeast face, and up the southeast ridge (Class 5.3 rock and ice).

Ice, Glacier (III,5.3,s). Keith Daellenbach, Fred Skemp, July 4, 2004.  
(AAJ 2005:200; MAZ 2004:12; SCREE March 2007)

This area is relatively close to the Alaska - B. C. border, near Mounts Bressler and Ogilvie. See pages above.

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The area of the Devil's Paw and Michael's Sword.



**Michael's Sword and the Devil's Paw, from the south, from Hades Highway Glacier. The upper contact of the granite is visible at the base of the northwest summit of the Devil's Paw.**

The snowy south couloir to the southeast summit is prominent. The route to the middle summit is up the high glacier on the other side.

Photo: Summit Post dot org and Kevin Altheim.

**MOUNT HANEY** 2300m

Map 104K/13 Tulsequah Glacier. Altitude 7550 feet.

**UNNAMED** 2355m

Altitude 7726 feet. Located 5 km south-southeast of Mount Haney.

**UNNAMED** 2007m

Map 104K/13 Tulsequah Glacier, height 6585 feet. Situated 8 km north of Tulsequah Lake, surveyed and climbed by surveyors, date and route unknown. It should be an excellent viewpoint.

**NELLES PEAK** 2530m

Map 104K/13 Tulsequah Glacier. Altitude 8300 feet. Located northwest of the Devil's Paw, in Canada. Nelles Peak does not look easy to climb. It is surrounded by steep glaciers and ridges.

**GISEL PEAK (BOUNDARY PEAK 94)** 2280m

Map 104K/13 Tulsequah Glacier. Surveyed. Gisel Peak was ascended by William F. Ratz and members of the IBC field party on the Taku River in 1910.

## DEVIL'S PAW (QUARTET; BOUNDARY PEAK 93) 2593m

Map 104K/12 Tulsequah River. It is located northeast of Juneau, Alaska, on the Juneau Icefield. The Devil's Paw is a massive fin of rock, over 900 meters high, about two kilometers long with a glacier on its northeast side. (CAJ 59(1976):30 map; HM 1949:69 photo, HM 1951:6 photos). The trend of the massif is northwest to southeast, and the northwest summit has a north face.

Height 8507 feet, surveyed. There is extremely loose rock on the northeast side of the Devil's Paw. (AAJ 1984:159). **There is danger of falling rocks on most places on the southwest face.** (CAJ 90(2007):129 photo of Devil's Paw (4 summits); AAJ 1950:445 no photos)

From the west, it resembles a monstrous paw of four fingers (there is a much lower southeastern summit). The central couloir was climbed to the col just southeast of the highest summit in April 2011, but this would be **dangerous** in a warmer season because of rock fall.

When viewed from the north, from Atlin Lake in about 1918, this mountain was called Quartet because of the four summits.

The Devil's Paw is composed of early Cenozoic volcanic rocks resting on a metamorphic granite basement complex.

### NORTHWEST SUMMIT 2510m

Altitude 8250 feet. The top is an exposed ridge.

1. Northwest Ridge (Black Roses). From the glacier, the group climbed the northwest ridge partly on large, loose blocks (dangerous), breached two obvious pillars, and bivouacked.

Then traverse well to the right to a chimney leading to the summit snowfield, and then the northwest summit. There is 1000 meters of climbing and some artificial aid. Simon Gietl and Roger Schaeli, May 18-19, 2015. (AAJ 2016:156 photo; INT, marked photo, and the roses; SCREE August 2015)

The descent needed five hours to negotiate the upper east face, traverse around and descend the 800m gully on the southwest face.

### MIDDLE SUMMIT 2593m

1. Northeast Glacier, Northeast Spur Ridge. Basecamp was below the Devil's Paw and Michael's Sword. The party first placed a camp on the northeast glacier of the Devil's Paw at about 1520m (5000 feet).

The next day they visited the northwest col at 2330m (7650 feet). A northwest ridge or ice slope looked very bad from the northwest col, where the group built a cairn. Everything was frightfully steep and exposed. A northeast spur ridge, which dropped abruptly into an icefall, offered the only hope of the summit on the morrow. Gaining the crest of

the northeast spur ridge was the main problem. They descended to camp.

The next morning they climbed through the twisting route on the glacier again, weaving through the icefalls over some bridges that later would collapse, leaving the ice and climbing a rock cliff between dangerous ice cliffs (falling seracs) using pitons, to a belay. The leader was belayed out onto an ice slope, and ascended two leads on ice to the northeast spur ridge crest at a climbable point.

They needed belays all the way on the airy ridge on steep, broken rock, holds ample, to the summit cornice, and reached camp after midnight.

The wind at the basecamp, below the base of the Devil's Paw, can be strong enough to flatten the tents.

*Ice, Glacier (IV,5.4,s). Andrew Griscom, David Michael, William L. Putnam, July 23, 1949. (AAJ 1950:445). The difficulty is a guess.*

2. Center West Face (Shaa Teix'e; Heart of the Mountain). 1000 meters. Start on the lower right part of the west face on steep, bare rock and angle up and left to the center. The first 200m are Class 5.8. Good rock; much is tight, few cracks. A snowfield leads to the summit. They rappelled back down the face, more than 20 rappels. Glacier. Class 5.11. Brette Harrington, Gabe Hayden, Sept. 5-6, 2018. (INT, marked photo; AAJ 2019:47 marked photo; SCREE Jan. 2020)

#### SOUTHEAST SUMMIT 2530m

Altitude 8300 feet.

1. South Couloir. The 800m south couloir leads to the col between the middle and southeast summits. From a high camp between Michael's Sword and the Devil's Paw, the group skied to the foot of the south couloir, and ascended the major bergschrund below it. They climbed the couloir at night (better snow conditions; 40-50 degrees) and bivouacked. After an early start, they reached the SE summit in less than an hour.

*Ice, Glacier (IV,4,s). Fred Beckey, Doug McCarty, Jack Tackle, Craig Zaspell, July 23-24, 1976. (CAJ 60(1977):102 photo). The rock climbing rating, a guess, is Class 4.*

#### UNNAMED 1540m

Map 104K/12 Tulsequah River, northern border. Height 5050 feet, northwest of Michaels Sword, surveyed and climbed by the U.S. Topographical Survey. A triangle and dot appear on the map, but no surveyed altitude is given.

#### MICHAEL'S SWORD 2085m

Map 104K/12. Michael's Sword is in Alaska, in the Juneau Icefield, located 2.4 km west of the Devil's Paw. Altitude 6840 feet. It rises a grim 460m. There is a cirque wall between Michael's Sword and the Devil's Paw. (HM 1949:69 photo; CAJ 60(1977):102 photo).

The group flew in, landed on Twin Glacier Lake (icebergs), and skied up Hades Highway Glacier. The approach was from base camp under Michael's Sword and the Devil's Paw; air drop under Michael's Sword.

1. West Face, North Ridge. King wore Bramani boots (very clumsy for climbing), and Beckey, sneakers with felt pullovers. They reached the upper north ridge via the west face on well-broken but steep granite in two hours.

Very exposed. At the first step, two leads go up an iced gully, and a traverse behind a snow schrund puts one in the sunlight. At the first gendarme, an icy 30m traverse to the right goes to the brink of the sheer east face. Above, the route is studded with overhangs.

Climb a very difficult, overhanging crack. At the very last instant, gift holds appear. Pitons were necessary for rest. They were forced against the overhanging wall of the gendarme, and Beckey crawled around a corner and went between two overhangs to get behind a huge, unstable block. Go up a vertical pitch (difficult balance climbing, pitons) to a minute stance. A short overhang (chinning tactics) and a 25 meter Class 5 crack leads to the notch behind the gendarme. At the second gendarme, again in the sun, go up a blind ridge edge, hoping for the best. Then a hidden exit appeared on the east face, enabling them to reach the next notch by way of a difficult crack (exposure, vertical 600m).

Bypass the third gendarme on the sunny side. One pitch (30m, with care) goes to the top. Tedious rappelling and climbing down.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.8,A0,s). Fred Beckey, Harry King, July 19, 1949. (AAJ 1950:441 no photos). Repeated on July 4, 1982 by David Dahl and Walter Vennum. (AAJ 1984:159). The difficulty is a guess.

An attempt on the direct south face of Michael's Sword was defeated by loose rock and bad weather by Fred Beckey and friends in 1976. (CAJ 60(1977):65)

#### **FROSTBITE PEAK 1690m**

Located 1.5 km west of Michaels Sword. Height 5550 feet.

**COULOIR PEAK 1898m**

Map 104K/12 Tulsequah River. Located 2.7 km west-southwest of Michaels Sword. Altitude 6227 feet, surveyed. Couloir Peak is named for its 300m steep ice couloir, ascended via the ice couloir by Fred Beckey and Andrew Griscom, July 15, 1949. They skied several km and arrived at the peak in twilight. To the north and west rose scores of peaks and they could see the impounded lake in front of Nelles Peak, which annually floods the Tulsequah Valley when rising waters break out.

**UNNAMED (EMPEROR; HERTZ) 2085m**

Map 104K/12, grid 684-055, in Alaska. Surveyed at 6840 feet.

From camp below the Devil's Paw and Michael's Sword, ski east. A roped ski ascent through a maze of crevasses led to an ice arete, where the party chopped steps for four rope lengths.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Fred Beckey, Graham Matthews, Fred Melberg, Ralph Widrig, June 24, 1949. (AAJ 1950:442; SEATTLE 1949:48)

**UNNAMED 1970m**

Map 104K/12 Tulsequah River. Height 6450 feet. Located 3.5 km southeast of the Devil's Paw at 703-084, in Canada. It is quoted as 1920m (6300 feet) in the reference.

The north glacier was climbed in April 2011 by Alex Appleby, Ben Bizwell, Tom Francis and Oli Lyon, and a south-facing couloir was skied down. (AAJ 2012:127 photo)

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**5 O' CLOCK MOUNTAUN 1740m**

Map 104K/12 Tulsequah River. Height 5719 feet. On the northeast end of Ivy Ridge next to Unknown Glacier. Ascended by William L. Putnam, 1949. (ANCH). Ivy Ridge is directly east of Vantage Peak.

**MOUNT BALLOU 1635m**

Map 104K/12 Tulsequah River. Altitude 5360 feet on the map. It is on the northwest side of Hades Highway, on Ivy Ridge, opposite the Antler Peaks. FA by David Michael and William L. Putnam, in 1949.

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**HORN PEAKS 1994m**

Eight km south of the Devil's Paw, at the head of Bacon Glacier and jutting into the east side of Hades Highway Glacier. Northeast of the

Antler Peaks. Altitude 6540 feet (highest point), surveyed. **The name on the map is in error; Beckey's Horn Peaks are the Antler Peaks.**

### **THE ANTLER (ANTLER PEAKS) 1771m**

Map 104K/12 Tulsequah River. The very jagged Horn Peaks jut fantastically out of the icefield at the lower east side of Twin Glacier (the southern east side of Hades Highway Glacier). The Antler, the highest and most imposing peak, is a highly sporting climb. Two points are surveyed at 5810 (east) and 5560 feet (west) (1771 and 1695 meters). (HM 1949:69 photo)

Also, there are two first ascents on Antler Ridge by Fred Beckey, Doug McCarty, Jack Tackle, and Craig Zaspell, July 28, 1976. The exact location of these two summits will have to await the finding of cairns. (CAJ 60(1977):102)

1. Couloir, West Ridge. Beckey and King skied 11 km (7 miles), from camp below the Devil's Paw and Michael's Sword, to reach this summit, and kicked steps up crevasse fields and up a steep couloir. Difficult and rotten rock (pitons) lead to a knife-edge ridge to the main divide of the ridge. The summit wall rose sharply to the east, but shallow cracks and well-broken gneiss provided exhilarating climbing in sneakers. The minuteness of the holds and the poorness of the belay points made pitons necessary before the summit was reached in four leads. Ice, Glacier (III,5.7,s). Fred Beckey and Harry King, July 22, 1949. The difficulty is a guess.

### **BOUNDARY PEAK 92 1655m**

Map 104K/12 Tulsequah River. Altitude 5430 feet. Located north of Boundary Lake and Kluchman Mountain. B.P. 92 was ascended by William F. Ratz and members of the IBC Canadian party on the Taku River in 1905.

### **CAMP 4 PEAK (RESEARCH MOUNTAIN) 1585m**

Map 104K/12 Tulsequah River, located between East Twin and West Twin Glaciers, north of Twin Glacier Lake and much closer to the head of West Twin Glacier. Coordinates 607-971, and just northwest of Twin

Glacier Peak. FA in 1948 by Lowell Chamberlain, D. Chisholm, W. Lawrence Miner and Anthony W. Thomas. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

### **TWIN GLACIER PEAK 1390m**

Surveyed and climbed by the U.S. Topographical Survey, but no surveyed altitude given.

### **THE ORGAN PIPES 1738m**

Map Juneau (C-1)(U.S.A.). Height 5702 feet. The Organ Pipes are a jagged upthrust on the granite ridge between the lower Twin and Taku Glaciers. The Organ Pipes are nineteen km (12 miles) from camp under Michael's Sword and the Devil's Paw, along Hades Highway Glacier.

The Organ Pipes are a good place to scan the exit route from the Devil's Paw, crossing the ice plateau to the Mendenhall Glacier and Juneau.

1. South Ridge. Sneakers were used on this route. From a shady niche, the route goes up and right on high angle friction cracks to a broad ledge. Then a very difficult pitch, requiring a shoulder stand, went through a rock tunnel to a subsidiary rib (safety pitons, one for aid).

From a belay stance above this point, King worked slowly up another crack, and traversed leftward to another belay spot. The route then goes up 40m, almost vertically, on a twin fissure series. Climbing is quite exacting throughout this stretch; pitons were used for safety and once a pendulum traverse from a piton was necessary. This leads to a spot in the south ridge where the angle decreases and the granite is more broken.

The ridge is long but climbing is much faster as soon as only good belays are needed. Several severe short stretches add interest to the climb. The view from the top was beautiful and impressive. The descent used rappels.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.8,A0,A1,s,\*). Fred Beckey, Harry King, July 23, 1949. The difficulty is a guess.

### **HODGKINS PEAK 1768m**

Altitude 5800 feet. Just south of The Organ Pipes in Section 8.  
JIRP 1950.

**KLUCHMAN MOUNTAIN 1500m**

Map 104K/12 Tulsequah River. Located north above the Taku River, in Alaska. Height 4925 feet. Ascended in 1906 by William F. Ratz. (ANCH)

**WAYHUT PEAK 1380m**

Map 104K/12 Tulsequah River. Height 4525 feet. Located north above the Taku River, above Moose Creek and south of Boundary Creek in Alaska. It is a 3.4 miles west of Kluchman Mountain and is marked by a triangle with a dot only.

The FA was by Douglas H. Nelles and members of an IBC party in 1905.

**UNNAMED 1385m****UNNAMED 1255m**

Map Juneau (C-1)(U.S.A.). These two summits (4540 and 4120 feet) are on Goat Ridge, west of Sockeye Creek and Twin Glacier Lake, on the east bank of Taku Glacier. Both were climbed by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Program field party in 1949. (ANCH)

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Horn Spire from Gilkey Glacier, from NE. Photographer unknown.

## HORN SPIRE 2040m

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.), northwest corner. Height 6700 feet. Horn Spire rises 45 km (28 miles) north of Juneau, near Berners Bay in Alaska, and between Battle and Thiel (Reversed) Glaciers. A triple-edged blade of rock, it stands 1430 meters above Thiel Glacier below on the northwest, a nearly perfect needle-like pyramid. See 'Juneau Icefield', above.

Horn Spire is the northernmost and highest of the Icefall Spires, and is west of The Tusk across Battle Glacier. Thiel Glacier is high on the west side of the Icefall Spires.

1. Northwest Ridge. Flying in, the pilot managed to land on the flat, bare, Gilkey Glacier after an air drop.

A 50 degree, 210 meter snow couloir (a left-trending snow gully; using snow plates for protection on descent) leads from the cirque beneath the west face to the knife-edged col on the crest of the northwest ridge (tent platform). The crux is a 90m vertical rock step, above.

The rock of the step is solid quartz diorite. The first lead is Class 5.5, the second lead Class 5.7, A2, and the last 5 meters were artificial aid. Above, the sharp crest led to a 3m overhang which blocked the ridge, with a moat beneath. Bivouac.

A short, tricky pitch goes around the overhang; then steep snow along the ridge crest, very exposed. Above, snow plates and pitons were used.

The upper portion of the northwest ridge rises abruptly to the summit. In the late summer it is bare rock, but on June 30 it was covered with thin snow and ice. The last pitch was on loose, steep rock mixed with snow and ice (unpalatable) to a roomy summit.

They descended the upper spire with two 45m rappels, plus some belayed climbing down. They descended to the bivouac with a rappel from a snow plate. A fourth rappel down snow got them to the top of the vertical rock step, and two more, partially free, to the col.

*Ice, Glacier (V.5.7,A2,s,\*). Richard Benedict, Jerry Buckley, Craig Lingle, Bruce Tickell, June 30, 1973. (AAJ 1974:31; SCREE Nov. 2012)*

That night, an earthquake rocked the mountain.

On July 2 they hiked up an unnamed valley glacier to the 1460m (4800 feet) pass at the head of the Davies Creek valley. The next day they bushwhacked out Davies Creek to the road end.

The second ascent, by the same route (class 5.9; AAJ 2013:162, photos), was in mid-August, 2011. Unfortunately, the very top of Horn Spire consists of very loose blocks. It certainly is a contact zone, which is consistent with the loose rock.

Other attempts have been made. The gorges of Gilkey and Thiel Glaciers are impressive.

**TAKU E 1690m**

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.), north border. Height 5550 feet, located northwest of Echo Mountain. Ascended by George Argus and members of the Juneau Icefield Research Program, 1952. (PC: S. Gruhn)

**THE TUSK 2040m**

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.), east of Horn Spire and Battle Glacier. Altitude 6699 feet.

1. West Glacier, North Ridge. From a helicopter camp on the upper Taku Glacier, a long glacier traverse north, and steep snow (glacier) on the west side, lead to the north corner. Two Class 5 pitches go to the north ridge, which is long but simple. Ice, Glacier (III,5.4,s). Fred Beckey, David Beckstead, Ray Ketcham, John Rupley, August 2, 1972. (AAJ 1973:413). The difficulty is a guess, Class 5.4.

**ECHO MOUNTAIN 1615m**

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5299 feet. East of Glacier King. Glacier. FA in 1949 by R.G. Merritt. (ANCH)

**GLACIER KING 1980m**

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6499 feet. Glacier King, a pointed summit, is southeast of The Tusk on the north edge of the icefield, northwest of Flower Tower.

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**FLOWER TOWER 1780m**

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.). Surveyed; on the southwest side of upper Taku Glacier, north of the Little Matterhorn and the Taku Towers.

1. Route unknown. Climbed by Fred Beckey and Andrew Griscom, July 29, 1949. A steep and somewhat loose snow slope kept the party on edge; then the route wandered up snow gullies and on to the summit by an exposed rock ridge (occasionally interesting). (AAJ 1950:448).

2. North Ridge. The north ridge of Flower Tower is mostly a climb on snow (in May). Glacier. John Svenson and friends, May 1978. (PC:JS)

**SNOWPATCH PEAK or CRAG 1935m**

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.). Surveyed. Directly west of Flower Tower across the icefield. JIRP 1950.

### MUSTANG PEAK (JAN) 2045m

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 19. Altitude 6710 feet, west of Snowpatch Peak, west-northwest of the Snow Towers and at the head of the west branch of Taku Glacier.

1. Glacier. The FRA was by Charles Richard (Dick) Ellsworth and Bruce Tickell in 1987, route unknown. (PC: Steven Gruhn; SCREE August 2019)

2. South Side of East Ridge, East Ridge. Glacier. Tricky Class 5.9. Matt Callahan and Dylan Miller, June 28, 2019. (SCREE Nov. 2019 photos)

They rappelled a 120m wall to the northwest.

### SNOW TOWERS 2180m

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.). These towers are located on the southeast side of the Northwest Branch Glacier (northwest branch of Taku Glacier). **These are the highest summits in the area.** (AAJ 1950:449; 1973:413). The reference (1973) quotes three summits, but the map is unclear.

The name and height have been placed on a lower summit.

### EAST TOWER 2135m

Height 7005 feet. The lowest of the summits.

1. East (Southeast) Ridge. Seven leads of friable rock. Ice, Glacier (III,5.5,s). David Beckstead, John Rupley, August 10, 1972 (see the Tusk). (AAJ 1973:413). The difficulty is a guess, Class 5.5.

On the way back to camp near the Tusk, they scrambled up the middle summit of Tricouni Peak.

### WEST TOWER 2180m

Height 7150 feet.

1. The Snow Towers were climbed by Charles Ellsworth and Bruce Tickell in 1984, but the route is unknown.

### UNNAMED (COLT PEAK) 1780m

Located two km south-southwest of Mustang Peak in Section 36. Altitude 5847 feet. Glacier. FRA by Matt Callahan and Dylan Miller, summer 2019. (PC: Steven Gruhn; SCREE August 2019)

#### UNNAMED 1940m

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.). Height 6350 feet, directly west of Taku Towers across the icefield.

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#### LITTLE MATTERHORN 1800m

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.), just north of Cathedral Peak. Surveyed. JIRP 1950.

#### CATHEDRAL PEAK 1980m

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.), just north of the Taku Towers. Altitude 6499 feet.

1. FRA by Robert G. Forbes, R. G. Merritt, Maynard M. Miller, and A. Schoebelen, 1949, route unknown. (ANCH)

2. Southeast Ridge. The southeast ridge is mostly good rock, with a few pitches of Class 5.7, some of it great, and 500m of climbing. Glacier. (III,5.7,s). Gabe Hayden, John Kelly, August 23, 2015. (INT, photos)

#### TAKU TOWERS 2030m

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.), on its eastern edge, 32 km (20 miles) directly north of Juneau Alaska, and west of Taku Glacier. The ridge supporting the two towers trends N - S. Height 6650 feet. (CAJ 34(1951):104 photo only)

The Taku Towers and Cathedral Peak are spectacular from the northeast, from the area of Vantage Peak and the Nunatak Chalet.



The Taku Towers from the east, from the Taku Glacier.  
Emperor Peak is to the left. Photo: Marko Moudrak.

## NORTH TOWER (highest)

1. West Ridge. The west ridge, 370m (1200 feet), is a long climb consisting mostly of friction slabs and steps, about Class 5.5. Glacier (III,5.5,s). Robert G. Forbes, R. G. Merritt, and A. Schoeblen, 1949.

(PC: Steven Gruhn)

2. South Face (Magic Line). Climbed from a helicopter camp on the south side of the Towers. This route climbs the south face directly to the summit in 9 pitches, the last two ascending a left facing corner just below the summit.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.9,A1,s). Stefan Ricci, Michel Wolf, June 2000. (AAJ 2001:226, marked route photo p. 227). Probably a new route. Descent was mainly by the long west ridge.

3. South Face of West Ridge (Dancing Bear). Six pitches. The location of this route is unknown. Christoph Heinz and Roger Schale, in the year 2008. (AAJ 2019:48)

There are three routes on the south side of the west ridge of the North Tower, done in June 2018; Internet (many photos) and SCREE Jan. 2020 (Solarsphere, and Sweet and Spicy, photos). Left to right

Brette Harrington, Caro North. Class 10, June 12, 2018  
Solarsphere. Class 12, 4 pitches, 360m (AAJ 2019:48 photo)

Brette Harrington, Gabe Hayden, June 2018.

Sweet and Spicy. Class 11, 7 pitches, 360m

Brette Harrington, Gabe Hayden, June 2018.

4. (Brette Harrington-Caro North). Five rope lengths of superb granite face climbing, steep with incredible, sculpted hand holds.

5. (Solarsphere). At around 170 meters, traverse a ledge to access the steeper face and the obvious White Corner.

Pitch 1. Crux (first done on aid). Climb up the White Corner on layback flakes. As the corner pinches down, clip a protection bolt, and then a boulder problem (reaching) on the left face. Trend up steep terrain, climbing to the left of a roof. Ten meters more to reach a belay stance under an overlap (#2,3,4 for an anchor). Class 12a, 45m

Pitch 2. Follow the line of weakness trending up and slightly right. At the rope's length reach a ledge to a bolted anchor (1 bolt, 1 piton), 5.10

Pitch 3. Climb left past a large flake. Thin gear protects a boulder move off the ledge. Climb up cracks and into an overhanging corner protected with a black alien. Belay at the top of a sub-tower. 11a, 50m

Move the belay down into the notch.

Pitch 4. Traverse right, onto the exposed face. Climb the hidden right-facing corner, with good jams and good gear. A crux boulder problem on edges leads to a shoulder. Climb a slab to the top, and belay at a sling horn. 11c, 30m

6. (Sweet and Spicy).

Pitch 1. Climb a gentle depression, leading to a belay under a roof at the full 60m. 5.6, 60m

Pitch 2. This begins with a crux, pulling around a thin roof, then leads into easier terrain following a crack. Belay in the red band of rock, to the left of a sharp tooth flake. 5.9, 55m

Pitch 3. Traverse right around the flake, and start up the steep wall. Challenging and sustained. 11b, 60m

Pitch 4. Climb up, trending leftward to a position in a right facing corner below the roof. (Be careful not to continue up into the obvious chimney system.) After the roof, make a few committing moves in a thin layback corner, then continue up an elevator shaft chimney. Belay at easier terrain. 11c, 60m

Pitch 5. Climb up Class 4 terrain and build a belay at the base of a splitter face crack. 30m

Pitch 6. Climb the crack that splits the face, predominately hand sized, and belay at the extent of the rope. 10c, 60m

Pitch 7. Make a few boulder moves off the belay to mantle over the shoulder, then wind through blocky terrain to the summit ridge. 5.10, 40m. Continue to the true summit from here.

Gear: standard free climbing rack, including a #4. No aid gear.

Climb down the ridge (few rappels on set anchors). Rappel the Harrington-North route, hard to find.

#### SOUTH TOWER 2013m

1. East Face. Longer than the south ridge. The east face is Class 5.8, A4. No bolts placed. Ice, Glacier. Tom Boyce, Daniel Reid and Eric Reynolds, 1973. (AAJ 1974:141; PC: Steven Gruhn). The Devil's Paw was also climbed on this trip.

2. South Ridge. The south ridge is seven pitches, mostly Class 5.7, with one hard Class 5.9 pitch. This is the easiest line on the South Tower.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.9,s,\*). Stefan Ricci, Michel Wolf, June 2000. (AAJ 2001:226, marked route photo p. 227). Probably not a new route.

#### EMPEROR PEAK 2074m

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.), on its eastern edge. Altitude 6805 feet, just south of the Taku Towers.

The FRA of Emperor Peak was by H. Curl, Ken Henderson, Larry Onesti, F. Parker and W. Smith in 1966. (ANCH)

The northeast and southeast ridges have been skied to the east ridge and the west summit (FRA), April 24, 2008. Glacier. (INT, marked photo. See the Little Matterhorn)

## THE DUKES 1950m

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.), on its eastern edge. Altitude 6405 feet. These are two summits just southeast of Emperor Peak. The southern of the two is higher.

### NORTH TOWER 1935m

1. Edward Jack Miller ascended The Dukes in 1965. (ANCH)
2. West Face (Bo Duke). Class IV, 400m. John Kelley, Chris Williams, 2014. (AAJ 2019:48).
3. North Ridge. John Kelley solo, 2014. (AAJ 2019:48)
4. South Ridg4. John Kelley solo, 2014. (AAJ 2019:48)
5. South Face. John Kelley solo, 2017. Class 5.9. (AAJ 2019:48)

### SOUTH TOWER 1950m

1. Edward Jack Miller ascended The Dukes in 1965. (ANCH). The southeast side is possibly the easiest.
2. Northeast Face. The party camped on the snowy plateau (on the Juneau Icefield) between The Dukes and Princess Peak, left their skis, and descended 300 meters to the base of the climb.

Climb the northeast face to the right of the north snow gully and right of the rounded outside corner of the mountain. Cross the bergschrund to mixed terrain, and climb an ice chimney, using the rock walls for support and back to the chimney, to a more inviting rock ramp on the right side, and go around a corner.

Climb the rock face; corner systems and mixed terrain, and layback in a steep corner.

The climbing steepened into dark corner systems, tricky climbing and hanging snow arêtes.

Enter the north couloir to a lofty saddle between the main peak and a sub-peak. Go up the prow (rock shoes) in two pitches of vertical crack climbing, very exposed at the top. The summit, this time of year, was a rounded snow dome.

Five rappels and a tension traverse on the descent go to the snowy plateau.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.10,s). 500 meters. Brette Harrington, Caro North, June 2, 2018. (INT, photos, one marked; SCREE Feb. 2019 photos; AAJ 2019:48 marked photo)

### **PRINCESS PEAK 2007m**

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.). Height 6585 feet. It is 1.6 km (1 mile) south of The Dukes. The FA of Princess Peak was by Charles Roland 'Buck' Wilson, age 22, of the Juneau Icefield Research Program (JIRP) in 1951. (SCREE May 2011 issue)

### **SNOWDRIFT PEAK 1920m**

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6299 feet. North of Rhino Peak. Glacier. FRA by Lawrence Nielsen and Austin Post in 1953. (ANCH)

### **RHINO PEAK 1970m**

Rhino Peak is north of the east end of the Mendenhall Towers, a very steep summit when seen from the south.

1. North Face. Glacier. FRA by Wm. L. Putnam, 1949, probably by the north face on returning from the Devil's Paw. (ANCH)

One of the alpine-tour companies on the Internet rates the Little Matterhorn, Cathedral Peak, Emperor Peak, Princess Peak, Mount Wrather and Rhino Peak as 'semi-technical' in difficulty.

### **SVENSON PEAK 1840m**

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.). Height 6040 feet. Svenson Peak is 1.2 miles west of Rhino Peak.

Glacier. Rene Hakkert, John Svenson and two Dutch-Americans climbed it in 1979, route unknown. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

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### **MOUNT ERNEST GRUENING (ADOLF KNOPH) 1835m**

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.), west border, west of Herbert Glacier. Altitude 6015 feet. It is in the southeast corner of Section 15. One of the

alpine-tour companies on the Internet rates it as being technically difficult.

The FA was in the 1970s by Dick Benedict, Jerry Buckley and crew.  
(PC: Steven Gruhn)

Map Juneau (C-3)(U.S.A.). There is a wooded hill (2687 feet) on the coast in Section 22 east of Benjamin Island, climbed in 2018 (SCREE March 2019). North of it is a microwave tower on a high point (Bessie Creek Peak), and north of it still another wooded hill (1716 feet) in Section 5 northwest corner, climbed in 2019, all of which have excellent views across the Lynn Canal to the peaks south of Mt. Emmerich (photo on page 2), which is near Haines. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

This is west of Mount Ernest Gruening.

#### CONFLUENCE RIDGE 1713m

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.). North-northeast of Minor Peak, west of upper Mendenhall Glacier and northwest of the Mendenhall Towers. Altitude 5620 feet. Glacier. FRA by Loren Adkins and John Svenson, 1976. (PC:JS via Steven Gruhn)

#### MINOR PEAK 1753m

On the west edge of Mendenhall Glacier, west-southwest of the Mendenhall Towers. Height 5750 feet. Glacier. FRA by Loren Adkins and John Svenson, 1976. (PC:JS via Steven Gruhn)

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#### RABBIT EARS SPIRE 1540m

Located west of the Mendenhall Towers. Height 5050 feet.

1. North Dihedral. The north dihedral is six pitches, and the last pitch is the north face of the spire. Ice, Glacier (III,5.9,A2,s). Dudley Field, George Fisher, John Svenson, 1976. (PC:JS)

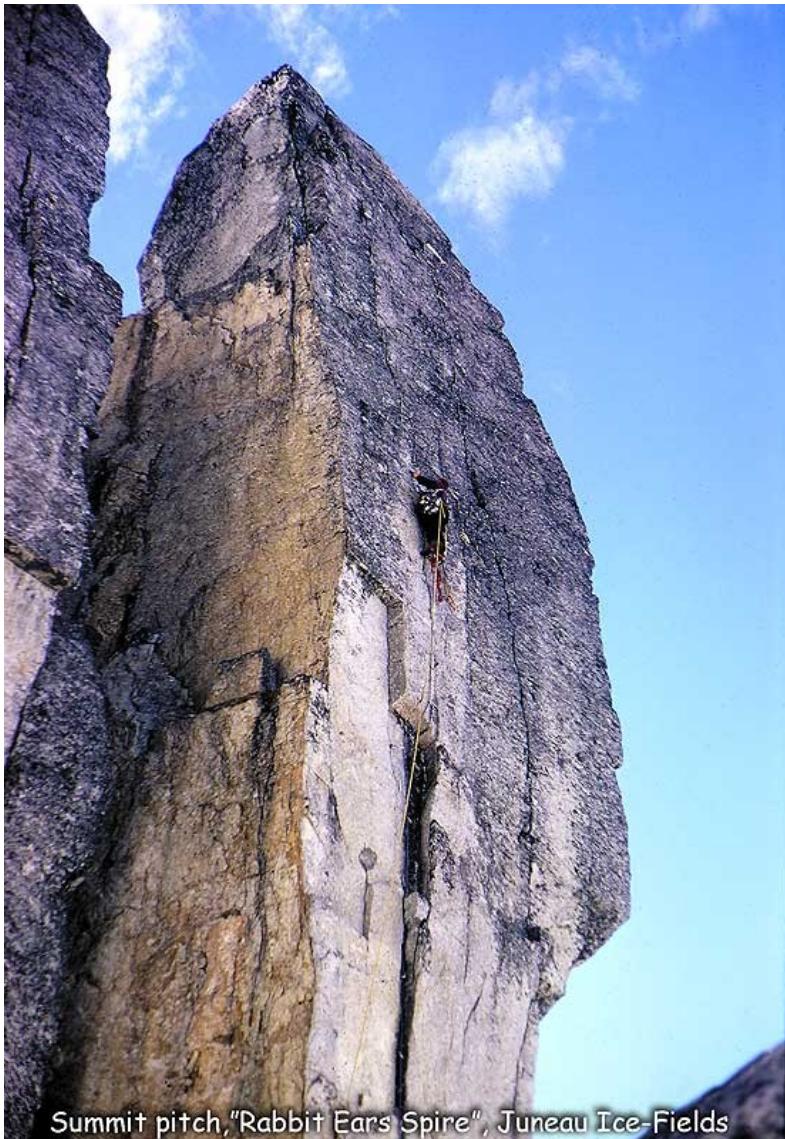
2. Climbed during the 1982 traverse of all the Mendenhall Towers.

3. North Face (Who Needs Cable). The north face is to the left of the prominent dihedral that was first climbed by John Svenson and others. There are 8 pitches up to 5.10. Ice, Glacier. Jacek Maselko, Ryszard Pawlowski, David Sorric, June 2001. (AAJ 2002:253; INT)



GEORGE FISHER & THE RABBIT EARS SPIRE

Photo: John Svenson



Summit pitch, "Rabbit Ears Spire", Juneau Ice-Fields

Photo: George Fisher

## MENDENHALL TOWERS 2105m

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.), on the southern part of the map. The third and seventh towers have been surveyed. The Mendenhall Towers are east of upper Mendenhall Glacier and southwest of the Taku Towers, on the southwest side of the Juneau Icefield. There are seven towers in all. The ridge trends E - W and the highest tower is near the west end.

The altitude differential for the rock climbing is greater on the north side, and there is considerable altitude gain on the glaciers of the south side before the rock. In general, the rock is best on the south side.

The third tower is highest, numbering from west to east.

Bergschrunds are a major problem on the towers after May.

Various errors are in the Internet data:

The location of Spooky Couloir. (It is on the fourth tower.)

Maselko's ascents were from 1994-2004, not 1984-2000. (PC:JM)

Jacek Maselko stated "he had climbed routes on the Mendenhall Towers before, thinking he was the first one up, only to find rusty old climbing equipment left behind by someone else. It's really hard to tell what has been done and what hasn't been done." (INT)

## FIRST TOWER 2030m

Height 6650 feet. Viewed from the south, the first tower has a great white pillar (Wm. Byington's) which rises steeply, ending close to the top.

1. West Ridge. From the south, the west ridge looks like a snow slope when it is iced up. Ice, Glacier (III,5.6,s). Richard Benedict, Craig Lingle and Bruce Tickell in 1971. (PC:CL via Steven Gruhn)

Also ascended by Scott Fisher and John Svenson, about 1990.

2. South Buttress. The south buttress lies between two steep snow fields (winter) and is mostly rock at the bottom with snow at the top, and rises almost directly to the summit. AAJ 1975:123 states east ridge and the second ascent, 15 pitches on snow, ice and rock (after a storm; front points and great exposure).

Ice, Glacier (III,5.8,s). Michael Clark and Rick Daday, July 1973. (PC: John Svenson). They continued to the second tower.

3. Southwest Buttress. The southwest buttress, very steep, is the prominent gray pillar up the middle of the face. They used artificial aid (short) on an expanding flake. Eight pitches. Ice, Glacier (IV,5.9,A1,s,\*). Ed Fogels, Scott Visscher, 1980. (INT)

4. See 1982 traverse, below, fourth tower. Climbed the west ridge?

5. Lower South Face of the West Tower (#1), West Ridge. Climb a line on the lower south face of the first tower, gaining the west ridge of the third tower. Then to the top of the main tower (#3). Ice, Glacier. The difficulty is not stated. Chris Chiles and Jacek Maselko, 1994-2004, date uncertain. (PC:JM). This may be Route 8.

6. North Face. (760m, 2500 feet). Start up the left side of the central gully (80 degree ice) with steep, overhanging at times, mixed climbing and a bivouac. There are 14 pitches with massive chockstones. Ice, Glacier (V,5.8,A4,s). Ryan Johnson, Sam Magro, March 26-27, 2008. The difficulty is a guess. (AAJ 2009:143 marked photo; INT). Descent was down the west ridge with a single rappel back on glacier.

7. West Face, West Ridge (Fall Line). Climb the west glacier (about 600m) to the Mendenhall-Rabbit Ears col (crevasses). One technical pitch puts one on the west face. Three technical pitches go to the windy, knife-edged summit ridge.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.5,s). Gabriel Hayden, Ryan Johnson, October 2012. (AAJ 2013:164). The difficulty is a guess.

8. South Face (Balancing Act). A direct line up the south face. Begin with two engaging pitches of steep rock, with a Class 5.10 offwidth, and gain an easier ramp to the headwall. From the top of the ramp, climb five more steep, sustained pitches (up to 5.11) to the summit ridge. The climbing was generally on clean splitter cracks with great friction. Another easy pitch along the mossy summit ridge led to a short walk to the summit.

The party rappelled the line on descent. Ice, Glacier (III,5.11,s, \*\*). Gabriel Hayden, Ryan Johnson, Jason Nelson, Sept. 2013. (AAJ 2014:163)

9. White Pillar (Route 1). This line is on the left side of the south face. The hardest moves are right off of the glacier, and there is a traverse to the left about a third of the way up. Start in a thin, vertical splitter crack on a clean blank face on the buttress. Glacier (III,5.10,s). Gabe Hayden, Dylan Miller, summer 2019. (SCREE Sept. 2019 photos, marked photo)

#### SECOND TOWER (THE MIDGET) ca. 2000m

1. Climbed by Michael Clark and Rick Daday in July 1973, traversing from the first tower. Class 5.8, ten pitches. (PC: John Svenson; AAJ 1975:123)

2. Southeast Ridge. Fourteen pitches of varied climbing on good rock. Ice, Glacier (IV,5.9,s). Brian Cox, Craig McKibben, Malcolm Moore, July 7, 1975. (AAJ 1976:441)

3. The routes taken in the 1982 traverse are unknown.

4. North Face. Start from the southern saddle. The difficulty is not stated. River Jamal Elkin and Jacek Maselko. Date 1994-2004, date uncertain. (INT; PC:JM)

#### THIRD TOWER 2105m (highest)

1. The FRA of the third tower was by S. Wilson and companion, in the 1950s. (PC: Steven Gruhn, ANCH)

2. South Couloir, West Ridge (Mountaineer's Route). Climb the gully between the second and third towers to the west ridge. This is the standard route. See Route 3.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.6,s,\*). Richard Benedict, Joseph and Kay Greenough, Craig McKibben, 1972. (PC: John Svenson)

In February 1979, Charles Ellsworth, John Svenson and Morri Whitney climbed Route 2 in full winter conditions. (AAJ 1980:535; AAJ 2006:196). The second winter ascent of Route 2 took 13 hours round trip from the south branch of the Mendenhall Glacier. (AAJ 2006:196)

3. South Face, West Ridge (Ziggety-Zag). Start at the base of the gully (Rt. 2), but instead of climbing the gully up and left, zigzag up to the right of the gully and gain the west ridge. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Michael Clark, Rick Daday, 1973. (PC: John Svenson)

4. Southeast Rib (SE buttress of south face of main tower). This is left of a gully leading up and left toward the main tower, the right side of the face of the south buttress (some snow in gully). The route stays on the ridge. It joins the direct south buttress route below the summit. Six hundred meters, 19 hours, 12 pitches (after storm, snow covered).

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.9,s). George Fisher, John Svenson, July 1973. (PC:JS; AAJ 1975:123; see INT, -Dylan Miller Mendenhall Towers- pitches)

Repeated, Ice, Glacier (IV,5.10,s) by Blake Herrington, Jason Nelson July 10, 2009. (AAJ 2010:132 route photo, but not marked)

5. Direct South Buttress. Mixed climb after storm. Mostly nuts were used, and two bolts for belays. Start just left of the bottom of the south buttress, angle up and slightly right and climb the buttress. Late return.

The quality of the granite is immaculate with a series of amazing cracks. Class 5.11 when climbed free (July 11, 2011; INT).

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.8,A1,s,\*\*). Michael Clark, John Svenson, July 1973. (PC:JS; AAJ 1975:123)

6. East Ridge. The east ridge was descended during the 1982 traverse (see fourth tower), and ascended in 2009 (see Route 9, and the fifth tower, Route 7.).

7. River Jamal Elkin and Jacek Maselko climbed a couple of routes right of the Mountaineer's Route (Route 2) on the main tower. 1994-2004, date uncertain. The difficulties are not stated.

Was one of these Route 2 ?

8. Right South Face. Start to right of the bottom of the south buttress, in snow at first (winter), then on rock on the face of the buttress, ending just right and below the buttress top (SE Rib). A fantastic line. (INT)

(Climb the headwall to the right of the buttress.) It joins the south buttress on the airy catwalk before the easy upper slabs. (INT)

Ice, Glacier. The difficulty is not stated. Steve Cashen, Jacek Maselko, 1994-2004. (PC: John Svenson)

6. North Buttress (Rain, Heavy at Times). Ice and snow exist to 60 degrees on the north buttress; 24 pitches and 14 rappels down. A 70m rope was used. There are 760 vertical meters of climbing.

The party fixed several pitches (bad weather). There is a bivouac site at a prominent saddle one third of the way up. After reaching the top at 9:30 P.M., they descended all night.

Ice, Glacier (VI,5.10,s). Jacek Maselko, Ryszard Pawlowski, David Sorric, June 18 to June 24, 2001. (AAJ 2002:253 (marked route photo))

10. South Face, East Ridge (**Iron Curtain**). This route lies on the 300m south wall, close to the main tower, and right of a gully leading up and left toward the main tower (some snow in gully). This south face route is eight pitches of clean, white granite (vertical cracks, steps, and a roof, for five more pitches). (After about one pitch one can go up and right to the ridge and the fourth tower.) After topping the wall, turn left on the east ridge to the main tower.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.12,s,\*\*). Blake Herrington, Jason Nelson July 11, 2009. (AAJ 2010:132 marked route photo)

A possible new route was done on the north side by Ryan Johnson and Marc-Andre Leclerc on March 5, 2018, but unfortunately they were killed by an avalanche on the descent. (CAJ 101(2018):5)

The fourth and fifth towers are close together, and are considerably east of the highest (#3). A 300m, very steep, wall on the south side separates the highest and fourth towers, above the glacier.

1. South Couloir, West Ridge (Spooky Couloir). Climb the south couloir to Morlock Notch, go around a giant chockstone, then the west ridge. Ice Glacier (III,5.8,s). Van Sundberg, John Svenson, 1972. (PC:JS)

2. West Ridge during the West to East Traverse. In 1982, Charles Ellsworth and Bruce Lulla traversed all the Mendenhall Towers from west to east in a seven day period. They started with Rabbit Ears Spire and continued along the ridge; seven nights in bivouacs, stormy.

Climbing was straightforward, up to Class 5.9 and A2. (AAJ 1984:159)

3. Southwest Face. This is to the right of Route 1. Go up a gully for 100m, then straight to the top with four 60m pitches. (See the Internet.)

4. South Ridge (Resignation Arête). Follow the distinct south ridge of Tower 4 for 12 pitches, with a 5.11 crux on the peak's headwall.

It is in a long line of cracks and roofs in a stunning location. The final pitch stems high between a thin flake of granite and the main wall. Then, protectionless climbing up the arête to the top. (INT)

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.11,s). Blake Herrington, Jason Nelson July 13, 2009. (AAJ 2010:132 marked route photo)

5. South Wall of West Ridge, West Ridge (Resisting A Rest). Start on the first pitch of **Iron Curtain** (see main tower; close to the main tower), bear up and right, and then up a long corner system to the west ridge (connects with main tower), go along the west ridge, one rappel, and finish with three pitches on the upper west ridge to the fourth tower.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.11,A0,s). Blake Herrington, Jason Nelson July 14, 2009. (AAJ 2010:132 marked route photo)

6. East Ridge. Descended in 1982. See the fifth tower, Route 6, for the ascent of the east ridge of the fourth tower. Steve Cashen, Jacek Maselko, Stefan Ricci, 1994-2004, date uncertain. (PC:JM)

7. Right Side of Southern Prow. Start with slabs to reach a prominent corner system, and finish with 150m of steep crack climbing.

Glacier. Class 5.11. Brett Harrington, Gabe Hayden, June 2018. (AAJ 2019:48)

1. North Wall. Mixed terrain. Climb up the steep north ridge of the fifth tower. The setting is spectacular, but the rock tends to be a bit loose for most of the 25 pitches. A three-day climb. Ice, Glacier (VI,5.9,A2,s).  
 Jan Ebeltoft, John Svenson, Rich. Wildberger, 1979. (AAJ 1980:535; PC:JS)

The three descended the south buttress and a line of fine cracks down the south face (Clark, Daugherty) and made a grueling trudge around the Mendenhall Towers back to the south face camp (bad weather).

2. South Face, South Buttress. The base of the climb is near the fourth tower. It was climbed on the same day as the north wall (Ebeltoft, Svenson, Wildberger), and the two groups met. There are fine cracks on the south face. Consult Route 3.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.7,s). Michael Clark, Carrigan Daugherty, 1979.  
 (AAJ 1980:535)

3. South Buttress Direct (Solva Buttress). Routes 2 and 3 meet at a large ledge with an old, old bolt. From here to the top can also go at Class 5.9.

According to the topo, climb the bergschrund, and the first pitch is Class 5.7, up and left on a diagonal crack. On the second pitch, go up 6 meters and then stay left, less difficult than what is above, and go far left on blocks (Class 5.2). Then there are easy slabs. (INT)

Pitch 3. From a belay ledge, there is a long sustained slope; stay left.

Pitch 4. Go up the left side of the arête, which ends on a ledge above it.  
 Class 5.6.

Pitch 5. Walk to the right to begin Pitch 5. The fifth pitch (Class 5.6;  
 looks intimidating) is up a corner, and continues to Pitch 6.

Pitch 6. Short, Class 5.7. Pitches 5 and 6 are one lead.

Pitch 7. Class 5.7; good protection, roof.

Pitch 8. Class 5.4.

Pitch 9. Climb to the right (very exposed), rope drag. Class 5.8.

Pitch 10. Class 5.5.

Pitch 11. Traverse, with exposure on the north side. Class 5.3.

There are two ways to do the bottom half. The easier way (Route 2) begins way over by the fourth tower (Class 5.6 or so). The hard way starts at the top of a pointed snowfield at the termination of the ridgeline (to Class 5.9). There is a marked photo of the latter in the Internet.

Gear: full set of stoppers, full set of BD cams (no 5s or 6s). Double up on 0.5, 0.75, 1, 2, and 3. Rappel anchors (webbing). (INT).

The FA was probably by Jacek Maselko and friends, date unknown.  
 Ice, Glacier (IV,5.8,s,\*\*).

To rappel, head down into the easy start area; few anchors. (INT)  
 Solva is an extinct Roman town in Austria.

4. West Ridge. Done during the 1982 traverse. See fourth tower.

5. East Ridge. Descended during the 1982 traverse.

6. A Face of the Fifth Tower. Climb a face of the fifth tower to the west ridge of the fifth tower. Continue along it, traversing the fourth tower, to the east ridge of the third (main) tower to the top. Ice, Glacier. The difficulty is not stated. Steve Cashen, Jacek Maselko, Stefan Ricci, 1994-2004, date uncertain. (INT)

This solves the main difficulty of the east to west traverse.

7. Southeast Face (Fifth Element). This route follows a left-leaning crack system on the left side of the pyramidal-shaped southeast face.

Bypass cracks full of dirt and moss on the left. Most of the climbing is in the Class 5.8 to 5.9 range. The crux about halfway up featured a splitter finger crack that petered out, forcing a leap of faith to a jug hold (maybe 5.10) and another crack.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.10,s). Dylan Miller, Jason Nelson, 2018. (INT; SCREE August 2019)

Maselko climbed some awesome routes around the base of the fifth tower, 1994 to 2004. (INT). Solva Buttress (the right-hand, difficult side)?

#### SIXTH TOWER 2060m

Height 6750 feet. A deep col is between the fifth and sixth towers.

1. Traversed in 1982. (See fourth tower.)

2. South Face by East Buttress (Sixth Sense). A snow bridge provided access. A ramp and an excellent steep crack led to grassy slabs that were soloed for about 100 meters, until finding steep cracks. Climb the farthest left crack.

Two pitches of great Class 5.10 led to another ledge. From there, there were more steep cracks on the final portion of the buttress, with a crux Class 5.11 boulder problem off a pillar near the top.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.11,s). Dylan Miller, Jason Nelson, 2018. (INT; SCREE August 2019)

#### SEVENTH TOWER 2080m

Height 6825 feet, surveyed. The seventh tower (eastern) has a glacier at the top, and steep glacier to the north. It was traversed, west to east in 1982; see the fourth tower.

1. FA by Richard Benedict, Craig Lingle and Bruce Tickell in 1971, route unknown. (Climbing Magazine 1972 (Sept.-Oct.), p. 14-17)

2. South Glacier, West Ridge. From the south glacier, gain the notch between the sixth and seventh towers, and then up the west ridge. Not difficult. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). George Fisher, John Svenson, July or August, 1973. (PC:JS)

3. East Slopes. Descended in 1982, route uncertain.

There is some poor quality rock (chossy) on the sixth and seventh towers.

Jacek Maselko also climbed some chossy routes on the south sides of the sixth and seventh towers, 1994-2004, date uncertain. (INT)

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#### TOUR RONDE 1900m

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.). Height 6240 feet. The Tour Ronde is 1.5 miles east of Mendenhall Tower #7.

Glacier. Rene Hakkert, John Svenson and two Dutch-Americans climbed it in 1979, route unknown. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

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**SLANTING PEAK 1600m**

Map Juneau (C-1)(U.S.A.). Height 5250 feet. Slanting Peak is a spectacular spire, east of the Mendenhall Towers and northeast of Death Valley, on the east side of the southwest branch of Taku Glacier.

Glacier. Slanting Peak, Juncture Peak and Shoehorn Mountain were climbed in 1949 by R.G. Merritt. (ANCH)

**GUARDIAN MOUNTAIN 1540m**

Map Juneau (C-1)(U.S.A.). East of Echo Pass. Height 5060 feet.

1. JIRP 1950.
2. David A. Brew and C. Dan Miller, 1965. (ANCH)

**AMHERST PEAK 1670m**

Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5479 feet. The west side of Echo Pass. FRA by Charles Roland 'Buck' Wilson, age 22, of the Juneau Icefield Research Program (JIRP) in 1951. (SCREE May 2011)

**NORRIS MOUNTAIN 1255m**

Map Juneau (B-1)(U.S.A.). Far south of Slanting Peak, on the same long, thin massif. Height 4125 feet. Wm. Chandler Hodgkins, Wm. Ogilvie, ABCN.

**GLORY PEAK 1150m**

Map Juneau (B-1)(U.S.A.). Height 3773 feet. Located just northwest of Glory Lake, and south of Norris Mountain. FRA by Lawrence Nielsen and Austin Post in 1953. (ANCH)

They also climbed Thoroughfare Mountain and Observation Peak.

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**SPLIT THUMB 1683m**

Map Juneau (B-1)(U.S.A.). Height 5523 feet. The Split Thumb rises near the southeastern periphery of the Juneau Icefield, on the eastern edge of Lemon Creek Glacier.

1. JIRP 1950

2. Southeast Ridge. One approach is to go down Lemon Creek Glacier (going north) to a small tributary glacier from Scorpion Peak. Climb up this tributary and reach a glacier-covered ridge which trends toward the base of the Split Thumb. Contour along just below the crest of the ridge and cross a col.

Ascend the following ridge and drop down to a cirque glacier lying beneath the south face. Then cut diagonally right, and arrive at the base of the southeast ridge.

The southeast ridge is a long, high ridge broken by numerous little gullies (encased in ice and snow). Kick steps up a steep couloir to the lowest visible point, and ascend the ridge over easy rock to the foot of a steep rock face lying across the ridge.

Keep to the right of the rock face and ascend the edge of the east face over good rock (pinch holds) to the top at noon.

Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). Ed La Chapelle, solo on upper route, July 2, 1954. (AAJ 1955:162). The difficulty is a guess. Class 4 because of glacier.

The party of August 29, 1993 (Ben Still and group) climbed the Class 5.6 one hundred foot wall below the summit (Peter Van Tamien leading in the crack system) instead of following the ledge and climbing the edge of the east face. (SCREE Jan. 2013 photos, marked map)

They rappelled back down over the headwall.

3. South Face. The other four members of the group roped up and traversed under the face to a shallow couloir on the south face.

Ascending the couloir for about nine meters, they climbed diagonally up a wide crack which led to the summit rocks (at noon).

Descent was by the same route.

Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). Conrad Buettner, Robert Goodwin, Richard Hubley, Carlton Ray, July 2, 1954. (AAJ 1955:162). The difficulty is a guess. Class 4 because of glacier.

4. West Ridge. Said to be easy. FA not stated. (INT)

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Map Juneau (C-2)(U.S.A.) in southwest corner. Altitude 4150 feet. It is just south of Point 3557 feet, south of Herbert Glacier. Climbed by Ben Still in 2006. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

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### **SPENCER PEAK 1765m**

Spencer Peak is located two miles east of Mount Wrather. Height 5800 feet. Glacier. FRA by John Svenson and friends in the 1970s. (PC:JS via Steven Gruhn)

### **WERNECKE PEAK ca. 1920m**

Wernecke Peak is between Spencer Peak and Mount Wrather. Altitude ca. 6300 feet. Glacier. FRA by David Brew and Steven W. Nelson, 1965, route unknown. (ANCH)

### **MOUNT WRATHER 1820m**

Map Juneau (B-2)(U.S.A.). Mount Wrather is directly north of Bullard Mountain at the northern border of the map, and south of the Mendenhall Towers. Altitude 5970 feet. It is on the east side of Mendenhall Glacier, the approach route to the Mendenhall Towers from Juneau.

1. ABCN
2. Southwest Slopes, Southwest Glacier. One of the alpine-tour companies on the Internet rates Mount Wrather as 'semi-technical' in difficulty. FRA by David Brew and Steven W. Nelson, August 6, 1965, probably by the southwest slopes. (ANCH)

### **STROLLER WHITE MOUNTAIN 1570m**

Map Juneau (B-2)(U.S.A.), altitude 5151 feet. On the west bank of Mendenhall Glacier. G. Osborne and A. Thomas climbed this peak in 1947. (ANCH)

From Juneau, reach the west side of the Mendenhall River (two routes) and take the West Glacier Trail (also McGinnis Mtn.; trail is faint).

### **McGINNIS MOUNTAIN 1290m**

Map Juneau (B-2)(U.S.A.), altitude 4226 feet. On the west bank of Mendenhall Glacier. ABCN. Also by Herman E. Beyer in 1945.

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**NUGGET MOUNTAIN** 1700m

Map Juneau (B-2)(U.S.A.), altitude 5587 feet. At the head of Nugget Creek and Glacier, on the eastern border of the map. FRA by Herman E. Beyer in 1945. (ANCH)

**MOUNT JAMES K. LOWDER** 1640m

Map Juneau (B-2)(U.S.A.), altitude 5378 feet. Located just northeast of Bullard Mountain. FRA by Francis P. Magoun and Robert S. McCarter in 1948. (APP June 1949, p. 358)

**BULLARD MOUNTAIN** 1288m

Map Juneau (B-2)(U.S.A.), altitude 4225 feet. Bullard Mountain is a relatively benign-looking peak located just east of the lowest part of the Mendenhall Glacier tongue.

1. FRA by Bernard Rosecrans Hubbard (an author of books) in 1927, route unknown. (source, one of his books; PC: Steven Gruhn)
2. Southwest Face. Foster and Ricci started up the left hand of two promising ice formations on the southwest face, ice to 80 degrees, then snow, then 60 to 80 degree ice covering poor quality rock (climbed the face on 5 long pitches in 9 hours). They then climbed to the ridge, 900m of climbing. Fifteen hours, car to car.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.7,s). Nick Foster, Paul Ricci, 2005. (AAJ 2006:195)

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**This high country, above Juneau, was the site of intense prospecting and mining early in the history of the area. Only a few examples of more recent climbing are given here, as the mountains were certainly thoroughly combed by the prospectors long ago.**

**CAIRN PEAK** 1385m

Map Juneau (B-2)(U.S.A.). Height 4537 feet.

1. JIRP 1950.
2. Charles R. Wilson, age 22, in 1951. (SCREE May 2011)

**OLDS MOUNTAIN** 1360m

Height 4465 feet, northeast of Juneau. The FRA was by Edward Howard Brown, William Howard Case, Alexander Pringle and Elias Ruud in 1907. (ANCH). Use the Perseverance Trail from Juneau.

William Howard Case was a photographer, known for his photos of the Tlingit Indians and the Gold Rush of 1898.

#### **UNNAMED 1150m**

Map Juneau (B-1)(U.S.A.). Height 3780 feet, on Twin Summit Ridge (glacier on the northwest side), east of Juneau beyond Silver Bow Basin. Climbed by Ben Still, 2005. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### **UNNAMED (GRANITE CREEK PEAK) 1235m**

Map Juneau (B-2)(U.S.A.) on eastern border. Altitude 4055 feet. It is southwest of Olds Mountain and 0.8 miles north of lower Granite Creek. Wm. Chandler Hodgkins, Wm. Ogilvie and the ABCN.

#### **SHEEP MOUNTAIN 1295m**

Map Juneau (B-1)(U.S.A.). Height 4245 feet. Southeast of Silver Bow Basin, and northwest of Hawthorne Peak. FRA by Herman E. Beyer, 1945. (ANCH)

#### **NORTH RHINE PEAK 1010m**

Map Juneau (B-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 3307 feet. Southeast of Juneau and east of Hawthorne Peak, on the border of Sections 6 and 31. Climbed by Ben Still, 2003. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### **SOUTH RHINE PEAK**

Map Juneau (B-1)(U.S.A.). Southeast of Juneau and east of Hawthorne Peak. Climbed by William Chandler Hodgkins and William Ogilvie, ABCN.

#### **HAWTHORNE PEAK 1280m**

Map Juneau (B-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 4205 feet. Ascended by Herman E. Beyer, in 1945. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

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### **TAKHINSHA GROUP**

The Takhinsha Group is southwest of the Klehini River, the lower Chilkat River, Chilkat Inlet and west of the Lynn Canal, and includes the Takhinsha Mountains. The southwest border is Tarr Inlet and Glacier Bay, and to the northwest the Alaska - B.C. boundary.

As in the Taku Group, there are numerous approaches by boat, as from the Lynn Canal, Chilkat Inlet from the Haines area, and Admiralty Island from Juneau.

The Takhinsha Group is subject to raging, violent, storms lasting days. Just below, the peaks are southwest of the Haines Highway.

#### Some Climbing and Exploration

1910- Ora Miner Leland and the IBC U.S. party.

1966- David Chappellear, Gil Dewart, Lawrence Nielsen, Robert Rickey, David Seidman. (APP vol. 36, Dec. 1966, photos, map; AAJ 1967:348; Takhinsha Mtns.)

1988- Geo. Barnett, Linda Bolte, Gil Dewart, Edward Kerwin, Marty Mushkin, Lawrence Nielsen, Walter Price, Charles Warren. (AAJ 1989:140; Takhinsha Mtns.)

1991- Dry Bay to Lynn Canal., 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):28; AAJ 1992:126-7; BCM 1992:75; VOCJ 1991:29)

2003- Glacier Bay Traverse. John Baldwin, Linda Bily, Gordon Ferguson, Vince Mantle, Stan Sovdat, and Lars Wilke. (CAJ 87(2004):81)

#### **MOUNT McDONELL (BOUNDARY PEAK 150) 1660m**

Height 5449 feet. The west summit, in B.C., is the higher. FA by F. Ward and a Bureau of Land Management surveyor in 1959.

#### **MOUNT HENRY CLAY (BOUNDARY PEAK 151) 2270m**

Altitude 7448 feet. Several high summits lie west or northwest of it.

#### **FLOWER MOUNTAIN 1930m**

Map Skagway (B-4)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6332 feet, north of the bend of Tsirku River and just west of the head of Porcupine Creek. The end of the road, starting from southwest of the Haines Highway just west of Pleasant Camp, is at Porcupine Creek.

Flower Mountain is west-northwest of the Takhin River.

Snowshoes, Glacier. Climbed by Barbara Peterson with a guide, June 2008. (INT)

#### **CHUNEKUKLEIK MOUNTAIN 1760m**

Located southwest of Chilkat Lake and the lower Chilkat River. Altitude 5780 feet. This is the highest summit in the local area.

#### **UNNAMED 1870m**

**UNNAMED 1850m**

Map Skagway (B-4)(U.S.A.). Unnamed 6135 feet (east) and 6075 feet (1.2 miles west) both are on the south side of the small Boundary Glacier, south of Flower Mountain, in Sections 30 and 24. Glacier. Bruce Hickok, Earl Redman and Danny Rosenkrans ascended them in 1984. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

**BOUNDARY PEAK 154 1765m**

Height 5787 feet. Ascended in 1910 by Ora Miner Leland and the IBC U.S. party at the head of the Tsirku River.

**UNNAMED 1680m**

Unnamed 1680m is in the eastern part of the 'Takhin Range', east-southeast of Unnamed 1760m. Access is from the Haines Highway as in 'Access to the Takhin River' (below) and Unnamed 1760m . The northeast face is steep.

**UNNAMED 1760m**

This is the highest point of the 'Takhin Range', on the north side of the Takhin River between Chilkat Lake and the Tsirku River to the west, and north-northwest of Mount Krause.

Access is from the Haines Highway and the old Dalton Trail that is now partly a dirt road, southwest of the highway. To reach the Dalton Trail, there is a steel bridge over the Klehini River from the highway just west of the Chilkat River crossing. (near the north end of Chilkat Lake; see 'Access to the Takhin River', below).

If one can avoid bushwhacking, and the rock is decent, it might be possible to ascend from the middle of the north side of the Takhin River, on the south face and south ridge, a long climb (1640m).

**THE CRYPT 1480m**

Located north in the Emmerich cirque. Height 4850 feet in Section 5. This is the east buttress of the pass leading to the east side of Mount Emmerich. It is Class 4 from the pass (loose blocks on west ridge).

Michael Miller, Ben Still, July 17, 2010. (SCREE Jan. 2012)

Also climbed by David Hertel in May 2013. (SCREE Dec. 2013)

### UNNAMED 1430m

Located in the Emmerich cirque. Height 4700 feet. A spire-shaped summit, about one half mile down the east ridge of Un. 1690m (5550 feet). (SCREE Feb. 2018)

1. Southwest Face (Dysentery Chute). The party of two snowshoed north across the Emmerich cirque to steep snow leading to the base of the spire. The route goes straight up what appears to be a rock face to a spiky summit.

After 45 minutes of snow climbing, they reached a rock band. There was ice on the technical pitch above, but not enough for protection. Two more pitches of loose rock followed, leading to the tiny summit where only one person could fit at a time.

After two rappels and some slogging, they descended the couloir left of the spire. Ice, Glacier. Class 5. David Hertel and Kurt Ross in May 2013. (AAJ 2014:164; SCREE Dec. 2013, photo)

### UNNAMED 1690m

The altitude is 5550 feet. Located about 0.7 miles west of The Crypt. Unclimbed ? (SCREE Feb. 2018 photos)



**Mount Emmerich. Photo: William Wacker.**

**UNNAMED 1775m**

Altitude 5820m. North of Mt. Emmerich on the ridge at the south border of Section 6.

**MOUNT EMMERICH (CATHEDRAL) 2080m**

Map Skagway (A-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6824 feet. Mount Emmerich is a lovely alpine peak 13 km (8 miles) west of Haines, which stands out from the Chilkat River. It is a bastion of granite and hanging glaciers, and is west of Chilkat Inlet, northwest of the curve of Garrison Glacier and east-northeast of Mount Tlingit Ankawoo. See SCREE Jan. 2012 for an ascent.

Chilkoot Inlet (east) and Chilkat Inlet (west) are two branches of the Lynn Canal at its head in the north. Haines is between them.

1. ABCN in 1894. Considering the difficulty of this mountain, the ascent may be explained by the presence of more snow on the mountain in this era, making the route easier, possibly the northeast couloir.

2. Southeast Ridge. The party had an airdrop, and walked up the Kicking Horse River with one dangerous log crossing and a little technical climbing on a gully wall on the approach.

Climb the long crevassed glacier to a col south of Mt. Emmerich.

The crumbly southeast ridge was reached by an aid pitch off the ice on solid granite. The cakewalk along the ridge was scary and perhaps too dangerous to recommend. Belayed climbing, with some chocks and pitons. Good view. Ice, Glacier (IV,5.5,A1,s). Fred Beckey, Jack Tackle, Craig Zaspell, August 14, 1976. (AAJ 1977:169; SCREE Jan. 2012; INT)

During the present warming conditions, it is better to climb during the night and spend the day on the summit. (Kevin Forster, INT)

3. Northeast Ridge. There are 17 roped pitches on the northeast ridge, averaging Class 5.7 (friable rock; attempt by Beckey). They traversed the mountain, descending by Beckey's route. Ice, Glacier (V,5.9,s). David Burger and two companions, July 29 - 30, 1982. (AAJ 1983:152). The maximum difficulty is a guess.

4. Northeast Couloir. Ice, Glacier. Incomplete ascent by Kurt Ross in May 2013. Conditions not suitable. (AAJ 2014:164; INT)

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**RAINBOW PEAK 1905m**

Located 1.2 miles east of Freak Peak. FA in 1894 by the ABCN.

**FREAK PEAK 2013m**

Map Skagway (A-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6605 feet. Southeast of Mount Emmerich, west of Chilkat Inlet. It is north of the ridge north of Davidson Glacier and on the southwest edge of Rainbow Glacier.

1. West Ridge. The party of three climbed the west ridge from the beach, after taking a boat across Chilkat Inlet from southeast of Haines, tenting out once. They followed a goat trail to timberline and then crossed Rainbow Glacier to the col west of Freak Peak.

The west ridge is crumbly and narrow. They unroped at times to avoid damaging the rope. Early spring ascents are suggested, when the snow is holding things together.

Glacier. Charles Richard (Dick) Ellsworth, Patrick Kandlebinder, John Svenson, 1980. (PC:JS)

**Access to the Takhin River**

Parallel to the Haines Highway, there is a dirt road on the southwest side of the Chilkat River (the old Dalton Trail), starting at the steel bridge over the Klehini River from the highway just west of the Chilkat River crossing. From the end in the southeast, backpack southeast to the Takhin River (flows W to E) and follow it up. This gives access to summits on the north side of the Mt. Emmerich area (Mt. Emmerich, and Mount Dech (long trip): up Kicking Horse River and up Garrison Glacier; Mt. Krause: up an unnamed glacier).

South of Takhin River, on the east side, peaks may be reached by boat from near Haines. See Freak Peak and photo of Rainbow Camp.

#### UNNAMED 1960m

Height 6425 feet on the map, 1.2 miles north of Un. 2045m (6710 feet) on the border of Sections 11 and 14. It is 2.5 miles west of Mount Emmerich. Glacier. Climbed by William Wacker in 2008. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED 2045m

Map Skagway (A-3)(U.S.A.), east border. Altitude 6710 feet. Located between Bertha and Garrison Glaciers in Section 23. Southwest of Mount Emmerich. Done from a camp on Garrison Glacier. Except for the last part, their route on the south side was a long snow climb. Glacier. George Barnett and Ed Kerwin, July 6, 1988. (AAJ 1989:141)

#### UNNAMED 1920m

Altitude 6300 feet in Section 9. Climbed from a camp near the great wall (Tajis-Kotan) at the southeast end of the Takhinsha Mountains, at the head of the north branch of Davidson Glacier, and just west of Peak 6841 feet (Mount Toggenburger, 2085m). The summit is a six-meter needle. Glacier. June 25, 1988. (AAJ 1989:140)

Mt. Toggenburger (map Skagway (A-2)) was not climbed in 1988 (two attempts). It appears on the map below, on the eastern border.

#### UNNAMED 1903m

Map Skagway (A-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 5. Altitude 6243 feet, just northwest of Mount Toggenburger. Glacier. West Ridge. GB, LB, from the same camp, July 2, 1988. Much bad weather.



August 18th. - Termination Dust down to 6,000' - From the gallery window

Freak Peak

Photo: John Svenson



Rainbow Camp. On the east side of Chilkoot Inlet (in left distance) is the area of Mt. Villard in the Taku Gr. Photo: John Svenson

The Takhinsha Mountains are west-southwest of the town of Haines, in Alaska, on the west side of Lynn Canal and Chilkat Inlet. Most of the peaks are rugged, and from the east side rise from sea level. The party of 1966 landed on Jajee (snowshoes) Glacier. Ascents were by David Chappellear, Gil Dewart, Lawrence Nielsen, Robert Rickey, and David Seidman. Gil Dewart flew in (ski plane) on June 17. The words in parenthesis are translations from Tlingit.

There are two articles on the Takhinsha Mountains, 1966 and 1988.

The Takhinsha Mountains often have huge bergschrunds.

MOUNT TAJIS (STONE AX) 2270m

MOUNT KLELCHLU (BUTTERFLY) 2240m

Map Skagway (A-2)(U.S.A.), west border, west of Mt. Toggenburger. Altitudes 7450 and 7350 feet, located on the east side of the north branch of Casement (Dukadee) Glacier, just northwest of Casement Peak (Kotan). They are on the same massif as Casement Peak.

Start up the steep glacier and reach the high basin under Mount Tajis (on the northwest), Mount Klelchlu (southeast on the ridge) and Mount Kotan (Casement Peak, to southeast) on the same ridge. From the ridge at the top of the bowl, turn north and climb Mount Klelchlu up a steep snow gully. Glacier. June 21, 1966.

An ABCN party ascended Mount Tajis in 1894.

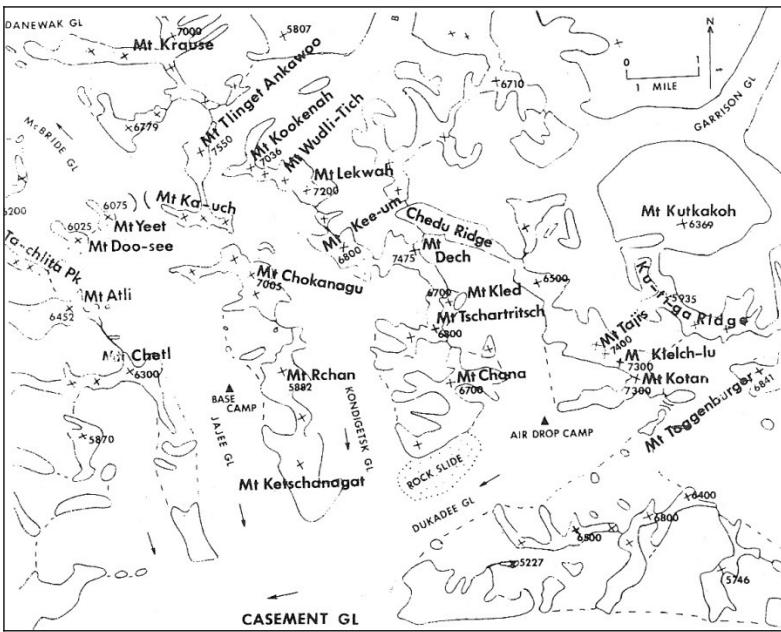
Mount Tajis was not climbed in 1966.

CASEMENT PEAK (KOTAN; SUMMER) 2240m

Map Skagway (A-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 7349 feet. Located between Davidson and Casement Glaciers and southeast of Mount Tlingit Ankawoo. South of Mt. Emmerich, and west of Freak Peak.

Traversing from the summit of Mount Klelchlu, the party turned south and climbed Mount Kotan, which was steep but straightforward cramponing. All of party, June 21, 1966.

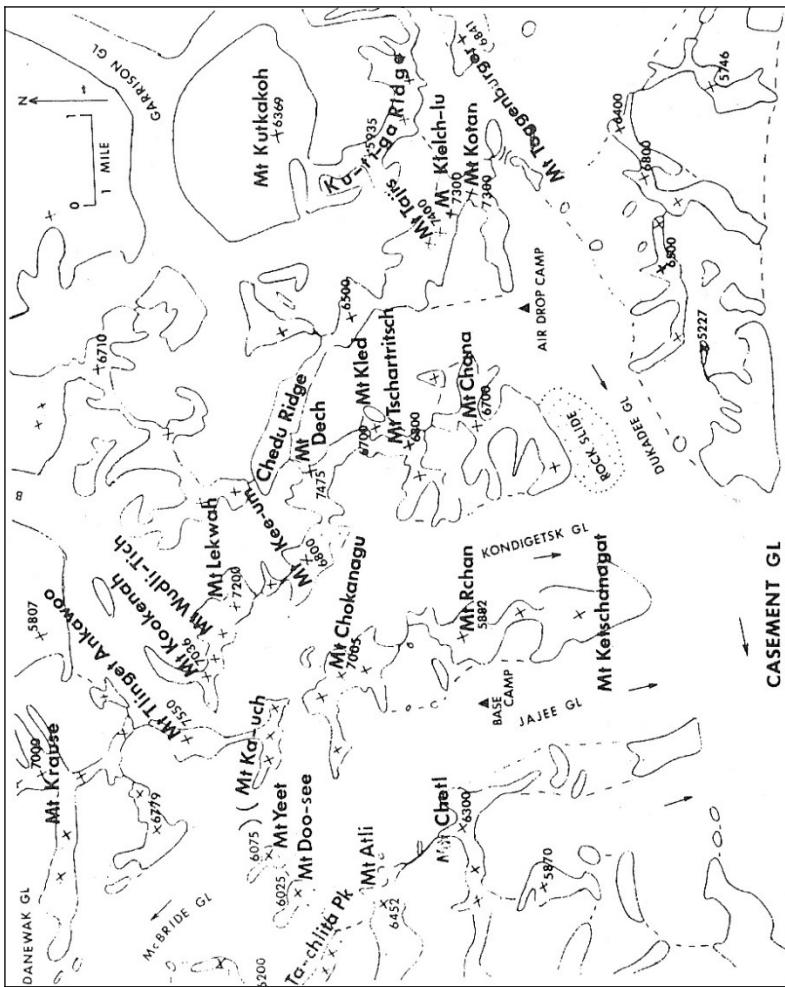
They glissaded, roped, down the steep snow slopes to camp.



**Takhinsha Mountains map, 1966.** Dukadee Glacier is a tributary of Casement Glacier. Mount Kotan is Casement Peak.

Freak Peak lies east of Casement Peak (Kotan), but is closer to Chilkat Inlet than to Casement Peak. Mount Emmerich lies north of Casement Peak (Kotan), northwest of the curve of Garrison Glacier at the north edge of the map.

Use the magnifier (Zoom) to see details.



Takhinsha Mountains map, 1966.

**MOUNT KUTKAKOH 1940m**

Map Skagway (A-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6369 feet. It is south of the curve of Garrison Glacier near the west border.

Mount Kutkakoh is a classic ski run in the Takhinsha Mountains, but no one to date has quite reached the top. (SCREE June 2014)

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**MOUNT KRAUSE 2150m**

Map Skagway (A-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 7050 feet. Just north of Mt. Tlingit Ankawoo and west of Mt. Emmerich. See 'Access to the Takhin River'. It is on the map above. The name Takhin (Takhini) was reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause in 1882.

**MOUNT TLINGIT ANKAWOO (TLINGIT CHIEF) 2300m**

Map Skagway (A-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 7550 feet. It is one and one half miles south of Mount Krause, and west-southwest of Mount Emmerich.

The north snow summit (a snow dome), the lower summit, was reached by the north ridge from the east side, approaching up Jajee Glacier and bearing east up a valley in front of the impressive pinnacles of Mount Kauch to a pass at 1830m (6000 feet), and then north-west across the head of Kondigetsk (fog) Glacier to a high pass at 2130m (7000 feet). DC, LN, RR, DS, June 8, 1966. (APP vol. 36, Dec. 1966:273 photos)

The main summit, the highest in the range, was not reached.

**MOUNT YEET (SON) 1850m**

Map Skagway (A-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6075 feet. Mounts Yeet, Doo-See and Atli are SW of Mount Tlingit Ankawoo, in the order, NE to SW. Mount Yeet is in Section 26, just northeast of Doo-See.

There is loose rock on the first pitch of the east ridge. Cross a short snow patch; then climb a dike in the next step, loose. A large rock fell on this pitch. Climb a very steep snow pitch and then easy rock. Glacier. DC, LN, DS, June 14, 1966.

**MOUNT DOO-SEE (HIS DAUGHTER) 1840m**

Map Skagway (A-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6025 feet, at the head of Jajee Glacier. It is north of Mount Atli in Section 35.

Ascended from the talus of the east ridge, from the col between Doo-See and Yeet. Glacier. The first 200 feet have rockfall danger. DC, LN, RR, DS, June 11, 1966. (APP vol. 36, Dec. 1966:273; SCREE Sept. 2017)

#### MOUNT ATLI (MOTHER) 1967m

Map Skagway (A-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6452 feet. The party approached by Jajee Glacier and up a wide bowl to the southeast ridge. Loose rock. A prominent gendarme was bypassed by traversing onto the northeastern snowfield and then climbing a steep snow gully to regain the southeast ridge. Glacier. DC, LN, RR, DS, June 7, 1966. (APP vol. 36, Dec. 1966:273)

#### MOUNT CHETI (THUNDER) 1920m

Map Skagway (A-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6300 feet. One mile southeast of Mount Atli. Unclimbed. (SCREE Jan. 2016)

#### COLEMAN PEAK 1715m

Altitude 5630 feet in Section 27. Coleman Peak is sharp summit located four miles south of Mount Atli. Glacier. FRA by Sara Stokey, May 21, 2008. (INT)

#### MOUNT DECH (TWO) 2270m

Map Skagway (A-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 7450 feet, is tied with Mount Tjis for the second highest peak of the Takhinsha Mts. It lies between Mount Tlingit Ankawoo and Casement Peak. It is just southwest of the map name 'Garrison Glacier'.

Approached up the second glacier to the east of Jajee Glacier (the north branch of Casement (Dukadee; rock slide) Glacier). The party crossed the well-covered crevasses on the northeast side of Mount Dech, cutting across to the north ridge at the bergschrund. A 60 degree slope leads to the steep, sharp ridge. There is exposure on both sides, a beautiful climb. Farther up, the angle of the ridge moderates. Both the west (higher) and east summits were climbed. Glacier. June 19, 1966. (APP vol. 36, Dec. 1966:273)



**Mount Barnard from Tarr Inlet. More than 8000 feet of elevation are in view. Photo courtesy of Wikipedia.**

**UNNAMED (MILE HIGH MOUNTAIN) 1610m**

Map Skagway (A-4)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5280 feet, in the middle of Riggs Glacier, 15 miles west of Mount Tlingit Ankawoo, in Section 22. Skied in 1991 by the Dry Bay to Chilkat Inlet traverse group. Glacier. Betsy Fletcher, Craig Hollinger, Markus Kellerhals, Peter Stone and David Williams, May 1991. (VOCJ 1991:29)

**MOUNT BARNARD (BOUNDARY PEAK 160) 2500m**

Altitude 8210 feet. It is the westernmost summit of the Group, above Tarr Inlet in the Alsek Ranges, but not in the Takhinsha Mountains.

1. Southeast Ridge. Follow the glacier south of the peak from 4000 feet to the southeast ridge at 7000 feet.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.0,s). David P. Johnston, D. Kenyon King and Peter H. Robinson, Aug. 24, 1965. (AAJ 1966: 123). Class 5 because of glacier.

**UNNAMED (DOME) 1385m**

Altitude 4550 feet, in Section 4, just west of Black Mountain. Ascended by the Glacier Bay Traverse party of 2003. (CAJ 87(2004):81)

**MOUNT RICE 2030m**

Map Skagway (A-2)(U.S.A.) in the southwest corner. Height 6658 feet. It is on the south edge of the icefield, northeast of the Snow Dome. Glacier. Climbed by the north ridge. David Butherus, Duncan Crosby, Steve and Ted Lewis, Lawrence Nielsen and Charles Warren, June 11, 1973. (AAJ 1974:141)

**SNOW DOME 1210m**

Map Juneau (D-6)(U.S.A.). Altitude 3970 feet. East of the terminus of Casement Glacier, north above Adams Inlet. John Muir ascended the Snow Dome in 1888. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

**UNNAMED 1300m**

Height 4260 feet. West of the south end of Sullivan Island, overlooking the Lynn Canal. ABCN, 1894.

It is across Lynn Canal from Sophia Peak.

**ENDICOTT TOWER 1770m**

Map Juneau (D-5)(U.S.A.), west border in Section 8. Height 5805 feet on map. A steep summit east-southeast of the head of Adams Inlet.

1. Southwest Face. Go to Endicott Lake. High camp was at 4000 feet (1220m) with views of the Fairweather Range.

Climb around the bergschrund to the face, then 210m (700 feet) of steep snow. The nest pitch (wet; 5.7) was 20m (60 feet) and then to the ridge and a rock outcrop.

Rappel 20m (60 feet) to the other side of the ridge; then to the highest summit (loose; 5.6). Return by climbing the rappel (rotten rock).

Glacier (II,5.7,A0,s). FA by Dylan and Michael Miller, June 2016. (INT)

#### UNNAMED 815m

Altitude 2680 feet. Located south of the Endicott River in Section 36. Dylan and Mike Miller, 2016. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED 520m

Altitude 1705 feet. This bluff is south above the mouth of the Endicott River, in trees but a good viewpoint. It is west of Berners Bay across Lynn Canal. ABCN 1894.

#### MOUNT CASE 1690m

Map Juneau (D-6)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5550 feet. Just south of Adams Inlet in the Beartrack Mountains. First ascent in 1965 by David Johnston and Peter Robinson. (AAJ 1966:123)

#### MOUNT WRIGHT 1565m

Map Mt. Fairweather (D-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5139 feet. Southwest of Mount Case above Muir Inlet. FA by Jim DuFresne in 1986. (PC: Steven Gruhn). See DuFresne's guidebook to Glacier Bay National Park in the Introduction.

#### UNNAMED (YORK) 1270m

Map Juneau (C-6)(U.S.A.). Height 4163 feet. South of Mounts Case and Wright overlooking Glacier Bay in Section 21. Climbed before 2017 by Adam DiPietro. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED (BEARTRACK) 1165m

Map Juneau (C-6)(U.S.A.). Height 3829 feet. It is 1.2 miles south-southwest of Un. (York) overlooking Glacier Bay. First ascent in 1965 by David Johnston and Peter Robinson. (AAJ 1966:123)

#### WILLIAM HENRY PEAK 1055m

Height 3458 feet. Two miles south-southwest of Unnamed 520m. ABCN 1894.

#### SHELT PEAK 1539m

Altitude 5012 feet on the map, surveyed (triangle and dot) and named. Shelt Peak is four miles northwest of Volcanic Peak on the south edge of a glacier. It was ascended by the surveyors.

#### VOLCANIC PEAK 1440m

Map Juneau (C-5)(U.S.A.). Height 4724 feet. It is a pointy peak. The ABCN in 1894 climbed it and surveyed it at 4760 feet. A later Survey party established a survey point (triangle and dot) with the same name just south of the mountain. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

It is located west of Saint James Bay.

#### UNNAMED 1400m

Map Juneau (C-5)(U.S.A.) in Section 27. Height 4588 feet. Located north of Excursion Inlet. ABCN 1894.

#### UNNAMED (GUSTAVUS) 1110m

Altitude 3650 feet on the map. Located 3.5 miles west-northwest of the head of Excursion Inlet. ABCN 1894.

#### UNNAMED 1290m

Map Juneau (B-5)(U.S.A.), Section 24. Altitude 4225 feet, above the east shore of Excursion Inlet, southeast of the old Cannery. ABCN 1894.

#### UNNAMED 1200m

Map Juneau (B-4)(U.S.A.) in Section 8. Altitude 3944 feet on the map. It is northwest of Mount Golub and east-southeast of Nun Mountain, across a glacial stream and a canyon. ABCN 1894.

#### MOUNT GOLUB 1280m

In Section 28. Height 4194 feet. Mount Golub is northwest of Juneau, overlooking the west side of Lynn Canal, west of the north end of Shelter Island. Approach by boat to the northeast side. ABCN 1894. Also climbed by Harvey Golub and friends in 1968.

#### UNNAMED 1305m

In Section 32. Altitude 4288 feet on the map. Located two miles southwest of Mount Golub. Michael Miller and Wm. Wacker, 2017. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED (RAVE PEAK) 1425m

In Section 7. Altitude 4677 feet. It is four miles south-southwest of Mount Golub. Michael Miller and Wm. Wacker, 2017. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED 1255m

Map Juneau (B-4)(U.S.A.) in Section 21. Height 4121 feet. Five miles south of Mount Golub. ABCN 1894.

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**Admiralty Island is south of Juneau, a huge island 90 miles (145 km) long and up to 35 miles (56 km) wide.**

Members of George Vancouver's circumnavigation of the island explored it in July and August of 1794.

It may have the highest density of brown bears in the world. The bears are so numerous that they had affected the beliefs of the native Tlingit Indians on the island, who call it Kootznoowoo (Fortress of the Bears).

The U.S. Forest Service maintains several cabins for public use. There is hiking and accommodation on both Admiralty and Baranof Islands.

There are at least ten peaks in the northern part of Admiralty Island that exceed 4000 feet, and are well above treeline.

The approach is usually by boat from Juneau.

### **ROBERT BARRON PEAK 1060m**

Map Juneau (A-3)(U.S.A.). Height 3475 feet. On the Mansfield Peninsula (extreme north, west of Juneau). Ascended by Arthur F. Buddington and Wm. Jewell, in 1924.

### **UNNAMED 1285m**

Map Juneau (A-2)(U.S.A.).

1. Northeast Ridge. Altitude 4210 feet. Take a boat from Juneau to Admiralty Cove at the north end of the island. To reach the base of the northeast ridge, the two ascended 3000 feet. Follow the height of land between the two creeks west of Admiralty Creek.

At low elevations there is good walking between large trees and they made noise to advise bears of their presence. They used ice axes to hook onto trees and bushes on steep slopes.

The ridge line is not technical but has considerable exposure, with loose rock high up. They roped up near the summit, using cams and snow pickets in the choss, but did not use the rope on descent. One might need snow and ice gear under snowy conditions.

The view was breathtaking.

(III,4). Michael Miller, Carl Reese, June 2014. (SCREE August 2014, photo)

### **EAGLE PEAK 1420m**

Map Juneau (A-2)(U.S.A.). Height 4650 feet.

1. From Young Bay and Admiralty Cove, take the first two miles of trail towards Young Lake, and turn right into the brush.

Bushwhack. Above treeline, traverse around to the east side of the peak and scramble exposed rock. Sixteen hours round trip.

(III,4,s). FRA by Michael Miller and Ben Still, June 24, 2000.

### **RANDOLPH PEAK 1295m**

Map Sitka (D-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 4250 feet. This summit is on the Glass Peninsula of Admiralty Island, to the east.

1. Northeast Ridge. Approach from the northeast, from a shallow bay. Bushwhacking through forest follows. The northeast ridge is at first broad, and narrows to a knife edge with slabs on the south. The hardest moves above are on slabs using the ridge for handholds.

(III,5.0,s). Michael Miller, Ben Still, July 2, 2014. (SCREE Nov. 2014, photos)

### **UNNAMED 1150m**

Altitude 3770 feet. This summit is on the east side of Admiralty Island, between Hasselborg Lake and Windfall Harbour in Section 13, directly east of Kootznoowoo Peak.

FRA by Dylan Miller, July 4, 2019. (SCREE August 2019)

### **UNNAMED 1025m**

Altitude 3368 feet. Section 26, west of Windfall Harbor.

### **UNNAMED 1150m**

Altitude 3770 feet. Section 13, south of Windfall Harbor.

### **UNNAMED 1285m**

Altitude 4215 feet. Section 10, southwest of Windfall Harbor.

Good going on game trails, rotten ridges. Crampons and ice axe useful. Bushwhacking. Dylan Miller, July and August 2019. (SCREE Oct. 2019)

### **KOOTZNOOWOO PEAK 1480m**

Map Sitka (D-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 18. Altitude 4850 feet on the map. Located on the west side of a small glacier east of Lake Florence, north of

the head of Fishery Creek. The lake is on the west side of the island. A peak of 4550 feet and Unnamed 4498 feet on the map, and a larger glacier, are southeast of it. This peak is the highest on the island.

1. West Ridge. The party flew to Lake Florence by floatplane. Start directly behind the cabin, turn south, and follow the creek (not Fishery Creek) and bushwhack east to an old road, now a bear trail (bear spray). Follow it to a beautiful, brush-free, moss-covered forest.

The bushwhacking resumes (and windfalls). Continue to easier forest, and then the rope is needed, traversing over large, vertical, rock walls (ice axe). Camp.

The south side of the west ridge has a series of grassy ramps and ledges. Scramble around gendarmes. A couple of Class 4 moves put one on top, a short trip from camp.

(II,4). Michael Miller, Ben Still, August 12, 2013. (SCREE Sept. 2013, photos, map)

On descent, they made four single-rope rappels down near-vertical moss, and waded the creek.

#### UNNAMED 1030m

Map Sitka (A-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 3383 feet on the map, surveyed (triangle and dot). This mountain is northeast of and overlooking Whitewater Bay, on the west coast of the south end of Admiralty Island. It was ascended by the surveyors.

There are three peaks in an icefield on the southern part of Baranof Island, southwest of Un. 1030m and directly west of the southern tip of Admiralty Island. Baranof Island Ridge Traverse (SCREE February 2018).

Un. 1645m (Baranof; 5390 feet in Section 18)

Lacy 1625m (5328 feet, triangle and dot, surveyed and climbed by the surveyors, in Section 18)

Un. 1580m (5190 feet in Section 19)

#### STIKINE GROUP

MAPS- This group is so long that the maps are given peak by peak.

**Alaskan Maps (U.S.A.) are printed on a scale of 1:63,360 (1 inch is equivalent to one mile). On the Canadian maps (1:50,000 scale), one centimeter is equivalent to ½ km.**

**(A) - Much of the map is on the Alaskan side of the border (blank); of limited use.**

The Stikine Group is south of the Taku and Nakina Rivers and Taku Inlet, and much is in the Alaska Panhandle. In the south, the limit is the Stikine River. 'Stikine' is Tlingit for 'Great River'.

This area is subject to strong earthquakes. The Tlingit Indians thought that the earth rested on a post. The 'Old Woman Underneath' was in charge of the post. However, this old lady was fidgety, and this caused the earthquakes.

The highest summits are Mount Ratz, Noel and Mussell Peaks, and Kate's Needle. The most spectacular are probably The Devil's Thumb and its satellites, Burkett Needle and Oasis Peak. Peaks of 3000m are not attained again in the Coast Range until the N. Monarch Gr. in the south.

Conditions here are crucial; good weather, and cold temperature which freezes the surface so that crampons can be used. Otherwise, one flounders in deep snow. It may be surprisingly warm, with saturation slides. A member of one party was hit by a large snowball, dragging his three companions off despite ice ax belays which did not work in the soft snow, the four sliding 150 meters and stopping at the bergschrund.

The area is also subject to raging, violent, storms lasting days.

There are many icefields. While icefields are generally easy to cross, **distances are deceptive, and the danger of becoming lost amid a maze of glaciers in cloud should not be underestimated (carry a compass).**

**Witches' Cauldron Glacier** (two branches) originates at Mount Lucifer, and flows northwest into Baird Glacier which flows southwest into near the head of Thomas Bay (branching from Frederick Sound). The head of Thomas Bay is 40 km north-northeast of Petersburg, Alaska. Mt. Burkett and Burkett Needle are situated above a branch of Baird Glacier.

Witches' Cauldron Glacier, one access to the Devil's Thumb, is now melting, with a depression west of the Devil's Thumb.

#### Some Climbing and Exploration

1946- Fred Beckey, Robert Craig, Clifford Schmidtke. (AAJ 1946:269  
photos; CAJ 30(1947):32 map, photos)

1964- Fred Beckey, Dan Davis, Layton Kor, Henry Mather.  
(CAJ 48(1965):122 no detail; 58(1975):102 photo; AAJ 1965:320)

1965- Kenneth Bryan, John Denton, Derek Fabian, Norman Harthill,  
George Liddle, Edward Thompson, David Wessel.  
(CAJ 49(1966):51map, photos; p. 148 list; AAJ 1966:125)  
1970- BCMC Stikine Expedition. Richard Culbert, Fred Douglas, Michael  
Feller, Esther and Martin Kafer, Robert Taylor, Paul Starr.

- (AAJ 1971:339-340; CAJ 54(1971):10-14 map, photos;  
 BCM 49(3) p.1, 1971; BCM 2009:209 photos)
- 1972- Richard Culbert, Fred Douglas, Paul Starr. (CAJ 56(1973):16 map,  
 photos; BCM 50(12) p.1, 1972 photo, map)
- 1973- Alice Culbert, Fred Douglas, Nigel Eggers, Michael Feller, Marilyn  
 Starr, Margriet & Ross Wyborn. BCMC. (CAJ 57(1974):34  
 photos, map)
- 1974(a)- Jerry Barnard, Bradley Fowler, Rich. Mathies, James McCarthy.  
 (AAJ 1975:124)
- 1974(b)- Franz Bislin, Ralph Hutchinson, Roger Neave, Wm. Perry, Rob.  
 Tustin, Michael Walsh. (CAJ 58(1975):101 map, photos;  
 (AAJ 1975:124).
- 1976- John Bates, Fred Douglas, Ray Hilborn, David Hughes, Neil  
 Humphrey, Phil Kubik, Wayne Saunders, Peter Stange, Paul  
 Starr. (BCM 1976:12 photos, map)
- 1978- Geoff Faraghan, Richard Hartman, John Hoiberg, Betty and Paul  
 Tamm. (CAJ 62(1979):63; 64(1981):38, photos, map p. 36)
- 1979- David Dahl, Bruce Tickell, Walter Vennum, Wm. Zaumann.  
 (AAJ 1980:535)
- 1980- Geoff Faraghan, John Hoiberg, Nathan Hoover, Betty and Paul  
 Tamm, Chris and Leslie Wilson, Jason Winnett. (CAJ 64(1981):38  
 photos, map p. 36; AAJ 1981:196)
- 1988- Christoph Dietzelbinger (guide, Smithers) and 19 climbers from  
 the Tyrol (Chutine Peak area). (CAJ 73(1990):69)
- 1990- Charles Crocker, Peter Haeussler. (AAJ 1991:164). Peaks near  
 Petersburg.

#### Alaska, Climbing, and Skiing References

- BCMC expeditionary camp, Stikine Icicap. (1970, note. AAJ 1971:476)
- 1985- Stikine Icicap Traverse. (CAJ 69(1986):82, a note)
- 1988- Stikine area expedition (skiing, rafting). (CAJ 72(1989):102)
- 1993- Craig Hollinger, Markus Kellerhals, Steve Sheffield, Peter Stone,  
 David E. Williams, Brian Wood, a ski traverse.  
 (CAJ 77(1994):75-80) map; BCM 1994:80; 2007:223; AAJ 1994:130).  
 To Golden Bear Mine and Bearskin Lake (Muddy Lake).  
 Also see David Williams, CAJ 100(2017):94.
- 1996- Markus Kellerhals, Jan Palaty, Steven Sheffield and David  
 Williams. Ski. (CAJ 80(1997):74 photos; AAJ 1997:200)
- 2000- Peter Celliers, Terry Jarvis, David E. Williams. (CAJ 84(2001):116  
 photos). Whiting Lake to Gilbert Bay.
- 2003- Skiing in Alaska, area of Mt. Ratz. John Baldwin, Steve Ludwig  
 and Stan Sovdat. (CAJ 87(2004):80)
- 2006- Climbs in Alaska. ('Life in a Milk Bottle', CAJ 90(2007):129)
- 2007- The Stikine Icefield. (CAJ 91(2008):106 photo). This party went by

floatplane to the beach at the head of Thomas Bay, below Baird Gl.  
 2008- Traverse (summer) to Tracy Arm, Stikine Group, Alaska, 72 km.  
 (CAJ 92(2009):98)

2013- Skiing on the Stikine Icecap. Peter Celliers, Javier Garcia Fernandez, Denise Hart, David E. Williams. (CAJ 97(2014):90)

2015- First north to south crossing of the Stikine Icefield, May 2015.  
 Vincent Colliard, Borge Ousland. (INT)

Date unknown- Traverse, the Chutine Peak area to near Whiting Lake,  
 Marc Adamus (PC:MA)

### Access

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In this extensive group, 230 km long, is a great variety of climbing. The mountains are generally spread out over large distances, and it is largely the domain of the traveler, as the large number of ski traverses attests.

The area of Mt. Ratz is one of the most isolated in the Coast Range.

Some areas offer possible centers for climbing, such as that of Chutine Peak, but even here there is some difficulty because of a large lake that must be crossed. Farther south is the Mount Ratz-Mussell Peak-Noel Peak uplift, heavily glaciated, with good snow and ice climbing. For the technical climber, the Oasis Peak area, Burkett Peak, Burkett Needle, and the Devil's Thumb and its satellites, in Alaska, offer far more than enough for a week's visit. One climbing camp has been held here (BCMC, 1970) south of Kate's Needle, with poor access. The higher lake intended for a floatplane landing was filled with icebergs, but recent warming trends may have solved this problem. The landing site for the BCMC camp of 1970 was at Shakes Lake (very low altitude), just north of the Stikine River in Alaska.

Access is generally by floatplane, helicopter or skiing in from inlets, or from points in the interior, such as Telegraph Creek. A boat trip up the Stikine River from Wrangell solved one of the first access problems (1946), followed by much backpacking.

If one wishes to climb in the peaks well west of Oasis Peak, a floatplane can land on Farragut or Glory Lake (22 km, 14 miles west of Oasis Peak), or the unnamed lake north of Glory Lake (map Sumdum (B-3)). These are west of North Baird Glacier, and west of the south fork of Dawes Glacier.

Airlines on the coast of Alaska may have a reluctance to making airdrops or transporting people to Canada, so be prepared to cross the border under your own power.

The Stikine Group is very large, and if one wishes to divide it a good division would be along Endicott Arm, up Dawes Glacier, down Pendant Glacier and Creek to the lower Chutine River and the Stikine River.

### CLIMATIC CHANGE and GLACIER TRAVEL

"Images on Google Earth should have alerted us to the rapid changes (climatic change) taking place in this part of the world. It was apparent that you can no longer expect to walk or ski directly onto the snout of the Baird Glacier from the beach at the head of Thomas Bay (south-southwest of Oasis Peak) as we had done in spring 2007. A large lake has formed between the beach and the glacier. Instead, on May 24, 2016, we had Wally **of Temsco** Helicopters out of Petersburg drop us off on the North Baird Glacier at 650 meters. Even at this elevation compared to 2007, there was a distinct lack of snow. With big loads, working our way through the broken ice and crevasse fields was remarkably slow and tiring, and we only covered about 2.5 kilometers north the first day. -----

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From below, we could easily see the helicopter, but it took some time for Wally (helicopter pilot) to locate us since the glacier had shrunk so considerably that we were actually many hundreds of feet lower than what we had estimated from the map.

After dealing with the weather on the Stikine Icecap in the spring of 2013 and now in 2016, it is obvious that the conditions and terrain are changing remarkably fast, and that I am now dealing with my own demons of climate change. That is, I can no longer accurately extrapolate the lower elevations from what I see on the map to what you will encounter in reality."

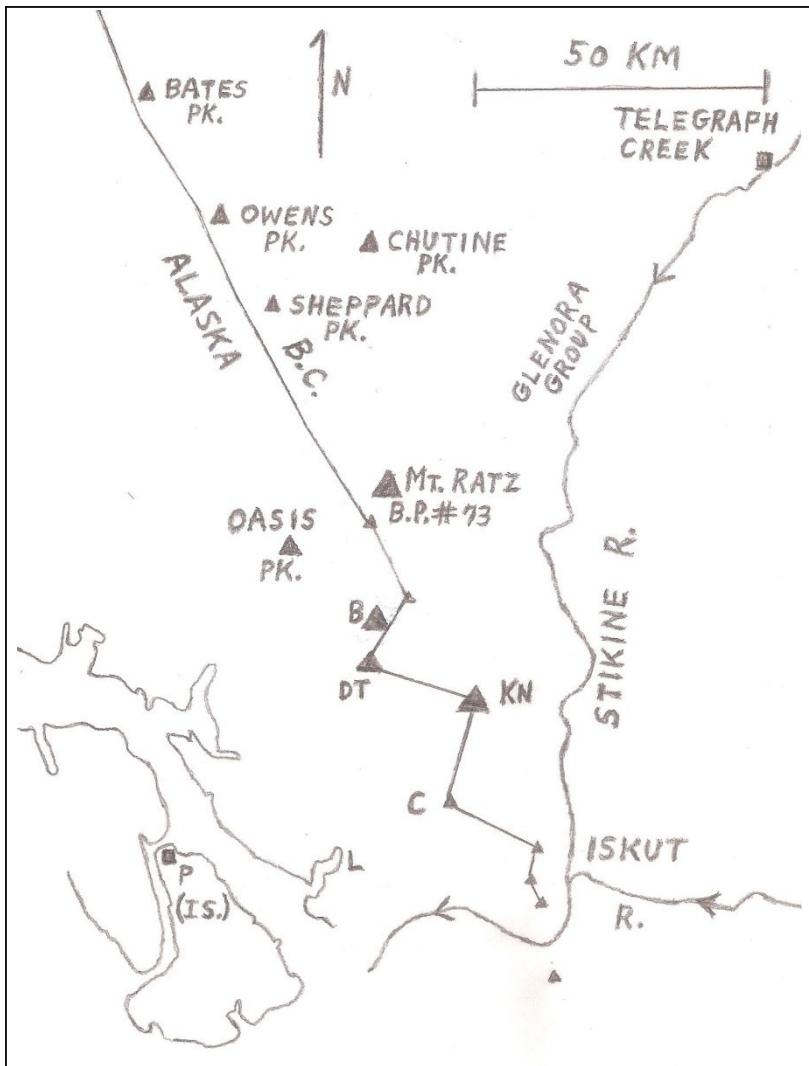
David Williams, CAJ 100(2017):94

Also see photos of the Shark's Tooth area, Taku Group, p. 63 - 66.

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One should remember that there is much wild mountain territory east of Taku Inlet in British Columbia, with peaks such as

Chechidla Peak 2360m  
Tatsatua Peak 2368m and  
Tatsamenie Peak 2627m.



The Stikine Group. B = Mt. Burkett, DT = Devil's Thumb, KN = Kate's Needle, C = Castle Mtn., P = town of Petersburg, Alaska, on Mitkof Island and L = Le Conte Bay. Peaks south of the Iskut River are in the Iskut Group. Glaciers (numerous) are not marked.

**MOUNT LESTER JONES 2410m**

Map 104K/11 Stuhini Creek. Mount Lester Jones is located just southeast of the Taku River.

**UNNAMED 2415m**

Map 104K/6 & 104K/5 Wright Glacier. Grid 956-829. Located south of Sittakanay Glacier and northeast of Wright Glacier in Canada.

**BOUNDARY PEAK 87 1785m**

Map 104K/12 Tulsequah River, in the southeast corner. Altitude 5850 feet. B.P. 87 was ascended by R. Hordern, William F. Ratz and members of the IBC Canadian party in 1907.

It is about eight km (5 miles) southeast of the Taku River.

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The summer trip of July 2006 was done in beautiful, rugged, low altitude country dotted with lakes and glaciers. Unfortunately, the weather was bad.

This area is in four U.S. maps, Taku River (A-5 and 6, and B-5 and 6), and a little of Juneau (A-1). A-6 and B-6 are the most useful. Most credits for the July 2006 party are directly through David Williams via Steven Gruhn.

Characters and places from the Wizard of Oz surround Lake Dorothy. All these were ascended by Matt Callahan, 2018, some second ascents.

**UNNAMED 1675m**

In Alaska- Height 5502 feet. Just south of the Taku and Wright Rivers, west of lower Hidden Creek. FA by Douglas H. Nelles and members of a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey party in 1905.

**MOUNT SWINEFORD 2085m**

Altitude 6841 feet. West of Hidden Creek, three miles south of Unnamed 1675m (5502 feet). FRA by Dylan and Mike Miller, Makaila Olson and Ben Still, July 21, 2018. (INT; SCREE Mar. 2019)

**HUBBARD PEAK 995m**

Height 3271 feet. West of lower Johnson Creek, above the Taku River. Climbed in 1929 by William McCaslan Scaife and members of a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey party in 1929.

**UNNAMED 1205m****UNNAMED 1265m**

These two summits (3950 and 4150 feet) are just south of Hubbard Peak. The heights correspond with the contours. FA by the party of July 2006.

**UNNAMED 1325m**

In Alaska- Height 4350 feet. In Section 8, west of the small glaciers at the head of Johnson Creek. FA by the party of July 2006.

**UNNAMED 1710m**

In Alaska. Height 5610 feet, located just east of the head of the southwest fork of Yehring Creek. FA by Peter Celliers, Mark Grist, Denise Hart, Terry Jarvis and David Williams, July 2006. (CAJ 90(2007):129)

**UNNAMED 1455m**

In Section 23. Height 4769 feet. North of upper Davidson Creek, west-northwest of Un. 1645m (5397 feet). FA by the party of July 2006.

**UNNAMED 1260m**

Height 4126 feet. North of Davidson Creek, above Taku Inlet. Wm. Chandler Hodgkins, Wm. Ogilvie, ABCN.

**UNNAMED 1645m**

Height 5397 feet. Just west of the glacier at the head of Hidden Creek. FA by the party of July 2006.

**UNNAMED 1575m**

Height 5173 feet. It is 4.5 miles east-northeast of Turner Lake, next to West Speel Glacier. FA by the party of July 2006.

**UNNAMED 1675m**

Height 5500 feet. Three miles east of Turner Lake. FA by Peter Celliers, Mark Grist, Denise Hart, Terry Jarvis and David Williams, July 2006. (CAJ 90(2007):129)

**UNNAMED 1740m**

Height 5706 feet. Three miles east of Turner Lake and 0.5 mile south of Un. 1675m (5500 feet). FA by the party of July 2006.

**UNNAMED 1490m**

Height 4890 feet. It is 1.7 miles east of the south end of the south fork of Turner Lake. FA by the party of July 2006.

**MOUNT DOROTHY 990m**

Altitude 3254 feet. Located west of the north end of Lake Dorothy. Ascended by the Topographical Survey, date and route unknown.

**UNNAMED (MUNCHKIN) 1395m**

Altitude 4574 feet, northwest of Lake Dorothy. Matt Callahan, solo 2018. (PC: Steven Gruhn; PC: MC)

**UNNAMED (WINGED MONKEY 1) 1385m**

Altitude 4550 feet (western one, Section 4), north of Lake Dorothy. Matt Callahan, solo 2018. (PC: Steven Gruhn; PC: MC)

**UNNAMED (WINGED MONKEY 2) 1385m**

Altitude 4550 feet (Sections 3 and 4), north of Lake Dorothy. Matt Callahan, solo 2018. (PC: Steven Gruhn; PC: MC)

**UNNAMED (TOTO) 1540m**

Altitude 5050 feet, in Section 3 northeast of Lake Dorothy. Matt Callahan, solo 2018. (PC: Steven Gruhn; SCREE Oct. 2019)

**UNNAMED (YELLOW BRICK ROAD) 1540m**

Altitude 5050 feet, in Section 10 east of Lake Dorothy, and has a glacier. Matt Callahan, solo 2018. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

**UNNAMED (WIZARD OF OZ) 1620m**

Height 5321 feet. East of Lake Dorothy. Glacier. FA in July 2006.



**The Wicked Witch of the West, from the south, from the Tin Man.  
The west summit is not on the map. Photo: Matt Callahan.**

**UNNAMED 1570m**

Height 5150 feet. Southeast of the south end of Lake Dorothy. Glacier. FA by the party of July 2006.

**LONG PEAK 1455m**

Altitude 4773 feet. North of Long Lake in Section 13. Surveyed (triangle and dot). Glacier. It was ascended by the surveyors.

**UNNAMED 1585m**

Height 5193 feet. It is northwest of the west end of Long Lake in Section 19. Glacier. FA by the party of July 2006.

**UNNAMED (GLINDA) 1570m**

Altitude 5150 feet in Section 26, southeast of Lake Dorothy and northeast of Un. (Cowardly Lion). Matt Callahan, solo 2018. (also peak 5050 feet also in Section 26; PC: Steven Gruhn)

**UNNAMED (COWARDLY LION) 1535m**

Height 5038 feet, in Section 34. South of Lake Dorothy, west of Long Lake. FA by the party of July 2006 (also Matt Callahan, solo 2018).

**UNNAMED (SCARECROW) 1520m**

Height 4991 feet. South of Lake Dorothy in Section 34, southwest of Unnamed (Cowardly Lion). Matt Callahan, solo 2018. (PC: S. Gruhn)

**UNNAMED (TIN MAN) 1575m**

Altitude 5170 feet in Section 33, south of Lake Dorothy. Matt Callahan, solo 2018. (PC: Steven Gruhn; SCREE Oct. 2019)

**UNNAMED (WICKED WITCH OF THE WEST) 1475m**

Height 4842 feet. Between Bart Lake and Lake Dorothy, west of the south end of Lake Dorothy. Climbed by Michael Miller and companion, 2014. (PC: Steven Gruhn; SCREE Oct. 2019)

**UNNAMED 1510m**

Altitude 4953 feet, between Long Lake and Crater Lake. FRA by Earl Redman and party, 1976. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

**UNNAMED 1540m**

Altitude 5050 feet. It is southwest of the west end of Long Lake, in Section 13. FA by the party of July 2006.

**CHERRY PEAK 1560m**

Map Taku River (A-6)(U.S.A.). Height 5108 feet. Cherry Peak is halfway between Long Lake and Slocum Inlet. It was climbed in 1951 by members of a U.S. Geological Survey party.

**UNNAMED 1200m**

In Alaska. Height 3945 feet. South of Crater Lake. FA by Earl Redman and party, in the 1980s. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

**UNNAMED 1425m**

In Alaska. Height 4673 feet. South of Crater Lake, and southwest of Un. 1200m (3945 feet). FA by the party of July 2006.

**UNNAMED 1310m**

In Alaska. Height 4290 feet. Southwest of Crater Lake. FA by the party of July 2006.

**WILLIAMS MOUNTAIN 1555m**

Map Juneau (A-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5100 feet, north of Slocum Inlet. FRA by Dean and Gordon Williams in 1967. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

**UNNAMED 1175m**

Located in Section 10, northeast of Arthur Peak. Altitude 3850 feet.

**ARTHUR PEAK 1110m**

Located just north of Limestone Inlet, in Section 16. Altitude 3650 feet. Both summits were ascended by Brian Delay, Evan Hartung, and Dylan and Mike Miller, 2018. Also Un. 3850 feet. (SCREE Nov. 2018)

**EVERETT PEAK (GROUSE) 1155m**

Map Taku River (A-6)(U.S.A.), south border. Height 3797 feet. Everett Peak is far south of the other peaks in the area, southeast of Limestone Inlet, above Stephens Passage. The FA was by George Clyde Baldwin and the IBC party in 1906.

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**The 1996 trip** started from the confluence of Taku and Wright Rivers, and skied the Taku-Whiting divide. The Wright Glacier flows from southeast to northwest into Alaska. One of their camps was near the head of Wright Glacier. They then moved northeast to the headwaters of the Sutlahine River and went east to map 104K/7 Trapper Lake.

The parties of 1993 and 1996 flew out from Bearskin Lake (at the now abandoned Golden Bear Mine; 2016).

#### UNNAMED 2098m

Map Taku River (B-5)(U.S.A.) in Section 6. Altitude 6882 feet, in Alaska. Glacier. The group skied via the east face and south ridge. Glacier. Markus Kellerhals, Jan Palaty, Steve Sheffield and David Williams, May 1996. (CAJ 80(1997):74 photos; AAJ 1997:200)

#### UNNAMED 1870m

Map Taku River (B-5)(U.S.A.) in Section 5. Altitude 6134 feet, in Alaska. Via north side. Glacier. Markus Kellerhals, Jan Palaty, Steve Sheffield and David Williams, May 1996.

#### UNNAMED 1964m

Map Taku River (B-5)(U.S.A.) in Section 10. Altitude 6443 feet, in Alaska. Via southwest side. Glacier. Markus Kellerhals, Jan Palaty, Steve Sheffield and David Williams, May 1996.

Unnamed 2098m (6882 feet), Unnamed 1870m (6134 feet) and Unnamed 1964m (6443 feet) are east of Hidden Creek.

#### UNNAMED 2220m

Map 104K/6 & 104K/5 Wright Glacier. Altitude stated as 2200m in CAJ. It is an attractive double summit 2.5 km northeast of Mount Ogden

at 970-787. Glacier. Markus Kellerhals, Jan Palaty, Steve Sheffield and David Williams, May 1996.

#### UNNAMED 2180m

Map 104K/6 & 104K/5 Wright Glacier. Altitude stated as 2160m in CAJ. A snow pyramid 6.7 km east-northeast of Mount Ogden at 014-793. Glacier. Markus Kellerhals, Jan Palaty, Steve Sheffield and David Williams, May 1996. (CAJ 80(1997):74 photos; AAJ 1997:200)

#### MOUNT OGDEN (BOUNDARY PEAK 86) 2263m

Map 104K/6 & 104K/5 Wright Glacier. Located 16 km south of the Taku River and north of Wright Glacier, where the border takes a right angle bend.

1. Leo Grillmair and Rodney McGraw, July 1962. (ANCH)

2. North Glacier, Northwest Ridge. From a landing on the lake in front of Wright Glacier, the party hiked south on the glacier to under the peak, an easy snow slog to the last 300m. They went under the west face and ascended a ridge from the northwest.

Mostly Class 4 with a few harder sections; 16 hours from a camp at 900m. Ice, Glacier (III,5.0,s). Gerald Buckley, Bruce Tickell, late June, 1986. (AAJ 1988:126)

#### UNNAMED 2260m

Map 104K/6 & 104K/5 Wright Glacier. This is Peak 2240m of the 1996 references. Grid 031-727, north of upper Wright Glacier. May 1996.

#### UNNAMED 2300m

Map 104K/6 & 104K/5 Wright Glacier. This is Peak 2280m of the 1996 references. Grid 039-692, north of upper Wright Glacier. May 1996.

#### UNNAMED 2100m

Map 104K/6 & 104K/5 Wright Glacier. This is Peak 2080m of the 1996 references. Grid 987-648, on the southern edge of upper Wright Glacier. Interesting mixed climbing. May 1996.

#### UNNAMED 2140m

Map 104K/6 & 104K/5 Wright Glacier. This is Peak 2120m of the 1996 references, grid 966-655, on the western edge of the icefield, overlooking

Speel Glacier far below. Glacier. Markus Kellerhals, Jan Palaty, Steve Sheffield and David Williams, May 1996.

**UNNAMED 2060m**

Map 104K/7 Trapper Lake. Altitude 2040m of CAJ 80(1997):74. Grid 174-743, or 208-750 (which ?). Climbed from a camp at the head of the Sutlahine River (map 104K/6), a very long climb. May 1996.

**Go east to peaks southwest of Tunjony Lake.**

**UNNAMED 2345m**

Map 104K/7 Trapper Lake, Grid 260-747. One km north of Un. 2304 m. It has a spectacular summit tower, a miniature version of a Patagonian spire. Markus Kellerhals, Jan Palaty, Steve Sheffield and David Williams, May 1996.

**UNNAMED 2304m**

Map 104K/7 Trapper Lake, Grid 257-738. One km south of Un. 2345 m. May 1996.

**Then go south and regain the alpine east of North Chechidla Creek, and traverse the range in a southerly direction.**

**UNNAMED 2220m**

Map 104K/7 Trapper Lake, Grid 427-624. Un. 2200m in AAJ 1997:200. May 1996.

**UNNAMED 2220m**

Map 104K/7 Trapper Lake, Grid 403-599. Un. 2110m in AAJ 1997:200. May 1996.

**UNNAMED 2384m**

Map 104K/2 South Whiting River, Grid 381-578. May 1996.

**UNNAMED 2346m**

Map 104K/2 South Whiting River. Located 14 km north-northeast of the north end of Whiting Lake, and southwest of Un. 2384m (above). An attractive pyramidal peak. Grid 348-534.

1. South Slopes. From Un. 2384m, go down into an unnamed valley to the east and follow it south toward the north face of Un. 2470m (grid 394-474). The next day they made a long side trip and climbed Un. 2346m via the steep southern slopes. Markus Kellerhals, Jan Palaty, Steve Sheffield and David Williams, May 1996. (CAJ 80(1997):74 photos; AAJ 1997:200)

#### UNNAMED 2629m

Map 104K/8 Tatsamenie Lake, in the southwestern part. It is north of Bearskin Lake (map 104K/1 Bearskin Lake).

Un. 2629m stands directly above Tatsamenie Lake, and is the eastern-most high peak in the Coast Range in these parts.

Markus Kellerhals, Jan Palaty, Steve Sheffield and David Williams, May 1996. (CAJ 80(1997):74 photos; AAJ 1997:200)

#### UNNAMED 2779m

Map 104K/1 Bearskin Lake, southwest corner, 26 km north of Chutine Peak. Height 9117 feet. See below.

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#### BOUNDARY PEAK 83 1655m

Map 104K/3 (A), north border. Altitude 5425 feet. FA in 1906 by George Clyde Baldwin, John Davidson Craig and members of the IBC Canadian party on Whiting River.

#### HEX PEAK 1925m

Height 6319 feet. North of Crescent Lake in Section 7. It was climbed in 1951 by members of a U.S. Geological Survey party. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### SNOW TOWER 2005m

Map Taku River (A-5)(U.S.A.), east border. Surveyed, 6572 feet. It is northwest of the bend in the Whiting River and south of Crescent Lake.

The climbers flew by floatplane 64 km east of Juneau, landed at Crescent Lake, in Alaska, and made a high camp, at about 2000 feet (600m; mosquitos!). On return from high camp, they found that an animal, probably a bear, had ravaged their supplies.

1. East Face, East Ridge. From camp, traverse around to the eastern aspect of the Snow Tower. A steep 1500 foot (450m) snow slope connects to the east ridge and two deep notches, which were four pitches of loose rock. (III,5.0,s). Michael Miller, William Wacker, June 8, 2015. The difficulty is a guess. (AAJ 2016:157 photos)

2. West Glacier, West Ridge. Bushwhack to a high camp (mosquitos). (There is a hidden ledge through forested cliff bands.) Ascend the west glacier (bergschrunds) to the west ridge which is of rotten rock, low Class 5 at the most; exposed. The crux is below the false summit. Rappel into the notch between the summits.

Go 15m (50 feet) down the west notch gully and climb a 15 foot cliff above the belay point. An easy one-pitch scramble north goes to a snow-filled gully, and 15m to the summit ridge.

On the descent, they climbed all but the crux pitch.

Glacier (III,5.3,A0,s). David Hart, Michael Miller and Ben Still, June 22, 2015. (SCREE Sept. 2015, photos). The difficulty is a guess.

#### LISA PEAK 1410m

Height 4622 feet in Section 18. Lisa Peak is five miles west of the west end of Crescent Lake. Climbed in 1951 by members of a U.S. Geological Survey party. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### FRIDAY PEAK 1595m

Altitude 5285 feet in Section 15. Three miles southwest of the Snow Tower on a small glacier, surveyed (triangle and dot) and named. It was ascended by the surveyors.

#### SPEEL PEAK 1420m

Altitude 4659 feet. Speel Peak is located east of the mouth of the Speel River in Section 22. It was climbed in 1951 by members of a U.S. Geological Survey party. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### **WILSON PEAK 1315m**

Map Taku River (A-5)(U.S.A.) in Sections 15 and 16. Height 4311 feet. Wilson Peak is northwest of the lower Whiting River, north of Lower Sweetheart Lake. FA by John Davidson Craig and members of the IBC party in 1906.

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#### **BOUNDARY PEAK 79 1785m**

Map 104K/3 Bates Peak (A) at the slight bend in the Alaska - B.C. border. Altitude 5849 feet. FA in 1906 by George Clyde Baldwin, John Davidson Craig and the IBC Canadian party.

#### **COOK PEAK 1570m**

Height 5156 feet. Cook Peak is in Alaska, west of Boundary Peak 79, 4.5 miles east-southeast of the Snow Tower, and east of the Whiting River. It is southeast of a small lake. Climbed by John Davidson Craig and the IBC party in 1906.

#### **WHITING PEAK 2524m**

Altitude 8281 feet. Just NW of the north end of Whiting Lake in B. C.

#### **BATES PEAK 2210m**

Map 104K/3 Bates Peak (A), south border. Surveyed. Bates Peak is north-northwest of Owens Peak, north of Sawyer Glacier, northeast of Tracy Arm and south of Whiting River. No known ascent.

#### **HILL PEAK (BOUNDARY PEAK 78) 2165m**

Map 104K/3 Bates Peak (A), southwest corner. Height 7110 feet. Walter Vennum ascended the rounded southeast ridge from the col between it and a smaller peak. Short, Class 3 to 4. Glacier. August 12, 1974. (AAJ 1976:437)

There was no evidence of previous ascent.

#### **UNNAMED 2440m**

Map 104K/1 Bearskin Lake. Coordinates 526-467. It is north-northeast of Un. 2715, in B. C., climbed by the west ridge, a rubbly but aesthetic peak. Near the summit, the west ridge is long, narrow and exposed snow. The Samotua River was below. The ski traverse party of 1993 climbed it on June 3. (CAJ 77(1994):75; AAJ 1994:130).

From Un. 2440m, they skied down the glacier to the northeast and eventually to the Golden Bear Mine (abandoned; 2016). The road (long) may still be open to hiking.

#### UNNAMED 2400m

Map 104K/1 Bearskin Lake, grid 510-487, and 14 kilometers north of Unnamed 2715m. Glacier. Skied from the camp for Un. 2440m by Peter Stone, June 3, 1993.

The camp for Un. 2400m and Un. 2440m was on a large glacial col 1.3 km northwest of Un. 2440. Un. 2400m is one km north of the camp.

#### UNNAMED 2715m

Map 104K/1 Bearskin Lake, southwest corner. Unnamed 2715m is three kilometers north-northwest of Unnamed 2779m, in B. C.

The ski group of 1993 found straightforward climbing from the col two kilometers to the northwest of Un. 2715 and there was one steeper section of ice that required crampons and ice axe. June 1, 1993. Ice, Glacier. (CAJ 77(1994):75)

#### UNNAMED 2779m

Map 104K/1 Bearskin Lake, southwest corner. Unnamed 2779m (altitude on map) appears to be the highest peak in the district, in British Columbia, in the Cheja Range at the headwaters of the Chutine River, 26 kilometers north of Chutine Peak.

The ski group of May 30, 1993 climbed the southern slopes in a large, long, sometimes steep gully (bergschrund, crampons). Ice, Glacier. (CAJ 77(1994):75)

#### PYRAMID PEAK 2420m

Map 104F/15 & 104F/14 Owens Peak, surveyed at 2420m. Grid 379-258. It is eighteen kilometers directly north of Owens Peak, and northwest of Un. 2265m, that is northeast of Owens Peak, in B. C. A summit of 2262m lies between them. Pyramid Peak is north of the latitude of Chutine Peak.

The ski group of May 28, 1993 climbed the south face, with a horribly loose scree ridge to the summit. Glacier. (CAJ 77(1994):75)

#### UNNAMED 2265m

Un. 2265 is northeast of Owens Peak, surveyed at 2265m (7431 feet, at 459-164 near the eastern border of map 104F/15) in B. C., with a good view of Chutine Peak. It was climbed by the ski group of May 27, 1993. (CAJ 77(1994):75)

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#### UNNAMED 2480m

The highest peak in the area. It is 7 km northwest of the north end of Whiting Lake. The group of 2000 was chased off by bad weather.

#### UNNAMED 2320m

Map 104K/2 South Whiting River, grid 213-399. The party of 2000 made camp 1.5 km north of Un. 2320m, the camp situated 4.5 km west of the northern end of Whiting Lake, after attempting Un. 2480m.

1. North Icefall, Northwest Slopes. This summit has a view down to Whiting Lake. From camp, they went through the northern icefall and climbed the northwest slopes. Glacier. Peter Celliers, Terry Jarvis, David E. Williams, July 27, 2000. (CAJ 84(2001):116 photos)

Then they traveled west-southwest over Un. 2040m (grid 166-388), Un. 1950m (grid 155-389), and Un. 1836m (7 km north of Mount Hill, grid 147-375 on map 104K/3 Bates Peak (A)).

They descended, with packs, to the glacial flats north-northwest of Bates Peak, then passing into Alaska.

#### UNNAMED 1944m

Map Taku River (A-4)(U.S.A.). Just across the border in Alaska, altitude 6377 feet in Section 14, climbed the same day as Un. 2040m, 1950m and 1836m. Glacier. Peter Celliers, Terry Jarvis, David E. Williams, July 27, 2000. (CAJ 84(2001):116 photos)

#### UNNAMED 1895m

Map Taku River (A-4)(U.S.A.). Located 4.8 km north-northwest of Hill Peak/Mount Hill (in Alaska). Altitude 6217 feet in Section 27. From Un. 1944m (6377 feet), the party headed south for 2.4 km to glacial flats before ascending this peak, Un. 1895m. They descended down the southwest face and the south ridge (belay in the rain at the steep lip of the south ridge). On the face, they placed snow flukes for a safe descent to questionable bridges. Glacier. Peter Celliers, Terry Jarvis, David E. Williams, July 27, 2000. (CAJ 84(2001):116 photos)

#### SNOWY PEAK 1815m

Map Taku River (A- 5)(U.S.A.) in Section 2. Altitude 5960 feet, northwest of Hill Peak and east of the Whiting River. FA by John Davidson Craig and members of the IBC party in 1906.

There is a col south of the peak.

#### UNNAMED 1905m

Altitude 6256 feet on the map (6266 in CAJ). It is five km southeast of Snowy Peak, surrounded by glaciers in Section 18. The party ascended the blocky ridge of Un. 1905m. Glacier. Peter Celliers, Terry Jarvis and David Williams, August 1, 2000.

#### TRACY PEAK 1900m

Map Sumdum (D-4)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6240 feet in Section 35. Tracy Peak is north of uppermost Tracy Arm, west of the tongue of Sawyer Glacier. Ascended in 1908 by Wm. F. Ratz, route unknown. (ANCH)

#### BAIRD PEAK 1720m

Map Sumdum (D-4)(U.S.A.), west border. Altitude 5645 feet. Baird Peak is north of the big kink in Tracy Arm, in Section 19. It is 10 miles east of Lower Sweetheart Lake, and west of Sawyer Glacier. Surveyed (triangle and dot); ascended by the surveyors.

#### UNNAMED 1325m

Altitude 4350 feet, two miles northeast of Upper Sweetheart Lake.  
Peter Celliers, Terry Jarvis and David Williams, Aug. 2000. (PC: DW)

#### UNNAMED 1420m

Map Sumdum (D-5)(U.S.A.). Height 4650 feet, east of Lower Sweetheart Lake, north of Tracy Arm in Section 24. This summit is glaciated on its north side. FA by David Hawley, Barbara Purdy, Earl Redman and three others, 1978. (SCREE Nov. 1978)

#### UNNAMED 1275m

Map Sumdum (D-5)(U.S.A.). Height 4180 feet, southeast of Lower Sweetheart Lake, north of Tracy Arm in Section 23. FA by David Hawley, Barbara Purdy, Earl Redman and three others, 1978. (SCREE Nov. 1978)

Also ascended in 2000.

#### UNNAMED (ANOTHERDUM PEAK) 1495m

Map Sumdum (D-4)(U.S.A.). Height 4905 feet, three miles south of Upper Sweetheart Lake in Section 20. By the west ridge. FA by David Hawley, Barbara Purdy, Earl Redman and three others, 1978. (SCREE Nov. 1978). Also ascended in 2000.

#### UNNAMED 1040m

Map Sumdum (D-5)(U.S.A.). Height 3405 feet, just south of the southwest end of Lower Sweetheart Lake in Section 29. ABCN. Also Peter Celliers, Terry Jarvis and David Williams, 2000. (PC: DW)

#### UNNAMED 1030m

Map Sumdum (D-5)(U.S.A.), northwest corner in Section 6. Altitude 3380 feet, northwest of Lower Sweetheart Lake. FA by John Davidson Craig, 1906. (ANCH)

#### GAGE PEAK 860m

Map Sumdum (D-6)(U.S.A.) in Section 20. Altitude 2825 feet. West of upper Tracy Arm, Gilbert Bay. Climbed by George Clyde Baldwin, 1906. (ANCH)

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#### UNNAMED 2496m

Map 104K/2 South Whiting River, east side. Coordinates 453-413. Ascended from the south, then up the east ridge (30 to 60m). Glacier. Peter Celliers, Javier Garcia Fernandez, Denise Hart, David E. Williams, May 6, 2013. (CAJ 97(2014):90)

#### UNNAMED 2160m (2240m in CAJ)

Map 104F/15 & 104F/14 Owens Peak, north-northwest of Un. 2326m . Coordinates 306-265. South-southwest ridge climbed on skis, with a short scramble at the top. Glacier. Peter Celliers, Javier Garcia Fernandez, Denise Hart, David E. Williams, May 10, 2013. (CAJ 97(2014):90)

#### UNNAMED 2326m

Map 104F/15 & 104F/14 Owens Peak, north center. Coordinates 333-213. East ridge, one short pitch of Class 4 to low Class 5 rock. Glacier. Peter Celliers, Javier Garcia Fernandez, Denise Hart, David E. Williams, May 9, 2013. (CAJ 97(2014):90)

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#### UNNAMED 2603m

Map 104F/15 & 104F/14 Owens Peak, grid 426-127. Surveyed at 2603m. Located 5.5 km northeast of Owens Peak. The contours do not indicate this height, but this can be if the summit structure is very steep (difficult to contour). However, the summit, as drawn on the map, is covered by glacier and a height of about 2500m is indicated by the contours.

Possibly, this is a printing error. No record of ascent.

#### OWENS PEAK 2460m

Map 104F/15 & 104F/14 Owens Peak, in Canada. Grid 390-084, near the southern border. Owens Peak has two summits about 0.8 km apart. Prominent ridges project to the southeast from each.

Chutine Lake was the starting point for the 1980 trip.

#### NORTHEAST SUMMIT (highest)

1. Southeast Glacier. Ascend the glacier between the ridges from a camp just south of the mountain. A moderately sloped gully cuts across the face in a northerly direction. (CAJ 64(1981):38 photo; AAJ 1981:196)

A short, exposed ridge section and a pleasant little face climb go to the top. Ice, Glacier (II,5.3,s). July 11, 1980.

2. Northwest Face, Northwest Ridge. From a camp below the northwest face, climb the northwest face and ridge. A lovely climb. Ice, Glacier. Marcus Kellerhals, David Williams, Brian Wood, May 26, 1993. (CAJ 77(1994):75; AAJ 1994:131)

There was a difficult bergschrund, a steep snow face, snow flukes, rock protection and a final short pitch on rotten and exposed low Class 5 rock on the summit ridge in May 1993.

#### SOUTHWEST SUMMIT

1. Reached by an easy stroll from the route to the northeast summit. July 11, 1980.

The pass used by Paul Tamm and parties in 1978 and 1980 to reach Sheppard Peak, Boundary Peaks 75 and 76 and Owens Peak from Chutine Lake was by the pass between these two peaks, 514-947 (Un. 2100m) and 525-930 (Un. 2220m) south-southwest of the south end of Chutine Lake. On ascent, the course takes an abrupt right-hand turn onto the icefield. (CAJ 64(1981):38, map p. 36)

In 1988, 19 climbers from the Tyrol, with Christoph Dietzfelbinger, did numbers of ascents (none difficult climbs) near Chutine Peak. Much more than seven peaks were ascended that are not listed and could not be identified (such as the Chutine Needles traverse, Chutine Tower, Kermit and Flintstone). Be on the alert for unexpected cairns. (CAJ 73(1990):69)

A raft trip down the Chutine River concluded the outing.

Marc Adamus made a regional traverse from the Chutine Peak area north to near Whiting Lake, date unknown. (PC:MA)

TAHLTAN PEAK 2620m

Map 104F/16 Chutine Peak, in the northeast corner. Grid 751-269. It is northwest of the upper Stikine River, at the head of the Tahltan River, and 26 km northeast of Chutine Peak, along with several other high summits. From the camp at Chutine Lake, approach down Barrington River from the pass, a long way. Ascended and named by the group of 1988. (PC: Christoph Dietzfelbinger)

### CHUTINE TOWER 2420m

Chutine Tower is 1.5 km northwest of Chutine Peak. The group of 1988 ascended it. No major or hard climbs were done in 1988. (PC: CD)

### CHUTINE PEAK 2910m

Map 104F/16 Chutine Peak.

Surveyed. Chutine Peak is east of Chutine Lake. The base level here is very low, and Chutine Peak is 2630 meters (8640 feet) above the lake. To reach climbs on the other side of the lake, one must have a canoe or a motorized raft, and crossing the river on foot is dangerous.

In 1980, base camp was on the west shore closer to the north end.

The south face rears up dramatically from the lake. The lower two thirds is solid granite, but the upper is metamorphic and broken. There are many good places to camp, but the north end of the lake (east side, 1988) is the most open and pleasant. The slide alder on the west side is of exquisite thickness. (PC: C. Dietzfelbinger)

In 1973, the basecamp was also at the north end of the lake, on the east side, with a camp on the peninsula at the southwest side of the lake, and camps to accommodate the climbing farther south.

A few climbs were done on the slabs above camp in 1988.

There was a serious attempt on the north face in 1997, with glacier and much difficult ice climbing, but the party unfortunately ran out of time after climbing most of the route. An excellent article (CAJ 81(1998):93).

One can fly from the town of Telegraph Creek, or Juneau.

There are grizzly bears, hordes of mosquitos and no-see-ums at the lake, and also black flies higher up.

Chutine Lake is a starting point for the icefield to the west. The route finding to find a safe way to the icefield required exploration. (The route is given in the map with a photo of Chutine Peak, CAJ 64(1981):36. This route enters the icefield (skis) east-southeast of Sheppard Peak. (BCM 2009:219-223 photos)

1. South Rib, Southeast Ridge. Raft across Chutine Lake and ascend to the south rib. A slide was used to avoid vegetation but was nasty,

sending down rock and dust. The slide ends at the base of cliffs (sheep trail along base).

Climb sound granite ledges (friction) grabbing branches and pine trees. Then deadfall, which ends at a notch in the south rib (visible from basecamp). There is an ideal camp site at timber line beyond the notch.

Traverse into the western gully (Class 3 ledges) to avoid gendarmes at the head of the south rib. Climb ledges, then 300m to a snowfield. Then 300m of step-kicking to the prominent saddle southeast of the ridge.

Climb the nearest gully to the top of the ridge. Descend a short distance and parallel the ascending southeast ridge, crossing from gully to gully (rotten rock; a maze of gullies, use care on descent), turning each gendarme and ascending little headwalls.

At the summit glacier (exposed; ice slope at bottom; ice bollard for rappel on return) go to the top. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). GF, PT, CW, LW, July 16, 1980.

On descent, use the sheep path to reach the lower part of the western gully (avoiding the slide).

2. North Face (Lunatic Apprentice). Bushwhack to the north glacier from Chutine Lake, with Devil's Club, slide alder, windfall, vertical rock bands, exposed slab and bugs. Then climb 800 meters up steep glacier and make a high camp.

Above the glacier, the route is largely in a lengthy 60 to 75 degree ice gully to reach the ridge near the top. About 800 meters to the summit.

Ice, Glacier (V,A4,s). Fred Beckey, John Chilton, Chris Kettles and Jason Robinson, August 14-15, 1884. (CAJ 81(1993):92 photo)

#### UNNAMED 1930m

Map 104F/16 Chutine Peak. This is a minor summit on the north ridge of Chutine Peak.

The July 1973 group climbed it by the north ridge from the lake at the foot of the north ridge. There is no easy way to Chutine Peak from this side. (BCM 52(1) p.1)

#### UNNAMED 2500m

Map 104F/16 Chutine Peak. Located 2.3 km southeast of Chutine Peak.

#### UNNAMED 2446m

Map 104F/16 Chutine Peak. Located 4.8 km east-southeast of Chutine Peak. Surveyed, but not ascended by surveyors.

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#### UNNAMED 2020m

Map 104F/9 Dirst Creek, in the northwestern corner. Coordinates 507-026, 1.3 km northeast of Un. 2140m below. Climbed by members of the 1980 party, July 1980. (CAJ 64(1981):38 map p. 36)

#### UNNAMED 2140m

Map 104F/9 Dirst Creek, coordinates 499-016. Climbed over the southeast slopes and from the col to the east, by the east ridge. Early August 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):34 map)

#### UNNAMED 1900m

Map 104F/9 Dirst Creek, coordinates 529-984. Camp was directly south of Chutine Lake in 1973, below the tongue of the glacier, in the valley east of the summit. **A second camp was south of it in the same valley to accommodate the area near Complex Peak.**

Altitude 6230 feet. Unnamed 1900m is located south of Chutine Lake, west of the glacier tongue and southwest of Chutine River, a viewpoint. Climbed, from the valley northeast of the peak, by ascending a very small glacier to the northeast of the peak, and a col to the northeast, and to the east glacier and east ridge. Glacier. August 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):34 map; BCM 52(1) p.3)

#### UNNAMED 1860m

Map 104F/9 Dirst Creek. Coordinates 533-970, between Un. 1900m and Un. 2000m. Climbed by members of the 1980 party, July 1980. (CAJ 64(1981):38 map p. 36)

#### UNNAMED 2000m

Map 104F/9, coordinates 528-955. Located 3 km south of Un. 1900m above. It is a small, nicely shaped granite summit, which was climbed by the east slopes and the col to the northeast.

1. Northeast Ridge. From the col northeast of the summit, there is pleasant Class 3-4 climbing on the northeast ridge on good granite. Go under a gigantic chockstone about the size of a small house wedged in a gap just before the top. Glacier (IV,5.0,s). AC, NE, MS, MW, RW, July 29, 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):34 map)

#### UNNAMED 2100m

Map 104F/9 Dirst Creek. Coordinates 514-947, southwest of Un. 2000m. Altitude 6890 feet. **It has almost no relief on the icefield side, and is north of the glacial pass.** Climbed by members of the July 1978 party. Paul Tamm was a member of both 1978 and 1980 trips. (CAJ 64(1981):38 map p. 36)

#### UNNAMED 2220m

Map 104F/9 Dirst Creek, coordinates 525-930. Altitude 7280 feet. **It is south-southeast across the icefall from Un. 2100m, and south of the glacial pass.** Climbed by the July 1978 party.

#### UNNAMED 1940m

Map 104F/9 Dirst Creek, coordinates 548-942, southeast across the glacier tongue from Un. 2000m above. Altitude 6360 feet. Climbed from the north, AC, NE, MS, MW, RW, July 25, 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):34 map)

#### COMPLEX PEAK 2220m

Map 104F/9, coordinates 564-944 (at B in BOUNDARY on map). Height 7280 feet. Southwest of Chutine River, south of Chutine Lake.

**The map of CAJ 57(1974):34 shows a concentration of granite summits (Bugaboo-like; BCM 52(1), p.2, 1974).** This is one.

1. South Ridge. From a higher camp, just north of Un. 1940m on the east side of the glacier tongue, climb northeast of Un. 1940m (548-942) and gain the cirque below the peak using a snow couloir to avoid an icefall. Good granite on south ridge. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). Chris McNeil, Terry Rollerson, July 20, 1973. (CAJ 57(1974):34, summit cairn record, photo; see map)

The July 26, 1973 party of five (of Un. 2000m) did the second ascent, whose route is described, ascending the south ridge from the glacier.

#### UNNAMED 2460m

Map 104F/9 Dirst Creek. Altitude 8070 feet, 2.8 km south-southwest of Complex Peak and 2.3 km south-southeast of Un. 1940m. Grid 555-920. It overlooks Dirst Creek.

1. Northeast Ridge. Use the approach route for Complex Peak and climb onto a large icefield farther south. A scramble up the northeast ridge goes to the first step, an enjoyable granite pitch. The rock above deteriorates to a pile of rubble, and the group dug through trenches in soft snow between the rock outcrops. The steep, loose, rock continued and the party reached the top at ten in the evening.

Descent was by seven rappels, solid anchors hard to find. Ice, Glacier (IV,5.0,s). AC, NE, MS, MW, RW, July 27, 1973. Evidently, this summit is located on an igneous contact zone (rotten rock).



**Unnamed 2780m (Iceweb) from the east (aerial). Photo: John Scurlock.**

**UNNAMED 1700m**

Map 104F/9 Dirst Creek. Coordinates 515-968, 1.6 km northeast of Un. 2300m below. Climbed by members of the 1980 party, July 1980. (CAJ 64(1981):38 map p. 36)

**UNNAMED 2340m****UNNAMED 2300m**

Map 104F/9 Dirst Creek, 494-976 and 501-961. Southwest of the south end of Chutine Lake (7680 and 7550 feet; 7850 feet, 2390m and 7700 feet, 2350m in CAJ) on the east edge of the icefield. From basecamp on the west shore of Chutine Lake, on a peninsula, backpack up the valley and make camp just south of the upper glacier tongue. Some interesting snow and ice climbing on a steep, narrow glacier goes to the edge of the icefield, where both summits are easily attained. August 1, 1973.

(CAJ 57(1974):34 map)

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**UNNAMED (ICEWEB) 2780m**

Map 104F/9 Dirst Creek, coordinates 700-822. A spectacular, pointed summit. It is located east-northeast of the terminus of Triumph Glacier, fifteen kilometers south of the Chutine River, and north-northeast of Mussell Peak (below).

**UNNAMED 2700m**

Map 104F/9 Dirst Creek, coordinates 709-780. This summit is located four kilometers south of Un. 2780m, east of the tongue of Triumph Glacier, and northeast of Mussell Peak.

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**UNNAMED 2519m**

This summit, just east-northeast of Sheppard Peak on the same massif, was ascended by the south face from the glacier, from an unknown campsite. It was a trip of 10 hours, Class 3 to 4, by Jay McCoubrey, Paul Tamm and David and Les Wilson, July 12, 1982. (INT)

They also climbed Boundary Peak 74.

## SHEPPARD PEAK 2476m

Map 104F/10 Sheppard Peak (A). Surveyed.

On the icefield, in B. C., southwest of Chutine Lake; northeast of the head of Endicott Arm. See the map at the beginning of this group. The Sheppard massif is 5 km long (E to W), and the western, rockier summit is Sheppard Peak. (BCM 1994:83 photo)

1. South Flank. The route finding to find a safe way to the icefield from Chutine Lake required exploration. The route of approach is on the map, CAJ 64(1981):36. This route enters the icefield (skis) east-southeast of Sheppard Peak.

Climb the south flank on good Class 3 rock for 600m. The true summit, a small tower, is 0.8 km north. Rock ledges can be used to bypass the cornices. Glacier (III,4,s). July 7, 1978.

2. Traverse. 1988. (CAJ 73(1990):61 no detail; much climbing near Chutine Peak not described)

3. Southeast Ridge. The southeast ridge was ascended in May 24, 1993, using a steep snow gully from the bowl to the south to gain the southeast ridge, a good scramble. (CAJ 77(1994):75)

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## TRAIL PEAK 1725m

Map Sumdum (D-4)(U.S.A.), in Section 27. Altitude 5665 feet. It is south of uppermost Tracy Arm. Surveyed (triangle and dot) and climbed by the surveyors.

## UNNAMED 1682m

Map Sumdum (D-4)(U.S.A.), in the southwest corner, in Section 16. Altitude 5519 feet. It is south of uppermost Tracy Arm and two miles north of Un. 1634m. Traversed by the 2008 party, who camped just north of it.

## UNNAMED 1634m

Map Sumdum (D-4)(U.S.A.), in the southwest corner, in Section 28. Altitude 5360 feet, north of an unnamed lake south of uppermost Tracy Arm. The 2008 party climbed Un. 1634m first and camped on the summit. Then north.

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The Stikine Group, a wild place. A view to the southeast with Mount Burkett in the center distance (aerial). Kate's Needle is to the left in the distance, hazy, the Devil's Thumb to the right.

Well left of Mount Burkett and left of Kate's Needle is British Columbia, to the right, Alaska. The summits in the foreground are those just northwest of Rambler Pass. Dawes Glacier is the next big glacier north. Photo: John Scurlock.

### UNNAMED 2236m

Map Sumdum (C-3)(U.S.A.), north border in Section 4. Height 7335 feet, in Alaska, north of Brown Glacier, west of map 104F/10 Sheppard Peak. This is just north of the latitude of Sheppard Peak. There are views of the icebergs in Tracy Arm.

1. Upper Southwest Ridge. Camp was 800 meters to the west of Un. 2236m. Low Class 5.

Ice, Glacier (II,5,3,s). Peter Celliers, Denise Hart, Steven Sheffield and David Williams, July 3, 2008. (CAJ 92(2009):98). The difficulty is a guess.

### UNNAMED 2005m

Map Sumdum (C-3)(U.S.A.), north border in Section 10. Height 6580 feet, in Alaska, just southeast of Un. 2236m (7335 feet).

The party of Unnamed 2236m traversed the summit. From the col to the north, they rappelled down to the glacier to the south of Un. 2236m (7335 feet) and made camp. July 2, 2008. (CAJ 92(2009):98).

### BIRD MOUNTAIN 2010m

Map Sumdum (C-4)(U.S.A.) east border. Altitude 6590 feet. A triple summit with an east to west ridge, in Alaska, northwest of Brown Glacier in Section 7, west of South Sawyer Glacier. **Useful maps for this area are Sumdum (C-3,4 and D-4,5).**

Ascended in 1908 by Wm. F. Ratz, route unknown. (ANCH)

During the second ascent in 1909, Joseph Sheppard fell to his death when a cornice collapsed. Later, Sheppard Peak was named for him. His brother was in the group. (ANCH)

**LYMAN'S HORROR 1835m**

Map Sumdum (C-4)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6020 feet on the map. Located 3.5 miles west of Bird Mountain. Both this peak and Bird Mountain are east-southeast of Mount Sumdum.

Climbed by Gardell Christensen and John Lyman in 1937. (Alaska Sportsman, Natural History magazine, Dec. 1937: PC: Steven Gruhn)

**MOUNT SUMDUM 2032m**

Map Sumdum (D-5)(U.S.A.). Height 6666 feet. A dominant peak of the area, which has a 1500m north face. Mount Sumdum is in the far west between Tracy Arm and Endicott Arm.

There was a rich gold and silver mine very close to Mount Sumdum. The word 'Sumdum' is derived from the Tlingit expression for the booming sound made by calving of ice from the glaciers.

FA by the IBC Canadian party, 1909.

Climbed in 1977 by David Adams and Earl Redman. The east and southwest ridges have been climbed. (SCREE Sept. 1981)

There is a moderate route on the south side, snow and glacier. Michael Miller, Ben Still, Wm. Wacker, July 12, 2011. (AAJ 2013:165; SCREE August 2011; SCREE December 1977)

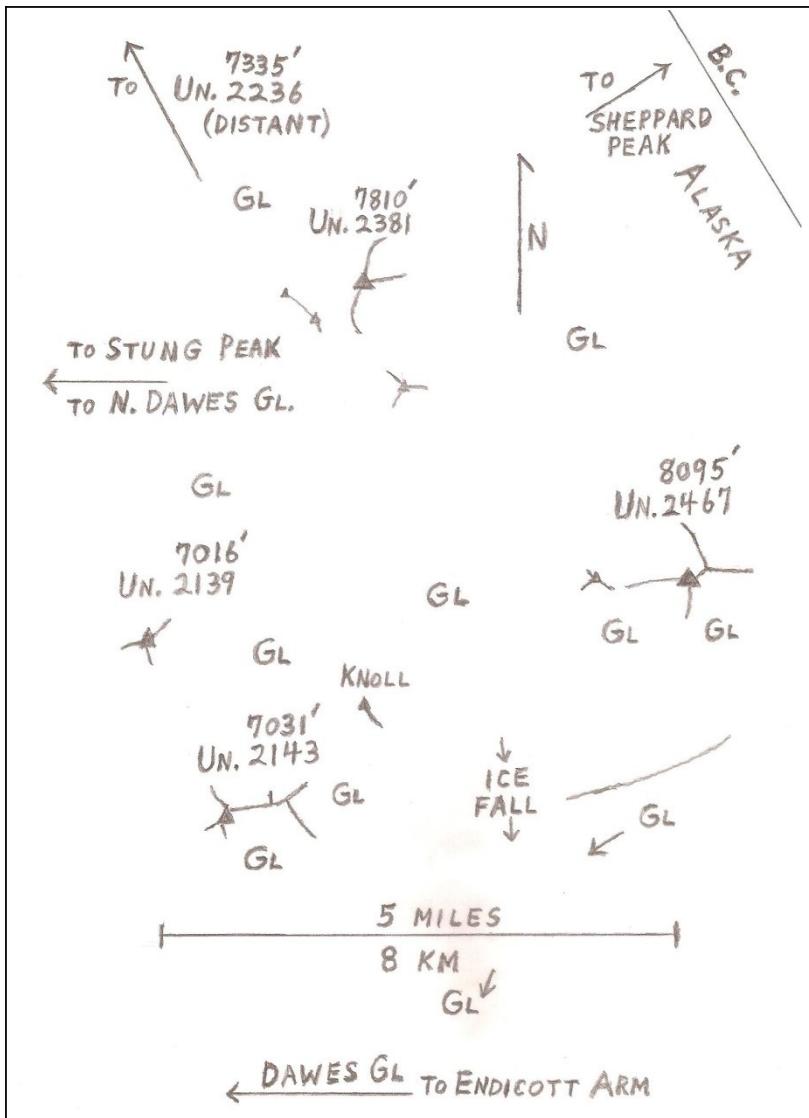
**UNNAMED (SOMEOTHERDUM PEAK) 1825m**

Map Sumdum (D-5)(U.S.A.). Height 5985 feet, two miles southeast of Mount Sumdum, surrounded by glaciers. Climbed in 1976 by David Adams and Earl Redman. (SCREE, Sept. 1981)

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**Un. 2381m (7810 feet) from the northeast (aerial).**  
**Photo: John Scurlock.**



Map Sumdum (C-3), southeast corner. Peaks climbed by David Williams and parties, 2007 and 2008.



**Unnamed 2467m (8095 feet), northeast and northwest faces. (aerial).**  
**Photo: John Scurlock.**

### UNNAMED 2381m

Map Sumdum (C-3)(U.S.A.) in Section 17. Height 7810 feet. This summit is located 6.9 km (4.3 miles) northwest of Unnamed 2467m (8095 feet) and 6.4 km (4 miles) east-northeast of Stung Peak. It is a beautiful pyramidal peak. Camp was located on South Sawyer Glacier, part way down, directly below the peak.

Climbed by Peter Celliers, Glen Hearn, David Williams, May 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):106)

### UNNAMED 2137m

Map Sumdum (C-2)(U.S.A.), west border. It is in Alaska, height 7010 feet (2125m in text), and is located 3 km (about two miles) to the east of Un. 8095 feet, 2467m. (A summit of 7360 feet, 2243m, lies between them.) It is a rather innocuous peak. Skied, easy, by Peter Celliers, Glen Hearn, David Williams, May 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):106)

### UNNAMED 2467m

Map Sumdum (C-3)(U.S.A.) on the eastern border, in the south, in Section 35. The height is 8095 feet (stated as 2450m in CAJ 2008), in Alaska, at latitude 57.347 N, west of map 104F/10. It is thirteen km southwest of Sheppard Peak. **This is the highest peak to the west of the divide (border) between South Sawyer Glacier and Dawes Glacier.** (CAJ 91(2008):106 photo from west)

**The mountains above Thomas Bay, Endicott Arm and Tracy Arm are lower, but very rugged, peaks and icefalls, and are covered by maps Sumdum (A-3), (B-2), (B-3) and (C-3)(U.S.A.).**

1. West Face, South Ridge. Cross the bergschrund on the west face and steep snow climbing goes to the narrow upper south ridge, 30 meters below the top. Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Peter Celliers, Denise Hart, Steven Sheffield, David Williams, June 29, 2008. (CAJ 92(2009):98)

See Alaska, Climbing and Skiing References.

### UNNAMED 2139m

Map Sumdum (C-3)(U.S.A.) in Section 2. Height 7016 feet (2125m in text). Located 8.8 km (5.5 miles) west of Un. 2467m and north-northwest of Un. 2143m. Climbed by Peter Celliers, Glen Hearn, D. Williams, May 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):106)

### UNNAMED 2143m

Map Sumdum (C-3)(U.S.A.) in Section 12. Height 7031 feet (2130m in text), located 8.4 km (5.2 miles) southwest of Un. 2467m (8095 feet), above lower Dawes Glacier.

1. North Ridge, West Slopes. On skis. Glacier. Climbed by Peter Celliers, Glen Hearn, David Williams, May 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):106)

2. South Glacier. The 2011 party approached by small boat up Endicott Arm. It was necessary to winch the boat up granite slabs to avoid damage to the boat from debris from the icefall above.

Traverse through granite slabs and reach a hanging valley separating Dawes Glacier from Un. 2143m. Climb through forests, rock, snow and ice to the south glacier. Approach the summit pyramid by a 100m couloir of steep snow. This gains the summit ridge (two pitches of Class 5.7).

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.7,s). Michael Miller, Ben Still, Wm. Wacker, summer 2011. (AAJ 2013:164; SCREE August 2011). On descent, they rappelled to the glacier. A long climb.

### STUNG PEAK 2013m

Map Sumdum (C-3)(U.S.A.), in west in Section 22. Height 6605 feet, surveyed. Camp was at the junction of South Sawyer and North Dawes Glaciers.

The FA was by Wm. F. Ratz in 1908. (ANCH)

Climbed from the north by Peter Celliers, Glen Hearn, David Williams, May 2007. (CAJ 91(2008):106) . They also ascended Un. 5905 feet about 0.8 mile north of Stung Peak. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

**In 2007, the party led by David Williams climbed the 1635m (5,400 feet) bump north of North Dawes Glacier to find a way down through the icefall to the glacier going south to Endicott Arm (map Sumdum (C-3)(U.S.A.), west side). A three-kilometer-long lake had formed at the snout of the glacier, hemmed in on both sides by cliffs, and the party had to resort to a helicopter. The west side of the lake just might go, several days at best.**

### UNNAMED 1785m

Map Sumdum (C-4)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5862 on the map. Located west of the tongue of North Dawes Glacier, above Endicott Arm. It is southwest of Stung Peak in Section 3. ABCN.

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### UNNAMED 2494m

Map 104F/10 Sheppard Peak (A). Surveyed at 2494m.

A sharp summit southeast of Sheppard Peak, in B. C. Climbed by the east ridge, by the ski group of May 23, 1993. (CAJ 77(1994):75)

Un. 2494m is a fun peak with a narrow summit and gorgeous views. May 2002. (CAJ 87(2004):80)

#### UNNAMED 2480m

Map 104F/10 Sheppard Peak (A). Located one km southwest of Un. 2494m, overlooking the head of Dirst Creek with a good view of Chutine Peak. There was steep and exposed skiing from the col between Un. 2480 and 2494. The group skied down to reach the east ridge of Un. 2494. May 23, 1993.

#### UNNAMED 2018m

Ski past Boundary Peak 74 and reach a snow dome, south-southeast of Un. 2494m, in B. C., on map 104F/9 Dirst Creek, in the southwest corner. Climbed by the ski group of May 22, 1993. (CAJ 77(1994):75)

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#### BOUNDARY PEAK 76 2268m

Map Sumdum (C-3)(U.S.A.), in north. It is located west of Sheppard Peak. Altitude 7442 feet. The party climbed it from camp east of the mountain, traveling on skis.

1. East Ridge. The east ridge is long and sharp, Class 4, lichens, slippery; go over a false summit. A 15 meter headwall descends into a rotten notch. Rappel, leaving a fixed rope. Skirt the gendarme, regain the ridge via a Class 4 headwall, followed by an impressively exposed ridge to a second, shorter headwall. Then it is a talus stroll to the top. (An easy snow slope leads up from the west, not seen in fog.)

Glacier (IV,4,A0,s). GF, NH, PT, CW, LW, JW, July 8, 1980.

2. West-Southwest Face. Class 2. Glacier. Peter Celliers, Denise Hart, Steve Sheffield, David Williams, July 1, 2008. (CAJ 92(2009):98)

#### BOUNDARY PEAK 75 2370m

South-southwest of Sheppard Peak. Altitude 7776 feet.

1. Southwest Glacier. On skis; the glacier is in Alaska. Pass by the southern shoulder of Sheppard Peak. Camp. Cross over the border and climb the southwest flank to 100m of the top. Then three separate routes to the top. Glacier. July 6, 1980.

#### UNNAMED 2490m

Altitude 8170 feet, in B. C. This summit is located just northeast of Boundary Peak 74, and was ascended by the southeast ridge by Stacia Cronin, Peter Vandernailen, Tony Watkin and Beverly Wilson, on July 10, 1982 (all of the Boundary Peak 74 party). There was a cairn with no names on the summit. (CAJ 66(1983):36 map, photos)

This summit is Unnamed 2455m, map 104F/10 Sheppard Peak (A) in the southwest corner, in British Columbia.

Boundary Peak 74, lower, on a small blank triangle on some Canadian maps, is just southwest of Un. 2455m.

#### BOUNDARY PEAK 74 2243m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.), north border. Height 7358 feet. Boundary Peak 74 is precipitous on all sides except the east. The east slopes were skied to within 60m of the top, and the rest was on foot, by Jay McCubrey, Paul Tamm, and Les and David Wilson, on July 10, 1982. (CAJ 66(1983):36 map, photos)

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#### UNNAMED 2506m

Map 104F/8 & 104F/7 Mount Ratz (A). Located five km north of Noel Peak. Surveyed.

#### UNNAMED 2540m

#### UNNAMED 2540m

These two summits are three and one half km north of Noel Peak, at coordinates 580-720 and 576-715.



Noel Peak from the north (aerial). The west ridge of Mussell Peak is at the far left. Photo: John Scurlock.

The area of Mt. Ratz is very isolated and is northeast of Oasis Peak, in British Columbia. The west face of Mt. Ratz is the head of Dawes Glacier in a high glacial cirque under Mt. Ratz. The best approach to the Mt. Ratz area on the ground is not obvious.

Mount Ratz has been reached by skiing up Dawes Glacier (2003).

Noel Peak was approached from Alaska via Rambler Pass and Dawes Glacier, north-northeast of Oasis Peak (see map below) but no climb resulted (bad weather ?). However, Mussell Peak and Mount Ratz are farther east in difficult and sometimes dangerous country (see Mussell Peak).

These high summits are now listed in order around the cirque at the head of Dawes Glacier.

**NOEL PEAK 3062m**

Map 104F/8 & 104F/7 Mt. Ratz (A). Surveyed.

Noel Peak is 48 km north-northwest of Devil's Thumb, in B. C.

As with other summits in this area, conditions are crucial; good weather, and cold temperature, which freezes the snow surface so that crampons can be used. Otherwise, one flounders in deep snow, or one is confronted with avalanches. (CAJ 58(1975):102 photo)

The rock on the SW ridge is loose and crumbly. The approach in 1981 was from the interior, down the Stikine River and then by helicopter.

**Rambler Pass was used to access Noel Peak from the Alaskan side, via North Baird Glacier (helicopter landing) and then upper Dawes Glacier in July 1974. No ascent. See Un. 2442 and Un. 2448m below, and the 1974 ascents below. CAJ 58(1975):102 map, photos; map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) and the Appendix of Passes.**

1. Southeast Ridge, South Face Couloir. From a helicopter camp on the glacier south of Noel Peak, make a glacial traverse below the peaks at about 2050 meters to the southeast ridge (started at 2:30 AM). Climb up below the SE ridge until the bergschrund can be crossed. Angle up the S face to a couloir between the two summits (avalanches after snowfall).

The couloir steepens to more than 45 degrees, and the route above the couloir required front pointing. The exit gave no difficulty. Walking up a 35 degree slope goes to the summit.

Ice, Glacier (III,4,s). Ralph Hutchinson, Paul McEwen, Alfred Menninga, Tom Volkers, Michael Walsh, July 13, 1981. (CAJ 65(1982):13; BCM 1982:60)

There was an attempt on Noel Peak in 1977 (CAJ 61(1978):42) and an attempt on the SW ridge (parallel arêtes) in 1982. (CAJ 66(1983):36; AAJ 1983:173).

2. West Face. From Petersburg, Alaska, the party flew to a helicopter camp at the head of Dawes Glacier on a sheltered rocky knoll at about 1830m (6000 feet). Hike up snow on the lower northwest ridge, to even with the glacier, and traverse to about the center of the west face (bergschrund). There is wonderful snow and ice for 550m (1800 feet) with running belays, 45 to 50 degrees. Three separate ice gullies were used to ascend the west face. A short, strenuous pitch of loose Class 5 climbing exits the west face and joins the northwest ridge at perhaps 100m from the top. There was a short piece of cord tied to a rock at the summit.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.4,s, \*\*). Wesley Bunch, David Creeden, Sam Grubenhoff, Judd Stewart, with support from Fred Beckey, May 31, 1997. (AAJ 1998:234-236 photos). The difficulty is a guess. Bad weather.

## MUSSELL PEAK 3065m

Map 104F/8 & 104F/7 Mount Ratz (A). Located 2.8 kilometers east of Noel Peak, and north of Mount Ratz, in British Columbia. Surveyed.

The northern sides of Noel and Mussell Peaks more resemble mountains in northern Alaska or the Himalaya than British Columbia.

1. East Glacier. The two climbers started from a helicopter camp about 1.6 km down Triumph Glacier from the pass between Baird and Triumph Glaciers. The camp was on a low shoulder between Ratz and Mussell.

A major problem and danger was crossing an immense cascading icefall on the southeast flank of Mussell Peak (hanging ice cliffs above, about one half hour of exposure). Complex crevasse systems and treacherous bridges. They then made a bivouac on a rock spur at ten o'clock in the evening.

Hidden crevasses and steep, breakable snow crust were the main problems of the final ascent. The summit was reached in the morning. Afternoon warming made the lower icefall which led down to the Triumph Glacier a dangerous but unavoidable problem in returning to camp. Ice, Glacier (V,4,s). Layton Kor, Henry Mather, August 2, 1964.

To leave, they hiked down Flood Glacier to the Stikine River, with Fred Beckey and Dan Davis.

## MOUNT RATZ, NORTH SUMMIT 2860m

Altitude 9385 feet. Located 1.5 km north of Mount Ratz. The Noel Peak, Mussell Peak and Mount Ratz cirque is quite large, and the north summit is closer to Mount Ratz than to Mussell Peak.



**Mount Ratz from the east (aerial).**

**Photo: John Scurlock.**

**MOUNT RATZ** 3090m

Map 104F/8 & 104F/7 Mount Ratz (A). Surveyed.

Mount Ratz is the highest of the northern peaks treated in this book.

1. Northeast Buttress. Climbed from a helicopter camp on the Stikine Icefield at about 1680m (5500 feet) in pass between Baird and Triumph Glaciers, close under the east flank of Mount Ratz. Climb up a slabby granite spur and then take to the snow fingers along the edge of a major icefall. Reach the pointed top of the spur and descend to a slight col on the east face. Cross the top of the glacier which descends to the icefall, climb the slabby face of a short rock wall and traverse right (some Class 5) to the impressive and steep northeast buttress (airy).

Climb snow on the crest or right side, a climber's delight, reaching a sub-summit. There is a steep snow traverse, an airy crest and a vertical step on rock. A southerly rock horn is likely the highest point (ascended). Ice, Glacier (IV,5.5,s,\*). Fred Beckey, Dan Davis, August 2, 1964.

The difficulty is a guess.

To leave, they hiked down Flood Glacier to the Stikine River.

2. Northeast Face. The northeast face is a shining 600m sheet of ice, approached by a broken glacier and a 460m couloir. From base camp (Noel Peak, Route 2), the party of two loaded their packs and skied about 11 km (6-7 miles) to the base of the precipitous north face of Mount Ratz. Bad weather.

There are many crevasses on the glacier. The couloir (460m) above the glacier went quickly to under the northeast face (large bergschrund). On the face they climbed ice simultaneously (ice screws; 60 to 70 degrees) for 600m to the summit ridge. A few pitches of exposed ridge traversing go to the tiny summit, loose rock on last pitch. Ice, Glacier (V,4,s,\*\*). Wesley Bunch, Judd Stewart, June 1997. (AAJ 1998:234-236 photos).

The route was rappelled using v-threads. Twenty six hours of continuous movement.

**MOUNT RATZ, SOUTHWEST SUMMIT** 3022m

A spectacular blade.

**Peak 2160m** (7090 feet) west of Mount Ratz was climbed in 1993. The location is uncertain. (CAJ 77(1994):75; AAJ 1994:130)

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**THE PULPIT** 2529m

Map 104F/8 & 104F/7 Mount Ratz (A).

East-southeast of Mount Ratz (4.3 km). David Wessel, July 27, 1965.

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**UNNAMED** 2464m

Map 104F/8 & 104F/7 Mount Ratz (A). South of Pendant Glacier.  
Surveyed.

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**UNNAMED** 2079m

Map Sumdum (B-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6820 feet. Located 6.4 km (4 miles) southeast of the east end of Endicott Arm.

**UNNAMED (HYDER)** 2180m

Map Sumdum (B-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 7160 feet, northeast of the east end of Glory Lake. Hyder Peak is in Section 11, at the head of the southwest branch of the Dawes Glacier. A prominent peak surrounded by glaciers, and characterized by a high summit is on its west ridge.

1. Northeast Ridge and Southeast Face. The summit was approached from a bivouac on the glacier to the east. Soft snow conditions necessitated a 3:00 AM start and skis were used to traverse a mile of plateau after the initial ascent from the glacier. Summit ridge heavily corniced. Simon Richardson and Mark Robson, May 10, 2019. (PC: SR; SCREE Sept. 2019)

**UNNAMED** 1800m

Altitude 5910 feet. Located in Section 23., east-southeast of Un. (Hyder). Ascended largely on skis from the glacier via the broad west-southwest ridge. Final section of ridge was narrow and rocky with significant cornices. Simon Richardson and Mark Robson, May 9, 2019. (PC: SR; SCREE Sept. 2019)

#### UNNAMED 1805m

Altitude 5919 feet. Located in Section 28. A very striking pointed mountain, ascended by its east ridge from a bivouac on the glacier to the southeast. Soft snow necessitated a pre-dawn start before full sun came onto the face. Simon Richardson, Mark Robson, May 12, 2019. (PC: SR; SCREE Sept. 2019)

#### UNNAMED 1745m

Altitude 5720 feet. Located in the corners of Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35. Ascended from a base camp well to the east on the North Baird glacier, via a traverse of the lower slopes of Turkey Peak (Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.), Section 30) and continuing over Un. 1770m.

1. East ridge, then broad terrace to gain south face which led easily to summit. Simon Richardson and Mark Robson, May 1, 2019. (PC: SR)

#### UNNAMED 1770m

Altitude 5800 feet. Located in Sumdum (B-3)(U.S.A.), Section 25. Straightforward ascent from basecamp on North Baird glacier, by westwards traverse of lower Turkey Peak to col, followed by east flank to summit. Simon Richardson and Mark Robson, May 1, 2019. (PC: SR)

For Turkey Peak, see below.

#### UNNAMED 1914m

Map Sumdum (B-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6280 feet, just west of the south arm of Dawes Glacier and northwest of Turkey Peak.

#### UNNAMED 1908m

Map Sumdum (B-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6260 feet, west of North Baird Glacier and west of Oasis Peak.

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### BOUNDARY PEAK 73 2600m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.). B. P. 73 is southwest of Mount Ratz.  
**Boundary Peak 73 is exceptionally rotten** and the trip was dull.

The group climbed from a camp just north of Oasis Peak.

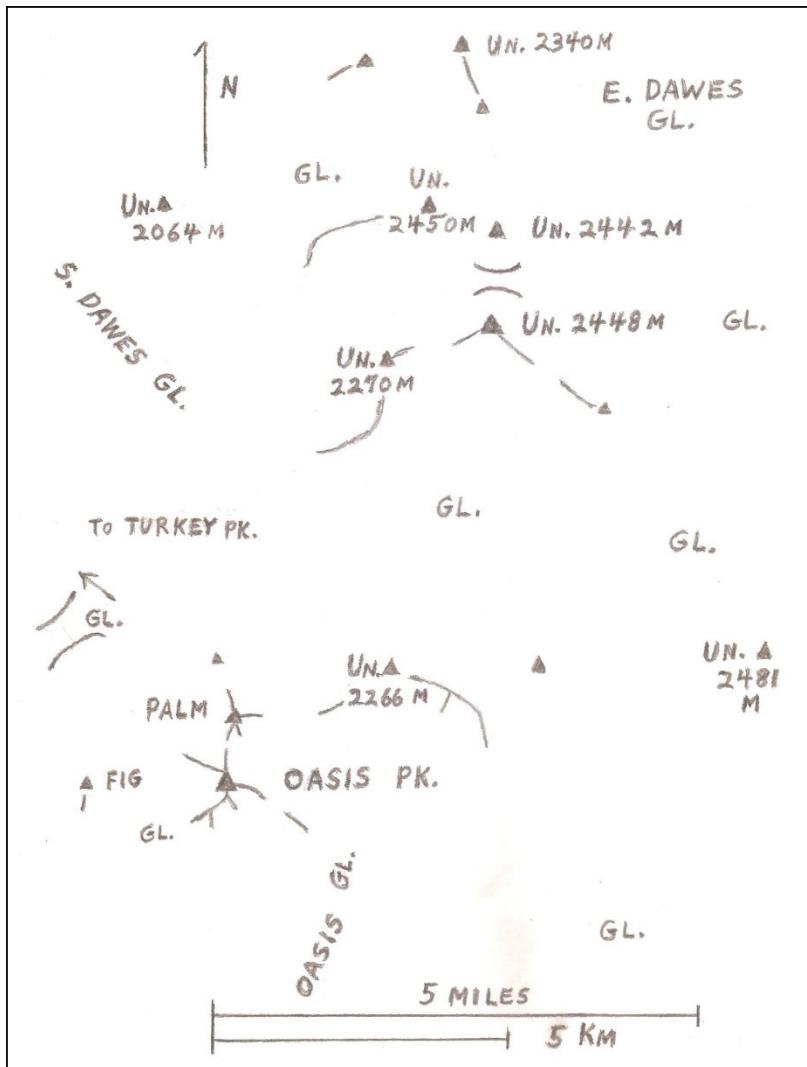
Start up a cold, steep and forbidding gully. The first obstacle is a little vertical chute bypassing a schrund.(rockfall). Climb a rock band (Class 5.5 to 5.6) to a snowfield (steep, belay from rock walls). The group turned back 60m from the top and bivouacked. There were major snow avalanches onto their ascent route. Glacier. RH, PK, WS, July 30, 1976. (BCM 1976:19; CAJ 58(1975):102 photo)

### UNNAMED 2560m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 26. Height 8405 feet on map.  
Located about one mile south of Boundary Peak 73, in Alaska. Glacier.  
Ascended by Joseph and Joan Firey, David Knudson and Ben Sandilands in 1975. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

### UNNAMED 2365m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 9. Height 7760 feet on map.  
Located four miles south of Boundary Peak 73, in Alaska. Glacier.  
Ascended by Joseph and Joan Firey, David Knudson and Ben Sandilands in 1975. (PC: Steven Gruhn)



The Oasis Peak - Rambler Pass area, north-northwest of the Devil's Thumb. Rambler Pass lies between Un. 2442m and 2448m. North Baird Glacier is to the south-southwest. The glacial pass to North Baird Glacier is visible to the left.

Boundary Peak 73 is northeast of Un. 2481m.



Un. 2450m (8025 feet; far right) from the southwest (aerial). It is west of Mount Ratz, in Alaska. Photo: John Scurlock.

### UNNAMED 2505m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 15. After attempting to climb the west ridge (Alaska) of Boundary Peak 73, the party climbed Un. 2505m (8220 feet on map Sumdum (B-2), 8200 feet on the map in CAJ), 0.8 km northwest of Boundary Peak 73 (the stated direction is incorrect in CAJ), from a camp on the glacier south of Un. 2450m (map above). The summit pitch was very exposed; route not stated, Class 4 and some Class 5. The duration (on skis) was 19 hours for the trip.

Glacier (IV,5.5,s). Ralph Hutchinson, Roger Neave, Wm. Perry, Robert Tustin, July 27, 1974(b). (CAJ 58(1975):102 map, photos; AAJ 1975:124). The difficulty is a guess.

### UNNAMED 2340m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 36. Located 1.7 miles (2.7 km) north of Un. 2450m (8025 feet). Altitude 7676 feet. It is north of Oasis Peak and northwest of Boundary Peak 73, on the divide between the east branch and the south branch of Dawes Glacier. It has a big diagonal snow gully across its face, a long way from base camp just north of Oasis Peak.

Route not stated, but very easy. Glacier. JB, DH, WS, July 28, 1976

### UNNAMED 2450m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 2. Height 8025 feet, in Alaska, just west of Un. 2442m and west of Mount Ratz. Easy by the south slopes from a camp on the glacier south of Un. 2450m.

Glacier. Franz Bislin, Michael Walsh, July 27, 1974(b). (CAJ 58(1975):102 map, photos; AAJ 1975:124)

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.). Unnamed 2450m and 2448m are the two peaks in the Rambler Pass area that were climbed by the party of 1974(b).

They are two elegant peaks in Alaska. These are peaks 8025 and 8030 feet on the map of CAJ 77(1994):75. The ski group of May 1993 went about six km down Dawes Glacier. Peak 2450m (to the north) was mostly on skis, with a scramble at the top. Peak 2448m (Craig Hollinger, without an ice ax, stayed behind) was on a mixed, pleasantly protectable, yet exposed ridge, traversing from Un. 2450m. A good climb. May 18, 1993

They are approached, roped, by a steep and intimidating ascent of the small glacier to the west of camp to an ice plateau a little below the peaks.

### UNNAMED 2442m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 12. Height 8012 feet, in Alaska, west of Mount Ratz. **North buttress of Rambler Pass** (southwest of Noel Peak; access to Noel Peak, see Noel Peak and the Appendix of Passes, by way of the head of the south fork of Dawes Glacier). **It is directly north of Un. 2448m (8030 feet).**

Glacier. 1974(b). (CAJ 58(1975):102map, photos; AAJ 1975:124))

### UNNAMED (RAMBLER PEAK) 2448m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 13. Its height is 8030 feet, and is in Alaska, west of Mount Ratz, southwest of Noel Peak. **It is the south buttress of Rambler Pass.** Not difficult from the west, from a camp on the glacier south of Un. 2450m.

Glacier. Ralph Hutchinson, Roger Neave, July 28, 1974(b).  
(CAJ 58(1975):102 map, photos; AAJ 1975:124)

### COMMANDER MOUNTAIN 2150m

Map 104G/5 Scud River, near southwest corner, height 7050 feet. In Canada. It is southeast of Mount Ratz, and west above the bend of the Stikine River.

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### UNNAMED 2481m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 33. The height is 8140 feet (but 8130 feet on the CAJ map), in Alaska, southwest of Boundary Peak 73.

1. East Ridge. Go west and south of the summit ridge from camp on the glacier south of Un. 2450m. Cross the bergschrund and climb the narrow east ridge, seven and one half hour round trip.

Ice, Glacier. Franz Bislin, Michael Walsh, July 28, 1974(b).  
(CAJ 58(1975):102 map, photos). The party of six skied to Thomas Bay.

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### UNNAMED 2064m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 4. Altitude 6770 feet. This summit is located 5.6 km (3.5 miles) west of Rambler Pass and northeast of Turkey Peak. Glacier. South ridge, BF, JM, RM, 1974(a).

#### UNNAMED 2270m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 14. Altitude 7446 feet. It is four miles north-northeast of Oasis Peak, and six miles west of Boundary Peak 73. It is Class 3, and has lichens, green plants and a swimming hole. Glacier. The Americans climbed it in 1974, and the second ascent was in 1976.

#### UNNAMED 1946m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6385 feet. Located northwest of Turkey Peak at the west border of the map. Glacier. Via the east face. BF, RM, 1974(a).

#### TURKEY PEAK 2005m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 30. Altitude 6570 feet. This is a stunning peak 3.5 miles (5.6 km) northwest of Oasis Peak, across the glacier. The first ascent was by the southeast snow slopes (glacier), 1974(a). The second ascent was in 1976, route not stated, with a nice ski run down. (BCM 1976:12 map)

#### UNNAMED 2266m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 35. Altitude 7435 feet (7436 in text). It is located just northeast of Oasis Peak. Glacier. The group of 1974(a) ascended it by the southwest ridge.

#### UNNAMED 1940m

Altitude 6363 feet, is directly above camp (1976), and a little north of Palm Peak in Section 33. David Hughes, Peter Stange, July 30, 1976.



**Palm Peak (Oasis N; left) and Oasis Peak from the northwest (aerial).**

**The route on Oasis Peak is the other side.**

**Much of the route on the south ridge of Palm Peak is visible.**

**Photo: John Scurlock.**



**Oasis Peak from the southeast (aerial) showing the route, the south ridge and the Sidewalk. Photo: John Scurlock.**

## PALM PEAK (OASIS NORTH) 2300m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 7550 feet. Palm Peak is the major satellite peak north of Oasis Peak. (BCM 1976:12, photo p. 13)

1. South Ridge. Climb to the main col between Oasis and Palm from a camp to the north (surface avalanches) and bypass the first gendarme on the ridge on the east side. After regaining the ridge, the party had to traverse way out on the west face (about 5 rope lengths) until they passed the major notch formed by a minor summit. They then climbed up a crack system to the ridge, gaining it about a half a rope length above the notch. The crack system started as easy aid (6m, overhanging; possibly avoidable with route finding).

The crack system became an easy fifth class chimney; bivouac ten meters below the ridge crest.

The next day, they climbed up short steps in the ridge and walked the horizontal parts. Fifty meters below the summit, they were again forced out onto the west face where they finished the climb.

They returned the same way until they reached the long traverse. They descended the steep snow, rappelling the final schrund from a bollard. Ice, Glacier (V,5.4,A1,\*). Fred Douglas, Peter Stange, July 28, 1976. (BCM 1976:17-18, photo p.13, map)

## OASIS PEAK 2416m

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.), in the south. Height 7925 feet. A huge granite monolith located in Alaska, about 27 km north-northwest of the Devil's Thumb, aesthetic. There was an attempt by Neil Humphrey and Paul Starr in 1976. The 1976 party approached from Scenery Cove up North Baird Glacier. (BCM 1976:12 photos, map; CAJ 58(1975):69 photo just below map, left side)

In 1976, the approach was from a camp north of the mountain, over the col west of Oasis Peak, descending south to the west glacier. The attempt was by the west face gully, belaying from the gully walls (some rockfall, and the snowfield above can avalanche into the gully) to a prominent snow saddle and up, nearly to the top (Class 5.6). They were defeated by bad snow conditions, p. 14-16 photos.

Oasis Peak lies south of the head of the south fork of Dawes Glacier (map above). Oasis Glacier, flowing south from Oasis Peak on the east side, is a north tributary of Baird Glacier.

1. South Ridge. From the flats of Oasis Glacier (helicopter), ascend 760m of broken glacier to camp in a col near the base of the south ridge.

Higher on the south ridge, there is a shallow scoop (The Sidewalk) with buttresses on either side (the only Class 3 climbing on the route). From camp on the col, cross some glacier to a notch at the start of the ridge, and exposed Class 5.7 moves lead across cracks to more cracks, hand jams, and a gully with light of day. Four more pitches, of rock up to Class 5.7, take one up two gullies (not ideal granite, but good protection) ending at The Sidewalk, which is exposed.

A hidden left-facing corner (10 cm; 70m long) is the crux (avoiding soaked rock from a draining snow bowl), Class 5.8-5.9 jamming and stemming (a #4 Camelot, then smaller placements). More of the corner, and a Class 5.8 step and a 5.4 slab, and another slab follows (5.7 overlap). A 5.9 move starts the next pitch, to a drainage gully, across it to an easy slab. Cross a 45 degree snowfield (ice axes).

One is now on the scenic upper ridge. An easy Class 5 pitch, and nice 5.6 stemming up a chimney, go to 5.6 slabs and hand cracks.

The final pitch is on a steep, compact wall, split by a beautiful 20m, Class 5.9, crack that widens at the top, with a big flake (1.2 x 1.2 x 0.1 m; strenuous) sticking out.

Low angle snowfields lead to the top (large cornice).

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.9,s,\*). Kelvin Vale, Jon Walsh with support from Fred Beckey, August 2, 2000. (CAJ 84(2001):113; AAJ 2001:225 marked photo; also BCM 1976:18 photos)

Eleven rappels, mostly tied-off blocks and horns. A 17 hour climb.



**Unnamed 2150m (7057 feet) from the southwest (aerial).**  
**Photo: John Scurlock.**

**COCONUT PEAK 2030m****NEWTON PEAK 2030m**

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6650 feet. These peaks are just northeast of Fig Peak on the west side of the col above camp, and west of Oasis Peak. From camp north of Oasis Peak, climb to the col west of Oasis Peak. Both peaks are west of the col, Class 3 to 4, pleasant, but there were surface avalanches when the party descended from the col between them. Glacier. Neal Humphrey, Ray Hilborn, Phil Kubik, Paul Starr, July 23, 1976.

**FIG PEAK 2170m**

Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 7118 feet. Fig Peak is west of Oasis Peak. The Americans had climbed Fig Peak in 1974(a) by the north and northeast ridges, an exciting rock peak.

The 1976 party climbed this and a satellite peak. On the satellite peak, a badly corniced col separated them from the 50m final rock tower. Two short leads of Class 5.6 were necessary to surmount it. Glacier. JB, RH, DH, NH, PK, WS, Paul Starr, July 29, 1976. (BCM 1976:12 photos, map)

**UNNAMED 2150m**

Height 7057 feet. This spire is 0.8 miles south of Fig Peak. Glacier. Ascended by Carla Firey, Paula Kregel, Craig Lingle, James McCarthy and Craig McKibben, July 29, 1975. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

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**UNNAMED 2075m**

Altitude 6800 feet. This summit is located east of the bend of Oasis Glacier, southeast of the word OASIS on the map, in Section 27. It is almost directly south (and a little east) of the head of Oasis Glacier.

The ridge of this peak runs east-northeast to west-southwest, and the south ridge curves south and west.

Glacier. Mark Landreville and Kale Semar ascended it in July 2005. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

Lower North Baird Glacier flows straight south from a point west of Oasis Peak. Oasis Glacier, east of it, starts on the east side of Oasis Peak and turns south to (lower) Baird Glacier, northeast of the junction of Baird and North Baird Glaciers. The lower part of Baird Glacier flows southwest nearly to Scenery Cove. Upper Baird Glacier starts from a high region of complicated ice flowage.

#### UNNAMED 1780m

Map Sumdum (A-3)(U.S.A.). Height 5830 feet. It is northeast of the junction of Baird and North Baird Glaciers. It was climbed by Zac Hoyt, date and route unknown. (PC: Dieter Klose via Steven Gruhn).

He also climbed Un. 5850 feet, one third of a mile north of Un. 1810m (5935 feet).

#### UNNAMED 1810m

Map Sumdum (A-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5935 feet, south of Un. 1780m, between Oasis and North Baird Glaciers. ABCN.

#### DOME PEAK 1700m

Map Sumdum (A-3)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5571 feet on the west side of North Baird Glacier, west of Un. 1810m. ABCN.

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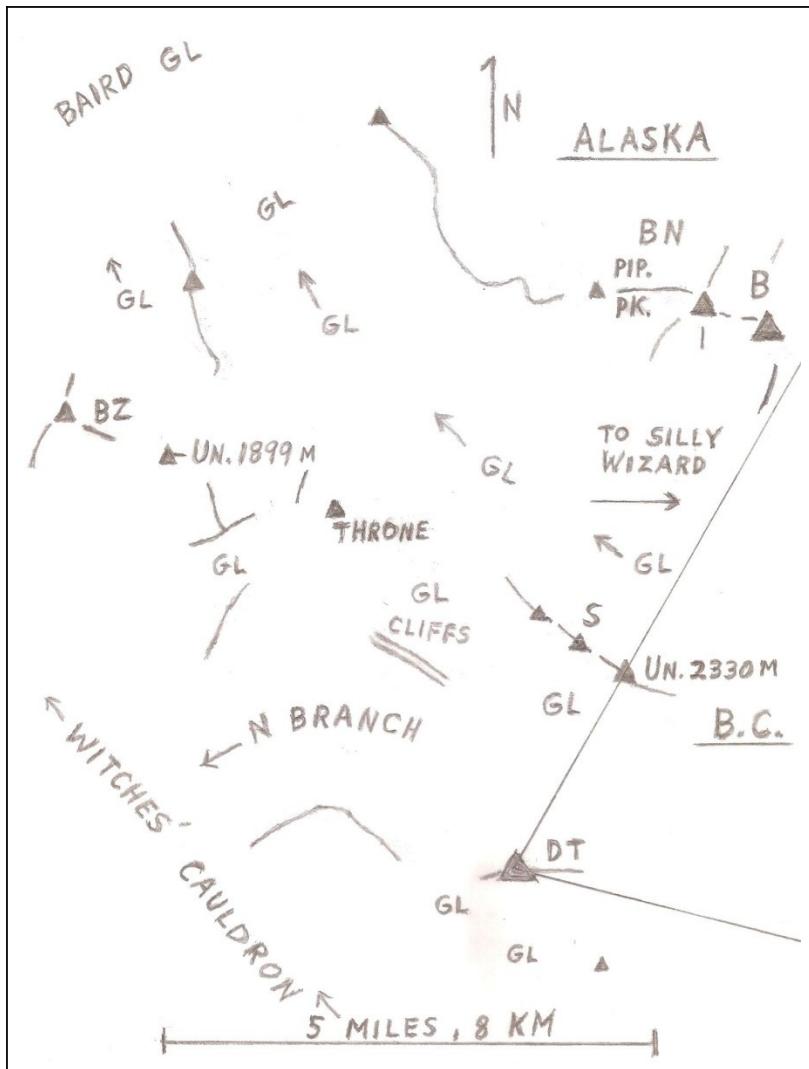
#### T MOUNTAIN (BOUNDARY PEAK 72) 2445m

Map 104F/1 Dominion Mountain.

The border makes a sharp turn at T Mountain. There is no known ascent.

#### TENT PEAK 2650m

Altitude about 8700 feet. Tent Peak is northeast of Mount Burkett and south of T Mountain, in B. C. No details are available. DF, ET, DW, July 21, 1965. (CAJ 49(1966):51 map, error in position. Map 104F/1 Dominion Mountain, contour error, and error in shading, indicating rock where there is glacier.)



Glaciers and peaks near the Devil's Thumb, Alaska. B is Mt. Burkett, BN is Burkett Needle, BZ is Mt. Bearzi, DT is the Devil's Thumb, and S is Mt. Suzanne. Kate's Needle is east-southeast of the Devil's Thumb, on the border.

Baird Glacier flows northeast to southwest. An irregular glacial height of land exists between Mount T and the Devil's Thumb.

## MOUNT BURKETT 2985m

Map Sumdum (A-1)(U.S.A.). In Alaska, north-northeast of Devil's Thumb, a tall, truncated pyramid. (CAJ 58(1975):102 photo; 64(1981): 72, two summits; AAJ 1996:183 photo). It is on the north side of the second southeast tributary of Baird Glacier. See map at beginning of the group.

The west side of Mount Burkett (and the upper northeast ridge) is made largely of loose, rotten and shattered rock (e.g., Route 3, Golden Gully). It probably represents proximity to an igneous (in this case granitic) contact zone. The next peak west (Burkett Needle) is quite solid.

1. East Face, Southeast Ridge. From a bivouac, the party skied across a snow basin to the base of the east face, and cramponed up the face (bergschrunds filled on lower face). Cross the final bergschrund at the extreme left, and a steep 50m wall leads to a notch in the southeast ridge.

The ridge itself is not promising, but a line of steep, slabby rock islands on the east face enables one to climb along the side, on ice, from island to island, with good protection on 45 meter run outs (exposed, spectacular, 600m down; snow ribs, ice).

The final 120m of steep ice (to regain the southeast ridge) had no such protection. After reaching an airy knife-edged snow ridge, a further 100m of climbing arrives at the top. The descent was long with a bivouac on return. See Route 5 for the two summits.

Ice, Glacier (VI,5.4, s). KB, NH, GL, ET, July 25, 1965. The difficulty is a guess. (also AAJ 2006:196 marked photo).

Burkett Spur, 2500m (8200 feet), on the southeast flank of Mt. Burkett, was climbed by Derek Fabian and David Wessel on July 20, 1965.

2. Northeast Ridge. This is the facing ridge in plate 54, AAJ 1965. The party started from a basecamp at 1220m (4000 feet) on the Baird Glacier. The lower, highly corniced, section of the northeast ridge involved a thin layer of steep, loose snow atop ice and a short section of easy Class 5 rock. Near the summit, these conditions gave way to mixed ice and frost-shattered Class 5.6 flakes and slabs. They reached the summit at 9:00 P.M. and bivouacked near the base of the ridge. Ice, Glacier (V,5.6,s). Bruce Tickell, Walter Vennum, July 27-28, 1979. (AAJ 1980:535)

3. Southwest Couloir (Golden Gully). This is the couloir between the summit and the pinnacle high on the west ridge. It is prone to avalanches during bad weather, or warming conditions just after, and is also subject to rockfall even in good conditions.

From a snow cave at the base of the southwest couloir (below the bergschrund), the two moved simultaneously to minimize rockfall danger in the 600m southwest couloir. They encountered 210m of 60 degree black ice, and seven pitches of shattered rock (Class 5.8) above it, 7.5 hours up.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.8,s). Michael Bearzi and Dieter Klose, June 4, 1980. (AAJ 1981:169; AAJ 2006:196 marked photo). Not recommended.

4. Southeast Face. Bergschrund. The southeast face is concave, with gullies. Pitches up to Class 5.9. The glacier is the one to the **right** of the huge knife edge. See Route 5.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.9,s). Dan Cauthorn, Greg Collum, early May, 1994. (AAJ 1995:148; AAJ 2006:196 marked photo)

5. South Glacier, South Ridge. The glacier is the one to the **left** of the huge knife edge. After the concave south face, Hoyt followed the 1994 Cauthorn route. He went to the middle summit; the south summit may be higher. He made six 20m rappels along the summit ridge and the upper headwall, and two rappels over bergschrunds, returning to camp at midnight. Zac Hoyt, 2005. See Rte. 6. (AAJ 2006:196 marked photo)

6. Direct South Ridge, Upper Southeast Face. (National Public Ridge). The route follows the south ridge direct, to about one third of the way up. It is a monstrous knife edge, carrying packs, Class 5.10. The route then bears right to the east side of the south ridge to a bivouac site (bivouac tent; two nights of storm). Beyond this, the route follows the upper southeast face and the southeastern ridge or slopes above (see Route 1).

Ice, Glacier (VI,5.10,A3,s). Max Hasson, Jens Holsten, June 22-24, 2009. (AAJ 2010:58 marked route photo)

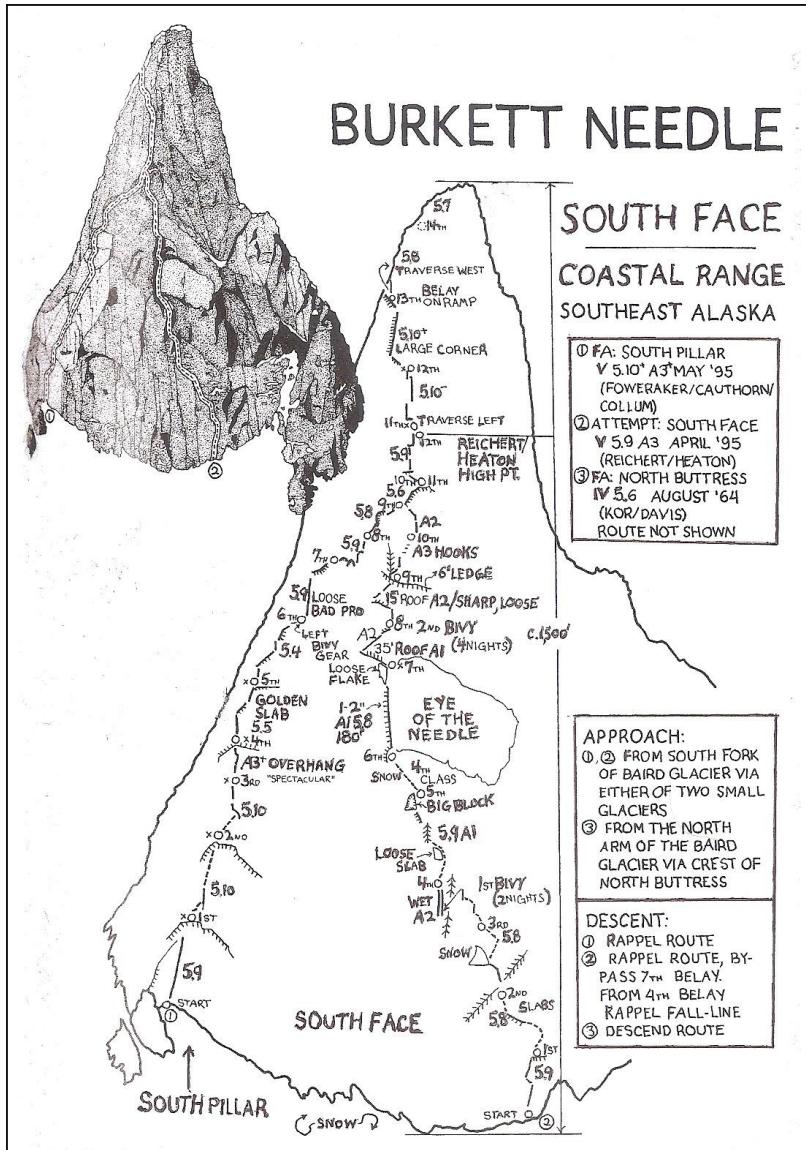
It is a climb of about 1700 meters (5,700 feet). Hasson and Holsten descended their route to the bivouac site, then rappelled to the glacier to the east and followed down to the steep rock band below their line; they descended those rocks and a snow couloir to reach the glacier.

Previous ascents of the south ridge followed the glaciers on either side of the ridge to about the height of the 2009 bivouac.

7. Northwest Face (Can't Knock the Hustle). Ascend the south glacier to the Burkett - Burkett Needle col, and descend on the north side. Climb the northwest face, up and left at first, and above a bergschrund, over ice and mixed terrain. Near the summit ridge, very strong winds forced them onto the west face, crawling to the top.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.8,A4,s). John Frieh, Douglas Shepherd, October 6, 2012. (AAJ 2013:165 marked photo)

Descent was by the Golden Gully (Route 3), with 7-8 rappels. This route was done on a long weekend from Portland, Oregon.



Gardner Heaton, 1996



Burkett Needle from the south. The Golden Gully on Mount Burkett is visible to the right (aerial). Photo: John Scurlock.



**Mount Burkett from the north, Routes 2 and 7 in view;  
Burkett Needle, Route 1 in view (aerial). Photo: John Scurlock.**

## BURKETT NEEDLE 2710m

Map Sumdum (A-1)(U.S.A.). Burkett Needle is in Alaska, west of Mt. Burkett, an impressive spire. Surveyed. In contrast to much of the rock on Mount Burkett, the rock on the Needle is quite good.

The eastern approach to this area from the Stikine River, up Flood Glacier in Canada, is on maps 104F/1 Dominion Mountain and 104G/4 Flood Glacier.

1. North Buttress. Climbed from a camp on a ridge overlooking an arm of Baird Glacier. Climb the glacier to the north buttress and take the crest of the buttress all the way. There was some steep snow climbing and two pitches on rock steps (Class 5.6). Ice, Glacier (IV,5.6,s,\*). Dan Davis, Layton Kor, August 9, 1964. (CAJ 30(1947):32 photo; 48(1965):122; 49(1966):47; AAJ 2005:202 photo)

2. South Face. The route is on the lower part of the south face, and joins Route 3 (Cauthorn, Collum and Foweraker) about two thirds of the way up the face.

After going through the icefall at the base of the Needle, the two climbers moved into a cave next to the rock. They fixed four pitches (bad weather) and then moved onto the wall. The route started on the right margin of the nose and ascended a right-leaning ten cm (4 inch) crack for 30 meters where it merged with a left-trending ramp system. Five pitches of moderate aid and easy free climbing led to the base of the Emerald Eye, an enormous travertine (green-white, probably clinozoisite, or amazonite, not travertine; ERW) circle at one third of the way up. The left-hand margin of the Emerald Eye is a 1.9 cm (three-quarter inch) crack that runs sixty meters to a roof. Turn the nine meter roof; high camp at top of pitch 8.

On the next pitch, Heaton's line moved another eight meters away from the wall as he climbed 25 vertical meters through loose blocks to emerge on a ramp system and the end of the overhanging climbing.

The two pushed to the high point. Two pitches of vertical climbing that included knife blades and hooking, then a lower angled section for sixty meters along a ridge, brought them to the summit spire (about three more pitches to the top).

The final part (on Route 3) was thwarted by bad weather. Ice, Glacier (V,5.9,A3,s). Gardner Heaton, Joe Reichert, April 1995 (AAJ 1996:181, route diagram p. 182, and above).

3. Southwest Ridge (South Pillar). This is stated as the southeast ridge, but the diagram shows clearly that it is southwest.). The party went by helicopter from Petersburg. Basecamp was on Baird Glacier, with a camp at the foot of the Needle. Fixed ropes were placed on the initial buttress. There was a spectacular high camp at a saddle below the tower, and ropes were placed to the top of the first buttress. (This area presented some of the steepest and most difficult climbing on the route.) The final pitch of the initial pillar was a spectacular A3+ crack system that overhung the entire route below. Then rest days.

After an early start, above the fixed ropes, there was pitch after pitch of blocky ridge climbing with steep Class 5.9 steps which led to the base of the final tower by noon. Long, steep free climbing pitches go up to a prominent corner system. A difficult finger crack leads out onto a quartzite ramp that went to the left, and surmounted the last steep rock. Then climb the summit ridge.

Descent was by rappel. There was poor weather on the trip.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.10,A3+,s,\*\*). Dan Cauthorn, Greg Collum, Greg Foweraker, May 13, 1995. (CAJ 2003:110, note; AAJ 1996:184; AAJ 1996:181, marked route diagram p. 182. See Route 2 and diagram above)

It is a climb of about 760 meters (2,500 feet; from the glacier).

The A3+ pitch was avoided by Max Hasson and Jens Holsten, by a Class 5.10+ variation (two pitches, 5.10+ and 5.10, and a slab, to the right), in 2009. (AAJ 2010:58 photos, p. 134 **marked routes**. Called the South Pillar.)

4. Southeast Face (Voyage of the Celestial Tramps). Ice, Glacier (VI,7a+,A3+,s). Lionel Daudet, Sébastien Foissac (from France), May 6-31, 1999. (AAJ 2000: articles on p.31 and 217, p.35 marked route photo, photos very good).

This southeast face route traverses onto the face from the eastern col (AAJ 2010:134 photo; the pillar rising east from the col is a sub-spire of Mount Burkett.). After a 300m buttress, they followed an aesthetic snow ridge to the bottom of a forbidding gendarme. Most of the 1200 meters of climbing is free, sustained and committing, and it is best to consult the original articles. There was much bad weather, very high winds and difficult conditions in 1999. This party used a portaledge.

5. West Ridge (Smash and Grab). This route has several mixed pitches. Climb the glacier to the base of the South Pillar. Traverse on steep snow into a couloir leading to a col at the base of the west ridge. A long mixed pitch puts one onto the rock. Then climb on perfect granite for many enjoyable pitches (up to Class 5.8). Climb two tricky mixed pitches to the top of the false summit, and make a short rappel to a col below the summit pinnacle.

A short knife edge traverse leads with great exposure to two more fantastic rock pitches, following cracks up and right toward the summit (Class 5.6). A final pitch up an icy fist crack, and snow, leads to the top.

See the photo above of the south side for the start.

The party rappelled the South Pillar route.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.8,A0,s). David Burdick, John Frieh, July 4, 2009.  
(AAJ 2010:134 **marked route** photo)

6. East Ridge (Repeat Offender). Climb a rock rib to the icefall (quite broken), below the Needle's southeast face, to reach the gully that leads to the east ridge.

Ascend steep snow and low fifth class rock on the lower ridge to a gendarme, which they climbed over, to reach exposed rock and mixed climbing right of the crest. This leads to a false summit, beyond which is a short rappel to the summit tower, where the original route on the north ridge is joined. Three mixed pitches lead to the top.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.9,A0,A3,s). David Burdick, John Frieh, Zac West, Sept. 11, 2011. (AAJ 2012:126 photos; SCREE Oct. 2011, photos)

They rappelled and climbed down the northeast face.

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.), east border, in the north. Pipsqueak Peak is located on the west side of the major col west of Burkett Needle, and is pyramidal. Altitude ca. 6,700 feet. There is a rock finger on the summit. A slightly higher summit (2090m, 6850 feet) is a little west of it.

1. East Ridge. Class 5.7. Ice, Glacier (III,5.7,s). David Burdick, Micah Lambeth with support from Fred Beckey, July 4, 2006. (AAJ 2010:135; PC: DB via Steven Gruhn)

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### SILLY WIZARD PEAK 2507m

Map 104F/1 Dominion Mountain at 643-355, in B.C. Surveyed at 2507m. Silly Wizard Peak is south-southeast of Mount Burkett and Burkett Needle at the head of 'Burkett Glacier', the glacier between Mount Burkett and Mount Suzanne. (See map drawing above.)

The highest point is on the north of the massif, and has little relief except on the west. **One can walk off the summit onto uppermost Baird Glacier. North of T Mountain, Baird Glacier takes a great turn west and then flows southwest, north of Mount Bearzi.**

Route 1 is a climb of about 900 meters (3,000 feet), which is in agreement with the peak (altitude of cliff) at 643-355, on the southern part of the massif. The highest point of the massif (2507m) is 1.5 km to the north-northeast, and is about 300m above the icefield to the east.

The Silly Wizard is a band in Scotland.

1. Southwest Ridge (Thriller Arete). From the low glacier to the west, go through an icefall to the right of the peak, and a rubbly Class 5.7 pitch puts one on the ridge. There are steep slabs, Class 4 ground, and 50 degree snow slopes; then a Class 5.7 knife edge ridge.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.7,s,\*). Max Hasson, Jens Holsten, June 13, 2009. (AAJ 2010:60, photo p.61). **They descended by the backside, heel-plunging.**

### UNNAMED 2330m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.), on the border. Located southeast of Mount Suzanne. Height 7650 feet. There is a high glacier and a narrow, steep, icefall between the two, the latter closer to Mount Suzanne. (AAJ 2010:62 photo, estimated height 7240 feet.)

### MOUNT SUZANNE 2192m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 3. Mount Suzanne is on the south side of 'Burkett Glacier', opposite Mount Burkett. Altitude 7190 feet, in Alaska. The summit is a point of rock as seen from across the glacier opposite Mount Burkett.

Mount Suzanne lies a little less than midway between the Devil's Thumb and Mount Burkett, on the ridge north of the north branch of Witches' Cauldron Glacier. Un. 2330m is just southeast of Mount Suzanne. A very steep icefall separates them (view from Burkett). The south approach to Mt. Suzanne from the north branch of Witches' Cauldron Glacier is guarded by cliffs.

1. A faded green handkerchief was found on the summit in 2009. Mount Suzanne was skied from the northwest aspect by Lena Rowat in 2003, probably the first ascent. (PC: Dieter Klose)

2. Northwest Ridge. There is rockfall in the area to gain the northwest ridge. There are solid rock (granite) and parallel cracks on the northwest ridge, Class 5.8 maximum. About 60 degrees steep. Bivouac. To the southwest, steep ice and rock fell 1800 meters to the Witches' Cauldron. Route 2 is a climb of about 900 meters (3,000 feet),

Ice, Glacier (V,5.8,s). Max Hasson, Jens Holsten, June 16-17, 2009. (AAJ 2010:62 marked route photo.)

#### UNNAMED (MOUNT KRAKAUER) 2010m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.). This is in Alaska, a small, beautiful pyramidal peak (6610 feet) southwest of Throne Mountain with views of the Devil's Thumb and Cat's Ears Spire. It lies above the Witches' Cauldron, north branch. (AAJ 2010:62, photo with Mount Suzanne. Map error.)

1. Northwest Ridge. Cross the glacier and ski most of the way up the northwest ridge, then easy climbing on good rock. Rated 4 because of glacier. Glacier (III,4,s). James Balog, Paul Clark, Mark Ippolito, July 9, 1979. (CAJ 64(1981): 72; AAJ 1980:494). The AAJ description is very poor.

The first ascent of Mount Krakauer was by Jonathan Krakauer, solo, May 1977, no description. (PC: Dieter Klose)

#### THRONE MOUNTAIN 1645m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.), height 5400 feet, in Section 32. Throne Mountain is four miles west-southwest of Mount Burkett, three miles east-southeast of Mount Bearzi, and three miles northwest of Mount Suzanne. A benchmark of 4952 feet is marked on its east buttress (the ascent) on the map.

This summit has a grand location.

1. East Buttress. Climbed from the Mt. Burkett basecamp by Dieter Klose, June 2, 1980. Glacier. (AAJ 1981:170; PC: DK).
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#### UNNAMED 1645m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.), height 5400 feet. It is west of Mount Burkett and 3.2 km (2 miles) northeast of Mount Bearzi on the true left banks of Baird Glacier and 'Burkett Glacier'. Climbed by David Dahl and Wm. Zaumann, July 27-28, 1979, no details available. (AAJ 1980:535)

#### UNNAMED 1865m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6120 feet. This peak is just north-northwest of Mount Bearzi, northeast of the lower Witches' Cauldron Glacier in the angle between the Witches' Cauldron and Baird Glaciers.

1. Probably Northwest Glacier, West Ridge. The northwest glacier is about 750 meters of moderate snow slopes of 40 to 45 degrees capped by a fine granite pinnacle. Eight or ten pitches of Class 5.6 on excellent rock go to the top. Ice, Glacier (III,5.6,s). Michael Helms, Curt Olson, May 18, 1978. (AAJ 1979:181)

#### UNNAMED 1899m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 25. Altitude 6,230 feet. It is just east of Mount Bearzi (which see, also last of Route 2) in the angle between the Witches' Cauldron Glacier and Baird Glacier.

From the Burkett Glacier, the two climbers traversed Un. 1899m (likely FA) east to west, and then went up the southeast ridge of Mount Bearzi, returning by the same traverse, west to east (bivouac en route). Carl Diedrich, Kale Sommer, July 2006. (AAJ 2007:177)

#### MOUNT BEARZI 2143m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 26. Altitude 7030 feet. Mount Bearzi is a beautiful peak west of Un. 1899m, a Matterhorn-like spire in Alaska. Good rock.

Both Mount Bearzi and Un. 1899m (6230 feet) are east of the junction of Witches' Cauldron and Baird Glaciers, in the angle between the two. See the map opposite Mount Burkett, above. Mount Bearzi is 9.7 km (6 miles) northwest of the Devil's Thumb.

1. North Ridge. Six hundred vertical meters of tangled icefall block the approach from Baird Glacier to a col on the east side. The first 450m had difficult route finding and moderate ice climbing to gain the north ridge via a hanging glacier. Camp on the ridge.

At first, the north ridge is broad and shattered, then a knife edge. Then comes an overhanging needle (rappel around it). Class 4 climbing goes to a rappel point into a deep notch (col) between the ridge and the final 270 meters of vertical climbing up the summit pyramid. They then returned to their tent.

The next day, the men following the leader jumared a fixed rope. The first three pitches were on a nose, a Class 5.3-5.5 crack and face climbing. Pitch four went out on the north face to ascend a Class 5.6 chimney. The final 60 meters was by far the steepest, on perfect granite. The crux came at pitch eight, a Class 5.8 corner. (The belay was semi-hanging out on the east face.) A Class 5.7 chimney ended at the small summit block.

The route had been attempted before (rappel pitons), but none were on the summit block (very necessary for descent). The FA party built a cairn. Ice, Glacier (V,5.8,A0,s). James Balog, Paul Clark, Mark Ippolito, July 12, 1979. (CAJ 64(1981): 72; AAJ 1980:494)

2. Southeast Ridge. From the Witches' Cauldron, two local climbers climbed the southeast ridge, on mixed ground. They traversed and then descended Route 1 (1979) with a bivouac on the way down to the long walk back. 2002. (AAJ 2007:177)

The SE ridge was ascended by Carl Diedrich and Kale Sommer, July 2006 after traversing Un. 1899m (above; AAJ 2007:177) east to west. They returned by the same route.

UNNAMED 1917m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6290 feet. Just south of Mount Bearzi.

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#### ROCKYTOP 2260m

Map 104F/1 Dominion Mountain. Height 7410 feet. A small rock spire at the base of the east ridge of Devil's Thumb. Climbed by the south ridge. Easy climbing, with one Class 5.6 pitch to the summit. George Homer, Bugs McKeith, August, 1974. (CAJ 58(1975):68).

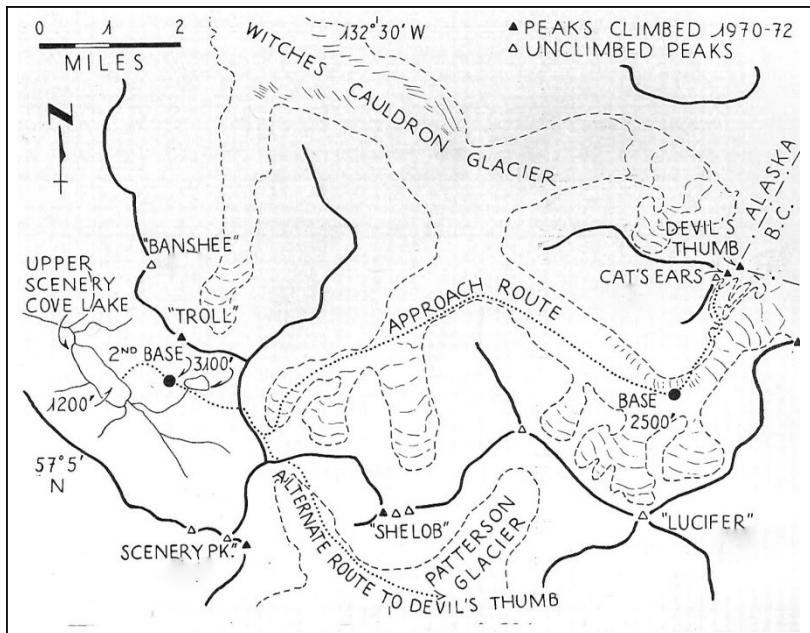
George Homer, Bugs McKeith and Gerry Rogan made the second ascent of the complete east ridge of Devil's Thumb on August 10, 1974.

#### ROSEMARY'S BABY 2360m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 7750 feet. Located 1.4 miles (2.2 km) southeast of the Devil's Thumb.

FA by Richard Culbert, Fred Douglas, Paul Starr, 1970.  
(CAJ 54(1971):10-14 map, photos; 55(1972):70). See photo of Devil's Thumb from Rosemary's Baby, BCM 2009:215.

The altitude of this peak has been stated as 7700 and 8200 feet. The northeast ridge was climbed in July 1979 (AAJ 1980:535), and probably also by Greg Donaldson, Brad Fowler, Richard Mathies and Craig McKibben in June 1971. (AAJ 1972:112).



The approach route to the Devil's Thumb and Cat's Ears Spire, 1972, from upper Scenery (Cove) Lake in Alaska. Altitudes are approximate. Map: Paul Starr.



**Devil's Thumb from the south (aerial).** Krakauer's Route (#4) ascends the rock and snow high under the upper east ridge. The spectacular South Pillar is just left of it, then the south face and the west buttress.

Almost all of the Diablo Traverse is visible.

Do not try to reach the Devil's Thumb-Cat's Ears notch directly from below. The notch is a zone of contact of the granitic magma with the intruded rock which is left and the contact is eroding rapidly with relatively high rockfall. See West Cat's Ears Spire, Route 1. Photo: John Scurlock.

On the north side of the Devil's Thumb, the northwest face is enormous and drops 2000 meters into the north branch of the Witch's Cauldron.

## DEVIL'S THUMB 2777m

Map 104F/1 Dominion Mountain (A), map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.).  
 Map 104G/4 Flood Glacier for the approach from the Stikine River. Most of the massif is in Alaska and not on map 104F/1.

This huge granite mountain, visible from Petersburg, Alaska, is at a point where the boundary makes a right-angle turn, and is more akin to a Patagonian spire than to most of its surrounding summits. A review of early ascents is in CAJ 59(1976):103. There is a photo in CAJ 56(1973):16 with Cat's Ears Spire (Culbert 1972; also an earthquake account). (CAJ 88(2005):48 marked photo, routes on the Devil's Thumb, Cat's Ears and the Witch's Tits; also marked route photos in AAJ 2003, p. 35 and 237, and AAJ 2005:201). CAJ 54(1971): 10-14 map, photos.

From the east or west the Devil's Thumb appears as a tower, but in reality is an irregularly elongated massif, with sharp-crested buttresses or ridges on the southern sides, making a complicated structure. On the northeast or northwest sides, the summit ridge is typically 70 degrees steep at the top, often ice-coated, and is sometimes overhanging on the other side. Its northwestern face is enormous.

For such a formidable mountain, it is surprising that four or five routes can be done free, the result of the character of the rock, with in-cut holds. The fifth would be to approach Cat's Ears Spire (West Ear, Rt. 1) to the col and climb the top of the West Buttress route (see Diablo Traverse).

**Upper Scenery Lake (Alaska) is a possible landing spot (cliffs; low altitude).** (CAJ 56(1973):16). The 1972 group was let off at the mouth of a small creek; there were goat trails through the slide alder, very steep.

BCM 2009:209-218; photos of Devil's Thumb, including general area.

1. Southeast Spur, South Face, East Ridge. When viewing from the east, climb the spur just left of the east ridge (CAJ 30(1947): 32 photo). This route is very exposed. It starts on the southeast-facing snow slope just to the right of the spur, as does the Krakauer route (going sharply left at the top of the spur to just west of the summit) and the Bearzi-Klose route straight up from the top of the spur (see Rt. 4).

Cross the bergschrund and climb along the base of a rock wall (belay) and then steep rock and ice to the tip of a rock buttress at 2440m (8000 feet); then onto a steep rock ridge running into the south face (just below a notch in the east ridge). Traverse steeply right toward the east ridge, and make use of slabs (protection).

At an overhanging pinnacle, traverse around its base (eleven aid pitons were used). One more short pitch went to the ridge via a V-shaped crack (ice piton).

The last serious problem is a buttress-like step at 2700m (8900 feet). Traverse left, then straight up (protection). Cross a narrow ridge to top.

Three attempts were necessary due to bad and sometimes violent weather. Ice, Glacier (IV,5.7,A1,s). Fred Beckey, Robert Craig, Clifford Schmidke, August 25, 1946. The difficulty is a guess. (AAJ 1946: 269 photos; CAJ 30(1947):32 map, photos)

The two best routes on the mountain, depending on the weather, are probably the Complete East Ridge (Rt. 2) and the South Pillar.

2. Complete East Ridge. There are 16 leads, of which 12 were Class 5 on rock and/or ice; 40 hours of climbing. Most of the first six pitches of the east ridge are extremely steep and exposed, and go free only because of the fabulous rock, split almost to the point of being loose. At first, climb mostly on the south side of the east ridge to avoid overhangs. Above the prominent knees, one is confined to the crest. Gendarme follows gendarme. Above, bear right (north) to avoid difficulty; no artificial aid. Bivouac; two very long days. There is about 550m vertically of rock climbing, and the ridge is long.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.9,s,\*\*). Richard Culbert, Fred Douglas, Paul Starr, 1970. (AAJ 1971:339-340; CAJ 54(1971): 10-14 photos; 88(2005):48 marked photo; SCREE Nov. 2019)

The group had made an airdrop, and they packed out south to Shakes Lake, just north of the Stikine River.

**Rappel Variation:** From the ridge crest, starting near a bivouac site (**platform for four, at a notch**), one can descend the southeast face (under good conditions, southeast face free of snow) with eight 45m rappels to the snow shoulder of Beckey's 1946 route, and then cross to the rock at the top of the shoulder. Greg Donaldson, Brad Fowler, Richard Mathies, Craig McKibben, June 26, 1971. (CAJ 55(1972):73; AAJ 1972: 112-113)

Variation: One can use the right (east) margin of the southeast snowfield on 45 degree snow and ice (beyond the prominent lower two buttresses of the east ridge) and regain the ridge. (AAJ 1994:129)

3. South Face. Basecamp was in the Witches' Cauldron. Climb the lower icefall to the base of the Thumb and a rock slab (fixed rope) to a lush heather slope with flowers. Then cross a crevasse field.

The south face is slabby, with overhangs and loose flakes, and cracks with both free and aid. Near the bottom, one crack goes for 40m, both free and aid. Tension traverses often connect expanding flakes. Lifting the haul bag is difficult because of snagging on the flakes and overhangs.

There is a low angled section (with two leads of free climbing, but with dangerous loose flakes). A ramp alternates between overhanging sections and ledges covered with sand and gravel, hauling almost impossible.

The rock becomes better higher up; reach the top of a huge flake. One pitch over superb rock, and cracks connect to the summit dihedral, with a notch at the end of the dihedral, which is mostly free climbing in good conditions. A giant flake up the crest is the obvious way to go, but the wind is blowing so hard that they have to back down to the west on a sloping ledge above an overhang, and climb from there.

The ridge is a serrated knife edge overhanging on the southeast.

This route was climbed under stormy conditions – five bivouacs.

Ice, Glacier (VI, 5.8, A3, A0, s). Chris Jones, Geo. Lowe, Lito Tejada Flores, July 14-26, 1973. (AAJ 1974:34)

Michael Bearzi and Dieter Klose attempted a direct mixed route up the west buttress, largely unprotected.

They started from the snow close to, and to the left, of the South Pillar (Route 8) on the start of Route 3 (Jones, Lowe, Tejada Flores). Very soon on Route 3, they diverged left of Route 3 and went straight up. They were stormed off.

Michael Bearzi , Dieter Klose, May 31, 1980. (AAJ 1981:169; PC: Dieter Klose marked photo).

4. Southeast Face. This route takes a network of steep snow or ice patches between the 1946 and 1973 routes. Start by bivouacking on top of a spectacular knife-edged buttress that juts out from the southeast face.

The route is mostly up and across small patches of solid snow linked together by runnels of verglas and a few 15 to 30m sections of steeper rock. The rock was covered with nice, in-cut holds (climbed in crampons); verglas above, never steeper than 70 degrees, not extensive but fragile.

Krakauer's route starts as Beckey's route, but then turns left and ascends up and left high under the crest of the east ridge and reaches a point left of the summit. (PC: Dieter Klose, marked photo)

Krakauer took no rope, nor hardware save for two ice tools and crampons. He then proceeded to climb down his route, taking much longer than going up.

Ice, Glacier (V, 5.6, s). Jonathan Krakauer, solo, May 16, 1977. (AAJ 1978:403). This appears to be the second free route on the Thumb.

Zac Hoyt soloed the Krakauer route on March 11, 2005, the first winter ascent. (AAJ 2006:197). **The Beckey (to snow saddle, Rt. 1), and Krakauer routes share the same initial snow slope to the snow saddle halfway up the face.** (PC: Dieter Klose)

5. North Buttress (Pillar). The north buttress is between the northeast and northwest faces. Sixty pitches, Class 5.9.

Climb the west side of the north pillar first, then go left to the edge of the steep icefall descending into the north branch of the Witches' Cauldron. Poor rock, waterfalls, rockfall; crux is in the initial cliff band. Campsites in the Cauldron are menaced by avalanches from the north faces. (see AAJ 2003:30 photos)

At the top of the more level part of the icefall (right of the uppermost icefall; right side of the northeast face), climb the ridge, north buttress (north pillar, "hammerless"). Sixty pitches, four days, completely free.

Ice, Glacier (VI,5.9,s). Robert Plumb and David Stutzman, August 16-19, 1977. (Climbing Magazine Jan.-Feb. 1978, AAJ 1978:520; AAJ 2003:39, 34 marked routes photo)

They descended by the southeast face and the south icefall.

6. Southwest Buttress (West Buttress). This route was approached from a base camp at the fork of the Witches' Cauldron Glacier, then moving camp up the south arm of the Witches' Cauldron and ascending the icefalls and glaciers under the Fox Head (Witch's Tits). They made a gear cache at the bottom of the 55 degree ice couloir leading to the Cat's Ears-Devil's Thumb col.

It appears to be just to the left of the South Pillar route. The buttress should be on the line between light and shade. (AAJ 1992:79 photo)

The southwest buttress was done under stormy conditions, with retreats. There was danger of pieces of windblown rime ice, the size of packs, from Cat's Ears Spire and from the Devil's Thumb.

Camp was moved to the cache. Climb the ice couloir; the first two pitches are Class 5.6. Ascend steep corners and huge flakes (5.9, A2) to below a prominent roof which splits the route at half height. (Then, a retreat due to weather.) To pass the overhang, a tension traverse led left (blade-thin, bottoming cracks) to reach a corner system above, and knife blades were useful.

The next two pitches followed steep dihedrals visible from the glacier. The climbing was on wild, delicate flakes and steep corners (Class 5.10). At the top of the buttress, the difficulties lessened to Class 4. It took three attempts to reach the top.

On the descent, they were unable to find the rappel stations which were hidden under rime ice. There were several hanging stances.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.9,A0,A2,s). Michael Down, Alastair Foreman, Jim Haberl, June 8-9, 1990. (CAJ 74(1991):15 photos; AAJ 1992:128)

On August 13-15, 2010, Colin Haley and Mikey Schaefer also had good weather and repeated Andre Ike and Jon Walsh's traverse of the massif (see the Witch's Tits), calling their traverse '**The Diablo Traverse**'. It differed in that they climbed the top part of the West Buttress route instead of being forced to bail off.

They rappelled the east face of Cat's Ears Spire (difficult, vertical to overhanging) to the Cat's Ears-Devil's Thumb notch. The top part of the West Buttress route was reached from the Cat's Ears-Devil's Thumb notch, and a bivouac was on an excellent ledge. They reported that the upper West Buttress was Class 5.6 to 5.9 on fantastic rock (classic). Their descent was by the southeast face (rappel) a variation of the Beckey route (Route 1; see Route 2). (AAJ 2011:122 fantastic photo; INT, Dieter Klose)

7. Northeast Face. Length, 500 meters. This route will vary greatly in character with conditions (climbed very early in the season). This northeast face route tops out on the east ridge.

Gain the northeast face from the high glacier (icefalls) north of the east ridge (just left of the upper N buttress (pillar), which see; AAJ 2003:34 marked photo). Ascend the northeast face just to the right of the second (l to r, middle of face) right-facing, huge, inside corner.

Start in a couloir. The fifth pitch leads onto the right-trending ramp. Here, the climbers moved as the ice patches dictated, using pickets, crampons and rock gear. The ramp ends too soon, and they moved horizontally trying to find a way through the steep headwall above. On a climb upwards, then climb down half a rope length to the last good cracks to set up a belay. One more lead ends at a poor belay, and the next pitch is the crux.

Clear snow off the rock, uncover edges, inspect for cracks, and gain the hanging ice face. They topped out on the east ridge at dark, and elected to descend. With fair weather, they climbed the 1946 route.

Three rope lengths back along the summit ridge from the summit, **make eight rappels**, starting from a notch, to a snow shoulder (southeast face) and camp (see **Route 2**), in storm again. They then turned their attention to the south pillar.

Ice, Glacier (IV,5.7,A4,s). Mark Bebie, Wm. Pilling, May 3, 1991. (AAJ 1992:74 photos; AAJ 2003:34 marked routes photo)

8. South Pillar. Length, 970 meters. There is an approach spur to the South Pillar, easy with a few Class 5 pitches at the end, with lichens, mosses and flowers. There were two bivouacs, the first on snow 30m down from the crest.

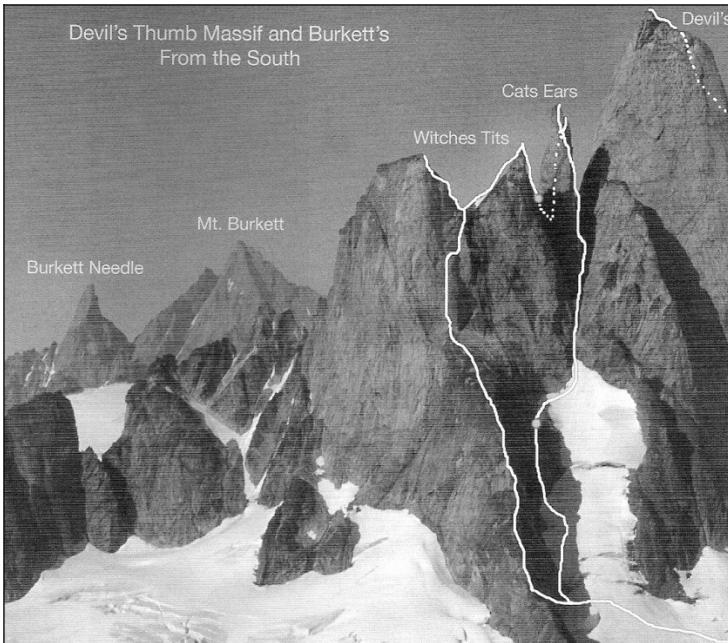
From the first bivouac, follow the crest of the south pillar, generally, except for the Quartz Ramp (just above the second bivouac), which leads east (then regain the crest by climbing up and back west; tied-off pitons. Haul the packs.). The granite is superb, coarse-grained and well fractured, like the granite in Chamonix. The best pitch of the climb is just above the Quartz Ramp, corners, cracks and edges everywhere. The angle then lessens and then three easier pitches, dihedrals, ramps and mixed ground put one on top of the pillar.

The vista on this route is fabulous. On descent, they followed the rappel route.

**Ice, Glacier (VI,5.10,A2,s,\*\*).** Mark Bebie, Wm. Pilling, May 22-24, 1991. (AAJ 1992:74 photos. On p.79, the route follows the line between light and shade on the right.)

The first free ascent started up the pillar about 15m right of the crest. It deviated from the original line with two notable variations. Take the obvious corner system to the left of the pillar crest. And, where the original line climbs the Quartz Ramp to the right of the crest, ascend directly up the crest. **Ice, Glacier (V,5.10,s,\*\*).** Carl Diedrich, Paul Har, July 2004. (AAJ 2005:201)

It is exposed to possible falling ice bombardment from Cat's Ear Spire.



The 2004 routes on the two Witch's Tits and Cat's Ears Spire, from the south (Andre Ike, Jon Walsh, CAJ 88(2005):48). Witch's Cleavage is the left-hand of the two lines, going to the east ridge of the west summit (left, Rt. 2). The lower part of this line is also the route of 2002 (Guy Edwards, John Millar, Route 2).

The upper south face of the Witch's Tits (west summit) was climbed by Edwards and Millar in 2002, Route 2, which is left of the traverse to the right below the col.

From the col, the route to the east summit (right) is marked. The marked line on the right of the east summit is the tricky rappel route to the Witch's Tits - Cat's Ears col. Their ascent of Cat's Ears Spire is the dashed line, on the other side of the Cat's Ears.

The long line on Cat's Ears Spire is the route of descent in 2004, partly on rappel. It is not identical to the first ascent route (1972), but shows where the line of ascent is located. In 1972, the group of three climbed on the right-hand side of the snow to begin (Devil's Thumb side, because of rockfall from the Devil's Thumb- Cat's Ears col area).

## CAT'S EARS SPIRE 2590m

By any criterion, Cat's Ears Spire rates among the steepest alpine summits in the world. One pitch on Route 1 (West Ear) is overhanging. It is just west of the Devil's Thumb, in Alaska, on the same massif. (CAJ 54(1971): 10-14 photo from north, with Devil's Thumb)

Two parties in this area had the good luck to have good weather and climb all the five summits on the massif including the Witch's Tits. See 'The Witch, The Cat and The Devil', CAJ 88(2005):47 (photos) and AAJ 2005:201 (photos). Also see AAJ 2011:122 (photos).

The FA expedition ran out of steam after the Cat's Ears, which is understandable after the difficulty and danger.

"It was early afternoon, thick mist enshrouding us and the soaring walls of dark granite defining our closed and muffled world. Then the barrage began. Rime formations encrusting the summit caps of the Cat's Ears Spires suddenly cut loose in a volley of free falling ice chunks the size of packs, whirling and screaming like bombs dropping from the sky and detonating on contact with the couloir below." (Mike Down, CAJ 74 (1991):8). Such barrages originate when high winds and warming conditions affect the rime ice on the peaks. The ice can be blown almost horizontally, and can come from the Devil's Thumb also.

### EAST EAR

1. West Ridge. Climbed from the notch between the Ears (the Cat's Brow). Andre Ike, Jon Walsh, July 23, 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):47 photos), the second ascent. Probably first climbed by Simon Elias and Chad McMullen in 1996, from the notch.

#### **Approach to the notch between the Ears.**

1. North Face. From a cramped bivouac in the East Witch's Tit- Cat's Ears notch (see the east summit of the Witch's Tits), start with a 45m rappel off a V-thread down the north face of Cat's Ears Spire (spectacular views of the northwest face of the Devil's Thumb). Use an obvious crack system on the north face.

Climb two pitches on the north face (Class 5.10 jams and roofs). After another pitch, there is a chimney (5.9) with ice in it (ice screw). A pitch of Class 5.9 face cracks leads to the notch (Cat's Brow). Climb both Ears from here. Andre Ike, Jon Walsh, July 23, 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):47 photos; AAJ 2005:201 photos). Probably first climbed by Simon Elias and Chad McMullen in 1996, but their route is not clear. First free ascent in 2004.

### WEST EAR 2590m (higher)

1. East Wall, South Wall. Approach was from upper Scenery Lake (floatplane; see map, before Devil's Thumb). To get out of the Witch's Cauldron below the Devil's Thumb, the party climbed two Class 4 pitches on slabs, backpacking, and then crossed a crevasse field.

Because of rockfall from the Devil's Thumb- Cat's Ears col area, they crossed a couloir (rockfall, going singly) to the cliffs on the Devil's Thumb side, relying on aid on the overhanging rock on the other side. A couple of moves goes to easier ground and then three Class 5 pitches.

The col between the two is undergoing rapid erosion, producing sand and loose rocks. Climb a steep slope, unroped because of danger from loose rock, and gain a sloping, sandy ledge leading back to the right ice gully. From the ice gully, they gained the notch above, which was not suitable, so they bivouacked on a ledge below, exposed.

There were eleven leads on the climb, all Class 5 but the first. The cliff was vertical, with ramps and exfoliation in large slabs which were easy to climb. The difficulties arose when changing from one ramp to another. One pitch was overhanging. The hardest move was Class 5.7, and 15 aid pitons were used. Near the top, the ramps became vertical and formed corners and chimneys, very airy. Except for frost-wedged loose rocks, the rock was good and piton cracks frequent, except for the crux pitch (A2-A3), followed by an unprotected chimney. Eight rappels on descent.

On the rappels down, the party watched several tons of rock fall into the area of the bivouac, but no equipment was hit.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.7,A3,s,\*). Richard Culbert, Fred Douglas, Paul Starr, July 21, 1972. (CAJ 56(1973):16 map, photos)

This route appears to be the 'The Least Snowed-Up' route, John Millar, Guy Edwards, 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):110, which was a repeat ascent)

The descent involved rappelling on bolts and flakes, because of lack of pitons, to the snow gully.

2. East Ridge. From the notch between the Cat's Ears, 60m. (The West Ear is a vertical monolith rising 60m from the notch.) The east ridge is adorned with jug holds, cracks and chicken heads and has much stemming, is sustained (Class 5.9, the best pitch on the route so far; see 'Approach to the notch between the Ears', and the east summit of the Witch's Tits) and extremely exposed; a two star pitch. Andre Ike, Jon Walsh, July 23, 2004. (CAJ 88(2005):47 photos, marked route photo, better article; AAJ 2005:201 photos, marked route photo), the fourth ascent of the West Ear. The east ridge was probably first climbed by Simon Elias and Chad McMullen in 1996.

The descent in 2004 was by rappelling Route 1 (1972), tensioning diagonally toward the Devil's Thumb. At the icy gully (see Route 1), a ledge that John Walsh was standing on collapsed, causing an avalanche of rocks below.

3. South Face. Nine hundred meters of climbing, Class 5.10-5.11. It is left of the southeast arête. Zac Hoyt and friend, 2013. (AAJ 2014:165)

#### WITCH'S TITS (FOX HEAD; name 1991 or before) ca. 2530m

A double summit, west of Cat's Ears Spire, in Alaska. Altitude about 8300 feet. The quality of the rock is fantastic.

##### EAST SUMMIT ca. 2530m (higher)

1. West Ridge. Advanced camp was at 1640m on a safe rock rib directly below the South Buttress of the Thumb, the only flat spot on this side of the massif. (If it is the only objective, the climb is probably a IV).

An hour up the glacier, there is a Class 4 ramp that leads to a buttress rising from the valley floor and joins the massif higher up. The 2004 party used part of the route by Guy Edwards and John Millar. There are numerous chicken heads, and cracks galore.

Follow Class 5.8 – 5.9 cracks that parallel the steep ridge. In six pitches, there is a terrace directly below the white, vertical headwall of the west summit.

Two pitches put one on a different route (new) than that of Edwards and Millar (the two went up). Start up a steep crack, and then climb down, choosing a crack on the right, and ascend a Class 5.10 bulge. A Class 5.7 traverse goes to the **obvious dihedral** between the summits.

Climb a 40m pitch of Class 5.10 finger and thin hand holds (excellent rock). A strenuous, short overhanging corner (5.11) arrives at the col.

Then, two 60m pitches of Class 5.8 on the east ridge lead to the top of the **west summit** (via Witch's Cleavage; Class 5.11, 800m; third ascent).

Returning to the col (water), climb three full pitches (to Class 5.8) up the west ridge of the **east summit** (via Witch's Cleavage and west ridge, 14 pitches, Class 5.11, 800m; first ascent).

Tricky, short rappels down the knife-blade east ridge put one in the tight notch between the Witch's Tits and Cat's Ears Spire (cramped bivouac; climb the Ears).

Ice, Glacier (V,5.11,s,\*\*). Andre Ike, Jon Walsh, July 22, 2004.  
(CAJ 88(2005):47 photos, marked route photo; AAJ 2005:201 photos)

2. East Ridge. Rappelled in 2004 (ice, water at col).

**The Diablo Traverse ascends to between the two, climbs the west Tit and then traverses over the ridges, climbing the West Cat's Ear and proceeding east along the ridge over the Devil's Thumb, descending the east ridge.** Colin Haley and Mikey Schaefer, August 13-15, 2010. See Route 6 of the Devil's Thumb. (INT)

#### WEST SUMMIT ca. 2500m

1. West Face. The 460 meter (1500 feet) west face of this outermost spire of the Witch's Tits was climbed by William Belcourt and Randy Rackcliff in 1995. (AAJ 1996:184)

Belcourt and Rackcliff climbed it (about 16 pitches) in one long day and night. See Route 4 for an approach. No details available.

2. South Face (South Ridge; Jack Hicks Memorial Route). Climb and scramble for 300m up to a prominent snowfield, which gives access to the immaculate 300m south face where there is a prominent crack and chimney system up the entire face. There is an icy chockstone on one pitch. The rock was some of the best that Millar had ever encountered, vertical, solid white granite (800 meters). See Route 1 of the East Witch's Tit.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.10,A1,s,\*\*). Guy Edwards, John Millar, Approx. May 24, 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):110; AAJ 2003:239 photos)

3. East Ridge. (Witch's Cleavage). **See the east summit, Route 1 (\*\*).** (If Cat's Ears and the other summit are omitted, it is probably a IV).

4. Northwest Ridge (No Rest for the Wicked). Climb to the rock rib that rises toward the East and West summits, low on the southwest side of the mountain. The two climbers were confronted with an overhanging rappel to reach the other side (glacier; left fixed rope).

Continue along the glacier, and up a prominent snow ramp toward the col below the northwest ridge of the West summit (mixed climbing and another rappel). The awesome northwest face of the Devil's Thumb becomes visible.

On the northwest ridge, there was mixed climbing, ice up to 80 degrees and a crux squeeze chimney, with brittle ice deep inside, ending in an overhang (exceedingly difficult). Difficult terrain continued above. There was a little artificial aid and they reached the top around midnight (1500 feet, 460m).

On rappelling the southwest face they used the rappel anchors left by Belcourt and Rackcliff, which they found near the top of the route, an excellent descent route.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.10,A1,A0,s,\*). John Frieh. Jess Roskelly, May 28-29, 2014. (AAJ 2015:165; SCREE Aug. 2014, photos). The difficulty is a guess.

Guy Edwards and John Millar did not return from an attempt of the northwest face of Devil's Thumb in 2003. (CAJ 86(2003):14; AAJ 2003:43)

To date, three lives have been lost on the northwest face of the Devil's Thumb, the third by rockfall. See Dieter Klose's article 'The Fickle Face' in AAJ 2003:30.

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Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 7871 feet. Mount Lucifer is in Alaska, six kilometers (3.7 miles) south-southwest of the Devil's Thumb, and at the southeast end of the Witches' Cauldron Glacier at the head of the final, steep, north glacier. This is a spectacular peak when seen from Cat's Ears Spire. (BCM 2009:218 photo)

1. South Glacier. The first ascent was from Patterson Glacier, from the south. Rupert Roschnik, Peter Rowat, 1976. (INT)

2 North Face (Agua sin Gas). The route starts at the head of Witches' Cauldron Glacier. The climbers ascended most of the north face before sunrise, using a safer, less direct, line left of the summit because of warm conditions. 1200m. There was steep snow, some vertical ice and numerous crevasses, but most of the terrain was moderate; about twelve hours up.

Ice, Glacier (IV,s,\*). John Frieh, Doug Shepherd, May 2015. (SCREE June 2015, photo)

#### LALLYGAG SPIRE (AIGUILLE DU STIKINE) 1875m

Height 6150 feet. One mile east of Mount Shelob. Glacier. Climbed by Barry Rugo in 2011. (PC: Dieter Klose via Steven Gruhn)

### MOUNT SHELOB 2105m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 2. Altitude 6906 feet. Located between the two short northeast and northwest forks of Patterson Glacier, in Alaska, directly west of Lucifer, and there are two lower summits just east of it. **See map before the Devil's Thumb.**

1. South Ridge. There are two leads of Class 5 rock and several of Class 4 on the sharp south ridge. July 24, 1972. There appears to be an easier route on the other side.

### BANSHEE PEAK 1890m

In Section 20. Altitude 6205 feet, east-northeast of Scenery (Cove) Lake, and north of Upper Scenery (Cove) Lake. **See map above.** It is the higher of two peaks north of the Troll.

### THE TROLL 1710m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 29. **See map above.** Altitude 5610 feet. The Troll is an impressive granite tower located northeast above Upper Scenery (Cove) Lake, in Alaska, south-southeast of Banshee Peak. It looks like an overgrown West Lion (a summit near Vancouver; drawing, GUIDE p.26). On the easiest ridge, there are six leads of mixed Class 4 and 5 climbing. Rappel on descent, when an earthquake hit the region. July 30, 1972.

A new route was done on the southwest side on August 15, 1974. George Homer, Bugs McKeith, Gerry Rogan, 1974. (CAJ 58(1975):68)

They also climbed and built cairns on two subsidiary peaks, 1650m (5400 feet) and 1620m (5300 feet) immediately west of the tower.

### SCENERY PEAK 1910m

Map Sumdum (A-2)(U.S.A.), west of Shelob. Height 6270 feet. **See map above.** Southeast of Upper Scenery (Cove) Lake, in Section 4. The 1972 party climbed a slightly lower satellite southeast of Scenery Peak on August 3, 1972, after attempting a knife-edged ridge on Scenery Peak.

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**Mt. Gilroy and Kate's Needle (center) from the north, from upper Flood Glacier. The smaller snow summit to the left is northeast of Kate's Needle. Photo: Marc Adamus.**

## MOUNT GILROY (TALISKER) 2718m

Map 104F/1 Dominion Mountain (A).

Next to Unnamed (Gilroy), three kilometers northwest of it, in B. C. Height 8920 feet. A good viewpoint. Map 104F/1 Dominion Mtn. (A)

The FA party considered this to be Mount Talisker, and the higher peak to be Mount Gilroy. (Consult the reference, p. 50.). Similar to Un. (Gilroy) which is 2.9 km to its southeast, it has huge northeastern cliffs. Also climbed by the ski group of May 1993.

1. Northwest Ridge. Nine hundred meters. No great technical difficulty, enjoyable. Ice, Glacier. KB, NH, July 28, 1965. (CAJ 49(1966):51 photo, center, with Unnamed (Gilroy) at left and the ice spur of Kate's Needle.)

## UNNAMED (GILROY) 2872m

Map 104F/1 Dominion Mountain (A).

Located between Kate's Needle and Mount Gilroy. The northeast face is 1600m of cliffs. (CAJ 77(1994):75). Map 104F/1 Dominion Mtn. (A)

1. South Ridge. Climb the south ridge from a bivouac at the top of the ice spur on Kate's Needle to approach (which see). Ascended steep water ice to the summit cone. Ice, Glacier. JD, DF, ET, August 2, 1965.

2. West Flank. Descent was by the west flank in 1965. (AAJ 1966:126)

## KATE'S NEEDLE 3053m

Map 104F/1 Dominion Mtn. (A), Sumdum (A-1)(U.S.A.). Surveyed. Located on the boundary, where it makes a right-angle turn east of the Devil's Thumb. It rises 3000m above the alder-filled valley below. (BCM 1994:83 photos; 2009:210, 226 photos; CAJ 49(1966):51 photo)

It is variable in height from month to month and year to year (a snow summit, due to melting). The east summit is probably unclimbed.

## CENTRAL SUMMIT 3053m (10,016 feet)

1. West Ridge. From a basecamp to the north (below Flood Glacier, near the Stikine River) the approach to the Needle is lengthy and bedeviled with bushwhacking. Gain the head of Flood Glacier, and camp on a level rock platform on a lateral moraine, at the foot of a grass and heather spur that connects to the ice col 900m above (spectacular). If one has a cache in this area, animals may raid it (done by goats in 1946).

The 1946 group skied across a glacier for 6.5 km, gentle gradient, to camp near the foot of an ice spur (at 1060m, 3500 feet), steep in parts with several bergschrunds (start early for good snow conditions). Above, traverse right along a very long schrund. Climb it and traverse right again (ice), up through a cornice to easy ground.

Climb the crest of the ice spur (max. 60 degrees) for 120m to a great glacial plateau, and head for a col (2700m, 9000 feet) at the base of the summit ridge of the west summit. Go around the west summit (steep avalanche slopes, exposed) to the southwest ridge of the west summit, and follow it to a point 10m below the west summit. Traverse right to the west-central col, and up 100m to the top (exposed, steep but not difficult; made cairn 20m below the top). Twelve hours up.

**Ice, Glacier (IV,s).** Fred Beckey, Robert Craig, Clifford Schmidtke, August 5, 1946. (CAJ 30(1947):32 marked route photo). The 1965 party had a bivouac just below the north ridge.

**2. Climbed from the west summit. 1965 and 1970 (below).** (The 1965 group found later that they had followed the same line as Beckey, up the 1200m (4000 feet) steep spur separating the two icefalls from the upper slopes of Kate's Needle. This leads to a snow basin.)

#### WEST SUMMIT

1. West Ridge. Climbed directly (steep, difficult water ice). There was a bivouac before the west ridge. KB, NH, early August 1965.

2. South Ridge. From a camp to the south, all but the last 600m were climbed on skis in 1970, then crampons on the south ridge for most of the way; straightforward snow and ice.

**Ice, Glacier (III,s).** MF, EK, MK, RT, July 28, 1970. (CAJ 54(1971): 10-14; BCM 2009:210 photo).

#### DOMINION MOUNTAIN 2026m

Map 104F/1 Dominion Mountain (A), at 805-337. Northeast of Mount Gilroy, a little mountain with a fine thumb-like summit. The summit tower was very disappointing. JD, DF, DW, July 31, 1965.

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#### UNNAMED 2644m

Map 104F/1 Dominion Mountain (A).

The altitude is 8674 feet (**stated 8800 feet in 1970**). It is three km south of Kate's Needle, in B. C. All but the last 300m were climbed on skis by Esther Kafer, Martin Kafer, and Robert Taylor, July 27, 1970. Glacier. The ski group of May 1993 climbed it also. (CAJ 54(1971): 10-14; AAJ 1971:339; BCM 49(3) p.1 1971).

#### UNNAMED 2774m

Map Sumdum (A-1)(U.S.A.), in Section 6. Altitude 9102 feet. It is five km (3 miles) to the west (of Kate's Needle), in Alaska. Climbed by the ski group of May 1993. (CAJ 77(1994):75; AAJ 1994:130)

#### UNNAMED 2650m

Map Sumdum (A-1)(U.S.A.), in Section 11. It is five miles west of Kate's Needle, and north of Un, 2530m (8307 feet). Altitude 8699 feet on the map. Climbed from the east. (CAJ 54(1971): 10-14 map)

#### UNNAMED 2210m

Altitude 7250 feet, in Section 25, a sharp peak west of the head of Le Conte Glacier in Alaska, 1.2 miles south of the border, near the Devil's Thumb. Climbed from the north by Richard Culbert, Fred Douglas, Paul Starr, 1970. (AAJ 1971:339; CAJ 54(1971): 10-14 map)

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#### UNNAMED 2530m

Map Sumdum (A-1)(U.S.A.), Section 14. Altitude 8307 feet on the map, north-northwest of Mount Pratt and 9.7 km (6 miles) southwest of Kate's Needle. Glacier. Esther and Martin Kafer skied to the top, climbing from the east. July 29, 1970. (AAJ 1971:339; BCM 49(3) p.1 1971.)

#### UNNAMED 2215m

In Section 27. Altitude 7268 feet, four miles northwest of Mount Pratt. Climbed via the south ridge and the southwest face, with a scramble on rock at the top. Glacier. Esther and Martin Kafer, 1970. (AAJ 1971:339)

#### UNNAMED 2150m

Altitude 7050 feet, 1.5 miles north-northeast of Mount Pratt. Glacier. From the south by Michael Feller and Robert Taylor, 1970. (AAJ 1971:339)

#### MOUNT PRATT 2422m

In Alaska, south-southwest of Kate's Needle, and north of Castle Mountain. (CAJ 54(1971): 10-14 map).

**The maps for this area are Sumdum (A-1)(U.S.A.), Petersburg (D-1) and Bradfield Canal (D-6) in the south.**

#### UNNAMED 1974m

In Section 13. Altitude 6475 feet, south of Mount Pratt. Climbed from a camp about two km south of Mount Pratt by the ski group of May 1993. (AAJ 1994:130)

#### PARDOE PEAK 2180m

Altitude 7150 feet, in Section 33, northwest corner. Pardoe Peak is in Alaska, 4.5 miles west-northwest of Mount Pratt and southwest of Kate's Needle. (CAJ 54(1971): 10-14 map). Named for Eryl Pardoe.

1. West Ridge. On snow up the west ridge, which ends with a huge cornice at the top. Glacier. RC, FD, PS, July 23, 1970. (CAJ 54(1971): 10-14 map, photos)

#### UNNAMED 1905m

Altitude 6250 feet. Located two miles southwest of Pardoe Peak. It is south of the camp, which is southwest of Pardoe Peak. Michael Feller, Martin and Esther Kafer and Robert Taylor, July 23, 1970. (BCM 49(3) p.1, 1971.)

The easy peak four km (2.5 miles) southwest of Pardoe Peak was climbed from the east by Richard Culbert, Fred Douglas and Paul Starr, 1970. (AAJ 1971:339)

The BCMC camp was far above Shakes Lake (very low altitude), just north of the Stikine River. **Basecamp for the BCMC Stikine camp** was at about 1220m (4000 feet) close by a low rocky outcrop of beautiful pale granite, **southwest of Pardoe Peak**. (BCM 49(3) p.1 1971; BCM 2009:209). **See the map in CAJ (airdrop, south of the Pardoe Peak massif).**

On July 29, 1970, Michael Feller and Robert Taylor headed for Unnamed 5788 feet far south of camp, and had troubles with mazes of crevasses, seracs and avalanche chutes. They settled for a lesser snow summit on the ridge. (CAJ 54(1971): 10-14)

#### TWIN PEAKS 2160m and 2240m

Altitudes 7087 and 7350 feet. These summits are nine miles west of Pardoe Peak in the icefield. There are no indications of an ascent.



**Castle Mountain from the northeast (aerial). Photo: John Scurlock.**

**CASTLE MOUNTAIN (BOUNDARY PEAK 69) 2235m**

Altitude 7333 feet. On the border where it takes a right-angle bend, 18 kilometers south of Kate's Needle.

1. Northwest Shoulder. Starting from the north-pointing arm of Shakes Glacier, this group first ascended the steep 900 meter west face of the southern summit (1650m, 5400 feet) on the ridge southwest of Castle Mountain, and traversed to the north, east of the next two summits.

The above is the ridge that curves west and then south.

A sporting Class 5 ridge (370m, 1200 feet) leads up to a shoulder on the northwest ridge of Castle Mountain and the top. They descended by an easier route (not described) to camp, narrowly missing being hit by a collapsing ice tower.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.4,s). Fred Douglas, Paul Starr, July 31, 1970.  
(CAJ 54(1971): 10-14, map; AAJ 1971:339; BCM 49(3) p.1, 1971.). The difficulty is a guess.

**UNNAMED 1896m**

Altitude 6222 feet, west of the north arm of Shakes Glacier. Un. 1896m was climbed by its southwest face by Michael Feller, Martin and Esther Kafer and Robert Taylor in 1970. (AAJ 1971:339)

**MOUNT TALBOT (BOUNDARY PEAK 68) 1359m**

Sixteen km east-southeast of Castle Mountain.

Both Mounts Talbot and Gallatin were climbed in 1904 by Fremont Morse and members of the International Boundary Survey Commission U.S. party on the Stikine River. (ANCH)

**MOUNT GALLATIN (BOUNDARY PEAK 67) 1526m**

South of Mount Talbot, northwest of the bend of Stikine River. A few other points of moderate altitude south of the Iskut River were climbed by Boundary Survey men in the early 1900s. .

See CAJ 30(1947):33 map, map at beginning of group.

The mouth of the Iskut River is just to the east.

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**TRIPLE PEAK 1570m****EDITH PEAK (ALICE) 1305m**

These two summits (5157 and 4275 feet) north of Port Houghton (Inlet) have been surveyed (triangle and dot) and were ascended by the surveyors. There is no record of the surveyors names. (ANCH)

**UNNAMED 1085m**

Height 3561 feet. Located one and one half miles northwest of Washington Peak. ABCN.

**WASHINGTON PEAK 1240m**

Altitude 4065 feet. South of Port Houghton. ABCN.

**LINCOLN PEAK 1450m**

Altitude 4751 feet. Southeast of Washington Peak. ABCN.

**DAHLGREN PEAK (DAHL) 1080m**

Altitude 3540 feet. Dahlgren Peak is on a peninsula west of Washington and Lincoln Peaks. Surveyed (triangle and dot). It was ascended by the surveyors.

**FRANKLIN PEAKS 1220m**

Height 4006 feet. Just northwest of Jefferson Peak.

**JEFFERSON PEAK 1240m**

Height 4075 feet.

**HANCOCK PEAK 1145m**

Maps for this area and above are Sumdum (A-4,5 and B- 4,5)(U.S.A.).

Height 3763 feet.

These three summits are northwest of Thomas Bay, and were ascended by the ABCN.

**UNNAMED 1810m**

Altitude 5933 feet. This is a snow summit 2.3 miles east of Preble Peak. Glacier. ABCN.

**PREBLE PEAK 1585m**

Map Sumdum (A-3)(U.S.A.). Height 5197 feet. It is south of the terminus of Baird Glacier, north of Scenery Lake. ABCN.

**PORTER PEAK 1475m**

Map Sumdum (A-3)(U.S.A.). Height 4836 feet. Porter Peak is east of Thomas Bay and northwest of Swan Lake. ABCN.

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These five summits are located east of the kink in Le Conte Bay and, from Petersburg, they may be seen to the southeast. The summits form an amphitheater around the largest glacier in the southeast corner of the USGS map Petersburg (D-2)(U.S.A.).

The approach was by a small boat from Petersburg and bushwhacking (mosquitos) from near the south fork of a stream due east and slightly north of Thunder Point in Le Conte Bay, to reach the glacier below the peaks in one and one half days.

Camp in 1990 was on the glacier 1.6 km southeast of Peak 3810 feet.

#### UNNAMED 1490+ m

Altitude 4900+ feet. East ridge, Class 3 in five hours total. Charles Crocker, Peter Haeussler, July 1, 1990.

#### UNNAMED 1630m

Altitude 5340 feet. Southeast face, Class 3. July 3, 1990.

#### UNNAMED 1770m

Altitude 5709 feet. Climb from the col between Un. 5340 feet and 5709 feet (1770m). The northeast (northwest ?) ridge has a couple of Class 5.8 moves and a rappel (A0), mostly enjoyable Class 3 and 4. They rappelled the southeast face to reach Un. 1620m. July 2, 1990.

#### UNNAMED 1620m

Altitude 5310 feet. There are two easy Class 4 pitches on the south face. Ascend a chimney and ledges (two moves of Class 5.7). July 2, 1990.

#### UNNAMED 1395m

Altitude 4580 feet. Located south of Un. 1630m. There are four pitches of Class 5.9 on the north face just to the east of a prominent couloir. July 3, 1990.

Mountain goats had made the first ascent. They descended the Class 2 west ridge. The rock on these peaks was generally solid tonalite, which is a granite-related rock (ERW).

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#### THUNDER MOUNTAIN 1065m

Height 3495 feet. Northwest of Le Conte Bay, overlooking Frederick Sound. ABCN.

**UNNAMED 1115m**

Map Petersburg (C-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 3665 feet on the map. It is in the Wilkes Range, just southeast of Le Conte Bay near Petersburg, overlooking the Stikine River to the southeast, and Frederick Sound to the northeast. ABCN.

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**ELBOW MOUNTAIN (BOUNDARY PEAK 66) 1290m**

Map Bradfield Canal (C-6)(U.S.A.). Height 4236 feet. Located in the southernmost position of the Stikine Group, above the Stikine River, east of Un. 980m, which was climbed in 1893 by a photographic survey party. (ANCH)

**UNNAMED 1375m**

Altitude 4510 feet. Located on the southwest border of Popof Glacier. ABCN.

**UNNAMED 980m**

Map Petersburg (C-1)(U.S.A.). Altitude 3213 feet, near the toe of Popof Glacier, north of the Stikine River. Climbed in 1929 by William McCaslan Scaife and members of a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey party.

**ISKUT GROUP**

MAPS- 104B/6 Mt. Lewis Cass, 104B/7 Unuk River, 104B/9,

104B/8 Frank Mackie Glacier, 104B/1 and B2 LeDuc Glacier,  
104A/5 Bowser Lake, 104A/4 Bear River, 103P/13 Stewart,  
103P/6 Alice Arm, 103P/4 Greenville, 103P/3 Tseax River

In Alaska, the area northwest of the Unuk River is covered by maps Bradfield Canal (A-3 to 5; B-3 to 6 and C-5,6 in the north) and Petersburg (B-1 and C-1) in the northwest.

Southeast of the Unuk River are maps Bradfield Canal (A-1 to 3 and B-3) and Ketchikan (B-1 to 3, C-1 to 3 and D-1 to 4)

The Iskut Group is north of Portland Inlet and north and west of the Nass River, south of lower Iskut River, east of upper Iskut River, south of the lower Stikine River, and a part is in Alaska. The western border is the channels to the Pacific Ocean. As in the Stikine area, icefields abound.

### Some Climbing and Exploration

- 1967- George Whitmore. Mt. Jancowski. (AAJ 1978:549)
- 1985- Fred Beckey, Alex Bertulis, Stimson Bullitt. (CAJ 69(1986):82;  
AAJ 1986:183)
- 1997(b)- Peter Celliers, David Williams, in August. (CAJ 81(1998):97)
- 1999- Greg Statter, David Williams, in August. Mt. Lewis Cass to  
Eulachon-Unuk: (CAJ 83(2000):120)
- 2002- Isabel Budke, David E. Williams, July 2002. (CAJ 86 (2003):119)

### Skiing References

- 1988- Alejandro (Alex) Frid, Pierre Friole. A ski trip in 1988 to the Ningunsaw Range, near Stewart and the Alaska Panhandle. (CAJ 72(1989):94)
- 1995- John Clarke, Matthias Jakob, Markus Kellerhals, Betsy and Brian Waddington, David Williams. The Nass ski traverse (N of Nass River, between it and Observatory Inlet), 1995. (CAJ 79(1996):91; BCM 1996:81 photos, map)
- 1997(a)- Joseph Fillipone, Matthias Jacob, Markus Kellerhals, and David Williams made a visit on skis to the Cambria Icefield, east of Stewart, traveling north to south, in May 5-18, 1997. They started where the Bear (River) Glacier descends to the Stewart Highway 37A, and ending at a logging camp near Kwinamuck Lake in Nass Valley. (CAJ 81(1998):98; AAJ 1998:237)
- 1998- A ski traverse along the southern edge of the icefield, traversed in 1988. Portland Inlet to Unuk River (S to N). (CAJ 82(1999):102)

### Access

Access to the Iskut Group is usually by helicopter or on skis, and as yet there are no impressive centers for climbing.

The group is penetrated by the Cassiar Highway 37, starting west of Hazelton, and Highway 37A to Stewart.

The Unuk River is a barrier between the northwest and southeast (e.g., Mt. Jancowski) parts of the Group. No such problem exists if one has a boat in the ocean channels.

### **DELTA PEAK 2313m**

Map 104A/12. Located north of Bowser Lake, east of Highway 37. Altitude 7589 feet.

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### **UNNAMED 1385m**

Map Petersburg (C-1)(U.S.A.). Peak 4549 feet (1385m), in the north fork of Andrew Creek and the Shuktusa branch of the Stikine River drainages, northwest of Mount Cote, was climbed in 1929 by William McCaslan Scaife and members of a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey party.

### **MOUNT FLEMER 1420m**

Map Bradfield Canal (C-6)(U.S.A.). Altitude 4654 feet on map. Northwest of Mount Cote. A.C. Talbot and the ABCN, 1893.

### **MOUNT COTE (BOUNDARY PEAK 62) 1334m**

Mount Cote is on the border, where it makes a right-angle turn, just south of the bend of the Stikine River. Climbed in 1904 by George R. White-Fraser and members of the IBC Canadian party on the Stikine River. (CAJ 30(1947):33 map)

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### **GARNET MOUNTAIN 960m**

Map Petersburg (C-1)(U.S.A.) west border. Altitude 3150 feet, east of the mouth of the Stikine River, at the shore.

A.C. Talbot, ABCN, 1893. Also William McCaslan Scaife and members of a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey party in 1929.

### **WRANGELL PEAK 1140m**

Map Petersburg (C-1)(U.S.A.) west border. Height 3747 feet, one and one half miles south of Garnet Mountain. ABCN.

### **UNNAMED 940m**

Map Petersburg (B-1)(U.S.A.). Height 3084 feet on the map, north of Virginia Lake, overlooking the north end of Wrangell Island. ABCN.

This area is on the maps Bradfield Canal (B-6 and C-6), and Petersburg (B-1 and C-1).

### **BERG MOUNTAIN 1200m**

Altitude 3930 feet, west of Aaron Creek. It is southwest of Mount Cote, near the Eastern Passage. Climbed by Arthur Francis Buddington in 1921. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

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### **SNOWY MOUNTAIN 1670m**

Map 104B/12, just north of Mount Geoffrion. The party of 1997(b) traversed Snowy Mountain. **They proceeded south to Blue Lake.**

### **MOUNT GEOFFRION 1839m**

Map 104B/12. Located just northwest of Mount Whipple, in B.C.

### **MOUNT WHIPPLE (BOUNDARY PEAK 54) 1761m**

Mount Whipple is on the boundary northwest of Mount Fawcett, and east of the bend in the Stikine River. Climbed in 1905 by A. Gillespie, T. Moore and another member of the IBC Canadian party on the Katete River. (CAJ 30(1947):33 map)

### **MOUNT FAWCETT (BOUNDARY PEAK 53) 1894m**

Map 104B/11, southwest corner. Mount Fawcett is a dramatic spire on the Alaska-British Columbia boundary.

1. South Ridge. Isabel Budke, David E. Williams, July 2002.  
(CAJ 86 (2003):119)

### **MOUNT RASTUS 1885m**

Just east of Mount Fawcett, in Canada. There are big glaciers to the northwest and southwest, surrounded by glaciers. Party of 1997(b).

### **UNNAMED (FARADAY) 1905m**

Map Bradfield Canal (C-5)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6250 feet. Located 5.6 km (3.5 miles) west of Mount Fawcett, in Alaska, in Section 29. A challenging summit.

1. West Ridge. The two climbers approached from the south and descended the northwest ridge of Unnamed 1875m (6150 feet; below) and ascended the west ridge. Work one's way across the south face to avoid difficulties. Low Class 5.

Glacier. Isabel Budke, David E. Williams, July 2002. (CAJ 86 (2003):119; PC: David Williams). The slightly lower spires (Unnamed 6150 feet) west-southwest of Un. (Faraday) were more difficult.

#### UNNAMED 1875m

Height 6150 feet by contours. It is about one half mile west-southwest of Unnamed (Faraday) in Section 31. Isabel Budke, David E. Williams, July 2002. (PC: David Williams via Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED 1625m

Map Bradfield Canal (C-5)(U.S.A.), south border in Section 11. Altitude 5326 feet, three and one half miles directly south of Mount Fawcett.

#### UNNAMED 1690m

Map Bradfield Canal (B-5)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5550 feet by contours (5500 feet in CAJ), on the western edge of the icefield, eight miles southwest of Mount Fawcett, in Section 30. It is also 3.5 miles northeast of Un. 1455m (4770 feet). Glacier. Isabel Budke and David E. Williams ascended both, climbing Unnamed 1690m (5550 feet) by the south ridge, July 2002. (CAJ 86 (2003):119; PC: David Williams via Steven Gruhn)

After climbing Unnamed 1625m (5326 feet), Budke and Williams turned southwest and went over the pass (glacier) between two 5550 foot peaks (by contours) in Sections 16 and 22, to Unnamed 1690m (5550 feet). (PC: David Williams via Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED 1455m

Map Bradfield Canal (B-5)(U.S.A.). Height 4770 feet. A knoll located east of the head of the west fork of the Katete River, in Sections 2 and 3. Isabel Budke, David E. Williams, July 2002. (CAJ 86 (2003):119)

#### UNNAMED 1445m

Height 4745 feet, in Section 9. This summit is two miles east of Un. 1800m (5901 feet, Galvani). Isabel Budke, David E. Williams, July 2002. (CAJ 86 (2003):119; PC: Steven Gruhn)

Budke and Williams also climbed the 4550 foot peak (by contours) in Section 17 between Un. (Galvani) and Un. 4745 feet. (PC: SG)

#### UNNAMED 1797m

Height 5895 feet, in Section 12. Located west of the head of the west fork of the Katete River. Unnamed 1797m is just northwest of Unnamed 1800m, and has scrambling on good granite. Isabel Budke, David E. Williams, July 2002. (CAJ 86 (2003):119; PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED (GALVANI) 1800m

Altitude 5901 feet on map. (5907 feet in CAJ). In Section 13.

Map Bradfield Canal (B-6)(U.S.A.). Unnamed 1800m is the highest point northwest of the NE-SW leg of upper Harding River. Unnamed 1797 is just northwest of Unnamed 1800m, in Alaska. Both are southwest of Mount Fawcett. Unnamed 1797m has scrambling on good granite and both were ascended. There were fine views.

Isabel Budke, David E. Williams, July 2002. (CAJ 86 (2003):119)

#### UNNAMED 1330m

Height 4368 feet on map. It is located in Section 24. Unnamed 1330m (4368 feet) lies between Unnamed 1800m (5901 feet) and Unnamed 1385m (4550 feet). Isabel Budke and David E. Williams ascended it in July 2002. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED 1385m

Altitude 4550 feet in Section 22. It is southwest of Un. 1800m (Galvani), northeast of Oerns Creek and east of the mouth of Aaron Creek. Isabel Budke, David E. Williams, July 2002. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED 1175m

Map Bradfield Canal (B-6)(U.S.A.). Altitude 3850 feet in Section 3.  
Located northeast of Oerns Creek and 2.5 miles south of Un. 1385m (4550  
feet). Budke, Williams, July 2002. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

**MOUNT POUNDER (BOUNDARY PEAK 48) 1990m**

Sixteen km southeast of Mount Fawcett. Climbed in 1908 by John D. Craig, David W. Eaton and members of the IBC Canadian party.

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**LEHUA MOUNTAIN 2470m**

Map 104B/7 Unuk River, north central border in Canada. Altitude 8100 feet. Grid 911-619. There are icefields to the west and south. Lehua Mtn. is east of Olatine Mtn., 22 km south of the Iskut River.

**OLATINE MOUNTAIN 2315m**

Map 104B/7 Unuk River. This peak is in the northwest corner of the map, in Canada. Altitude 7592 feet. A glacier descends to the east. It is northeast of Mount Lewis Cass.

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**UNNAMED 2150m**

Unnamed 2150m (7055 feet) is four kilometers northwest of Mount Lewis Cass, barely within Alaska. From the south-southeast ridge, go across the southwest face to the west ridge, which is a short scramble. Glacier. Greg Statter, David Williams, July 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):120)

**MOUNT LEWIS CASS (BOUNDARY PEAK 47) 2080m**

Map 104B/6 Mt. Lewis Cass. On the border, eight km southeast of Mount Pounder, and northwest of the head of Burroughs Bay, northwest of the Unuk River. There are lava beds in the Unuk River, southeast of Mt. Lewis Cass. (CAJ 30(1947):33 map)

**The two summits are separated by almost one mile. The southeast summit is named. Glacier.**

#### NORTHWEST SUMMIT 2100m

1. Height 6890 feet, almost on the international boundary. Climb a short but steep and exposed icy couloir, difficult, and airy and stiff Class 4 rock onto the main, northwestern, summit pyramid. Greg Statter, David Williams, July 31, 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):120)

#### SOUTHEAST SUMMIT 2080m

1. East Ridge. Start from the southeastern of the two summits. Use crampons up snow to the very loose southeastern summit of Mount Lewis Cass. Greg Statter, David Williams, July 31, 1999.

#### UNNAMED 1887m

Map Bradfield Canal (B-4)(U.S.A.). Unnamed 1887m (6192 feet) is 1.2 miles south of Mount Lewis Cass, in Alaska. It is a spire. East face. Glacier. Greg Statter, David Williams, July 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):120)

#### UNNAMED 1740m

Map Bradfield Canal (B-4)(U.S.A.). Unnamed 1740m (5700 feet) is three miles (5 km) west-southwest of Mount Lewis Cass. Peter Celliers and David E. Williams climbed it by the northwest ridge, partly on glacier, in August 1997. (CAJ 81(1998):97)

#### UNNAMED 1830m

Map 104B/6. Unnamed 1830m (6000 feet) is in B. C., three km east of Mount Lewis Cass. Peter Celliers and David E. Williams climbed it from the glacial col southwest of it in late Aug. 1997. (CAJ 81(1998):97)

#### UNNAMED 1845m

Map Bradfield Canal (B-4)(U.S.A.). Altitude 6050 feet.

#### UNNAMED 1755m

Altitude 5750 feet. It is one mile southeast of Un. 1845m, and both are directly north of Un. 1885m (6185 feet). Both are surrounded by glaciers. Greg Statter and David Williams approached from the north along the divide, and climbed both, 1999.

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#### **MOUNT CLOUD 1870m**

Map Bradfield Canal (B-4)(U.S.A.). Located east of the north fork of the Bradfield River, northwest of Un. 1885m. There is a glacier on the north side. Climbed in 1907 by the IBC Canadian party on Bradfield River.

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#### **UNNAMED 1795m**

Map Bradfield Canal (B-3 )(U.S.A.). Height 5886 feet on the map. Northeast of Un. 1885m. Greg Statter, David Williams, early August 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):120)

#### **UNNAMED (CAIN) 1885m**

Map Bradfield Canal (B-4)(U.S.A.), in Section 26. Un. 1885m (6185 feet) is 13 km (8 miles) south-southwest of Mount Lewis Cass, in Alaska, surrounded by steep glaciers. It is north of the east fork of the Bradfield River. Camp was to the north, on a flat glacier. The party ascended the eastern spur ridge, the last part on snow and a scramble to the top. Glacier. Greg Statter, David Williams, early August 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):120)

#### **UNNAMED 1718m**

Map Bradfield Canal (B-3)(U.S.A.), in Section 30. Altitude 5635 feet, in Alaska. Unnamed 1718m is a cone-shaped summit two miles northeast of Unnamed 1725m and southwest of Blue Lake, in Alaska. Glacier. Early August 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):120)

#### **UNNAMED 1725m**

Map Bradfield Canal (B-4)(U.S.A.), in Section 35. Altitude 5660 feet on the map. This is 5.5 miles east-southeast of Un. 1885m and nine miles south-southeast of Mount Lewis Cass. Early August 1999.

**UNNAMED 1550m**

In Section 23. Altitude 5065 feet. This mountain is south of Un. 1725m (5660 feet), southeast of Cain Peak and east of the east fork of Bradfield River, above the west side of the Unuk River. It is on the south rim of a small glacier. ABCN.

**UNNAMED 1340m**

Height 4393 feet. It is north of the head of Burroughs Bay, northwest of the Unuk River and east of the Hulakon River. ABCN

**UNNAMED 1295m**

Height 4250 feet by contours. There are two summits which have this altitude in this location. They are northwest of the head of Burroughs Bay and northeast of the bend in Grant Creek. Otto Klotz and the ABCN climbed one or both of them.

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**MOUNT DAWS 1420m**

Map Bradfield Canal (B-5)(U.S.A.) in Section 12. Height 4660 feet. Mount Daws is between the lower part of the north fork of the Bradfield River and the White River, west of Mount Cloud. John Davidson Craig ascended it in 1907. (ANCH)

**MOUNT TYEE 1435m**

Map Bradfield Canal (A-5)(U.S.A.). Height 4715 feet. It is just south of the forks of the Bradfield River, near the Canal, and northwest of the Unuk River.

Climbed by J. Craig and the IBC Canadian party on Bradfield River in 1905.

#### UNNAMED 1275m

In Section 17. Altitude 4185 feet. This peak is northeast above Eagle River and south-southwest of Tyee Lake. Otto Klotz and the ABCN.

#### UNNAMED 1265m

Map Bradfield Canal (A-5)(U.S.A.) in Section 13. Height 4150 feet by contours, northeast of Reflection Lake. ABCN

#### UNNAMED 1340m

In Section 21. Altitude 4402 feet on the map. Located north of the west end of Bradfield Canal, and north of Upper Marten Lake. ABCN.

#### UNNAMED 1075m

Height 3535 feet, in Section 23. Northeast of Upper Marten Lake. Budke, Williams, July 2002. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED 1080m

Altitude 3550 feet. Between Upper Marten Lake and Tom Creek in Section 35. Budke, Williams, July 2002. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

#### UNNAMED 1085m

Map Bradfield Canal (A-6)(U.S.A.) in Section 10. Height 3565 feet, southeast of Marten Lake. Isabel Budke, David E. Williams, July 2002. (PC: Steven Gruhn)

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#### MOUNT STOECKL (BOUNDARY PEAK 40) 1830m

Map Bradfield Canal (B-3)(U.S.A.). Mount Stoeckl is at a bend in the border, north of the upper Unuk River and east-southeast of Mount Lewis Cass. Altitude 6014 feet.

John Davidson Craig, Fremont Morse and members of the IBC U.S. party, on the Unuk River, ascended it in 1905.

Northwest of the Unuk River and western Behm Canal  
\*\*\*\*\*

Southeast of the Unuk River and western Behm Canal

#### **MOUNT BLAINE 1934m**

Mount Blaine is 2.5 miles (4 km) west-northwest of Mount Willibert, on the border. Altitude 6346 feet.

The IBC U.S. party of 1908, led by Ora Miner Leland with Frank Mackie, ascended Mount Blaine.

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#### **MOUNT WILLIBERT (BOUNDARY PEAK 23) 2065m**

Located southeast of the Unuk River. Altitude 6782 feet. A higher point is just east of it.

The IBC U.S. party of 1908, led by Ora Miner Leland with Frank Mackie, ascended Mount Willibert.

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#### **UNNAMED (PSALMS) 1850m**

Map Bradfield Canal (A-2)(U.S.A.), Section 20. In Alaska, height 6076 feet (6105 on map). It is east of Lake Creek and southwest of Mount Blaine. Skied by Janez Ales, Matthias Jakob, Markus Kellerhals and David Williams, May 1998. (CAJ 82(1999):102; PC: DW)

Five other peaks in this area were skied in 1998, but could not be identified because the heights were approximated by zeros. Zeros are usually associated with altitudes taken from contours, and there may be two with the same altitude.

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#### **UNNAMED 1675m**

Map Bradfield Canal (A-3)(U.S.A.), Section 11. Height 5490 feet on the map. It is east of the Unuk River, between Lake Creek and the Leduc River, northeast of Un. 4917 feet (1500m), and 6 km southwest of Un. Psalms. See Un. (Psalms) for ascent.

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#### **NET PEAK 1830m**

Map Bradfield Canal (B-3)(U.S.A.). Height 6009 feet. Net Peak is between Lake Creek and the Unuk River in Section 26, in Alaska near the

International Boundary. Southeast of the Unuk River. Surveyed (triangle and dot). It was ascended by the surveyors.

### DICKINS PEAK 1880m

Map Bradfield Canal (B-3)(U.S.A.) in Section 3. Height 6172 feet, between Lake Creek and Unuk River.

### UNNAMED 1595m

Map Bradfield Canal (A-3)(U.S.A.) in Section 19. Altitude 5230 feet. West of Psalms Peak, between Lake Creek and the Unuk River. ABCN.

### LAKE PEAK 1260m

In Section 35. Height 4135 feet, between Lake Creek and the Unuk River. Surveyed (triangle and dot). It was ascended by the surveyors.

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### JES PEAK 1780m

Height 5850 feet by contours. Located southeast of Lake Creek in Section 17, east of the confluence of Lake Creek and the Unuk River. A surveyed point (triangle and dot) of 5681 feet lies very close to and northeast of the contoured snowy top. The surveyors who made the survey point certainly went to the summit.

### UNNAMED 1505m

In Section 36. Altitude 4930 feet. Just north of the upper Klahini River. See Un. (Psalms).

### UNNAMED 1500m

Map Bradfield Canal (A-3)(U.S.A.), Section 34. Height 4917 feet. Just north of the upper Klahini River. See Un. (Psalms).

### UNNAMED 1485m

In Section 6. Height 4864 feet on the map. Northwest of the Upper Klahini River. ABCN.

**UNNAMED 1295m**

Map Ketchikan (D-3 or 4)(U.S.A.). Altitude 4250 feet marked on map. East of Robinson Creek, southeast of an unnamed lake, in the south, next to Behm Canal. See Un. (Psalms) for ascent.

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**UNNAMED 1856m**

Map 104A/5 Bowser Lake, at northern border of map, just northwest of Mount Anderson. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed at 6089 feet.

**MOUNT ANDERSON 1928m**

Map 104A/5 Bowser Lake, at the northern border of the map, located northwest of Bowser Lake. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed at 6324 feet.

**UNNAMED 2335m**

Altitude 7668 feet.

**UNNAMED 2340m**

Altitude 7678 feet.

Map 104A/5 Bowser Lake, located north of the Bowser River in the northwest sector of the map.

**UNNAMED 2082m**

Map 104A/5 Bowser Lake, in the center of the map, grid 540-459. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed at 6831 feet.

**MOUNT JANCOWSKI 2716m**

Map 104A/5 Bowser Lake. Surveyed at 8912 feet. Mounts Jancowski and Pattullo are the highest peaks in the region. The 1977 group flew by helicopter from the Granduc copper mine.

### NORTH SUMMIT (highest)

1. Northwest Glacier. George Whitmore, 1967. Summit cairn record.  
 (AAJ 1978:549)

2. Southwest Face. From the basin southwest of the north summit, climb a 500m snow and ice couloir below a rock wall (ledges for bivouac). In the morning, the group cramponed part way up a couloir leading to the west ridge (jagged, not feasible) and traversed east to a branch (key to route). At a sub-ridge 200 meters below the north summit on the southwest face, the party divided, two to climb the west ridge direct, while the other three climbed rock gullies on the southwest face (one pitch had loose rock, waterfall, Class 5.6). Then easier climbing, including summit ridge. They bivouacked again on descent. Rocks were whirring down the ice couloir on descent.

Ice, Glacier (V,5.6,s). Fred Beckey, Brad McCarrel, Roy Ratliff, early August 1977. (CAJ 61(1978):144; AAJ 1978:549)

3. West Ridge. James Hilton, John Pollack. August 1977. See Route 2.

### SOUTH SUMMIT

1. A British party ascended it in 1950. (CAJ 61(1978):90)

### SOUTH-SOUTH SUMMIT

1. A pretty glacier ascent. Jim Hilton, John Pollock, the afternoon after the ascent of the north summit.

### UNNAMED 1914m

Map 104A/5 Bowser Lake, near southern border of map. South of Un. 2082m. Climbed by the Topographical Survey, surveyed at 6281 feet.

### SKITRE PEAK 2610m

Two and one half kilometers south of Mount Jancowski and 4.8 km north of Mitre Mtn. It is the highest summit between the two.

1. North Glacier. The ascent route on the north glacier was from the pass just below the south summit of Mount Jancowski. Route finding on

the north glacier was the problem except for a short, steep, ice pitch just below the summit rocks. Ice, Glacier (II,4,s). Jim Hilton, John Pollock, August 6, 1977. (CAJ 61 (1978):144; AAJ 1978:549)

### MITRE MOUNTAIN 2543m

Map 104A/5 Bowser Lake, in southwest corner. Surveyed at 8344 feet. The best months for climbing in this part of the Coast Range are August and September.

1. Southeast Buttress. The first four pitches of the southeast buttress have some Class 5.8 (only nuts). Then five rope lengths (5.5-5.6 and some Class 3, good granite) reach the south tower. Mixed climbing over a smaller summit goes to the ice ridge of the main summit.

Ice, Glacier (III,5.8,s). Herb Bleuer, Dean Lockwood, 1977. (CAJ 61(1978):35 photos). Descent was by the north ridge. There are excellent comments on environmental problems in this article.

2. North Ridge. The descent route of Route 1. Climb down two rope lengths of 70 degree ice. Mixed snow, rock and ice led over three smaller peaks on the north ridge onto the icefield reaching north to Mount Jancowski. From the eastern col at the head of Betty Glacier, the two jumped over countless bergschrunds and crevasses and descended to the bottom of the southeast buttress, where they had to ascend 300m of snow to the tent.

From the town of Stewart, a road leads south to the Portland Canal and then turns north on a very long road to the mining areas near the north end of Summit Lake in very mountainous country southwest of Mitre Mountain and west of Mount Pattullo. The conditions of the road will depend on the price of copper and resultant success of the mining operations. At present (2018) the condition of the road is unknown.



**Mount Pattullo, southeast face (aerial).** Photo: John Scurlock.

**MOUNT PATTULLO 2733m**

Mount Pattullo, southeast of Mount Jancowski, is the highest or second highest peak of the Group. Recent surveys show it almost exactly the altitude of Mount Jancowski. It is in spectacular country, and this mountain alone has twenty-six glaciers.

Map 104A/4 Bear River, surveyed at 8968 feet. It is only about thirteen km north from the road at Bear River Pass, but its defenses are glacial valleys, cliffs and dense brush.

1. West Ridge. From a helicopter camp on the glacier on the west flank of the summit (the Bowser Lake drainage), climb an enjoyable glacier (crampons), then a steep gully and the spectacular west summit ridge.

Descent was by the south ridge.

Ice, Glacier (III,s,\*). Fred Beckey, Alex Bertulis, Stimson Bullitt, early July 1985. (CAJ 69(1986):82; AAJ 1986:183)

2. South Ridge. The descent route of Route 1. No data available. Their return route went back to the mining road southeast of the mountain, and involved a long glacier traverse after crossing an ice pass, then the descent of a valley glacier.

**UNNAMED 2515m**

Map 104A/4 Bear River, west of Mt. Pattullo, north border. Height 8255 feet. Grid 480-333, three miles east of American Creek. The prospectors who found the mining claims near it may have climbed it.

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**UNUK PEAK 2590m**

Map 104B/8. Unuk Peak is ten km northeast of Mount Frank Mackie and north of Frank Mackie Glacier.



**Mount Pearson, east face (aerial).** Photo: John Scurlock.

**MOUNT FRANK MACKIE 2550m**

Map 104B/8. Altitude 8370 feet. Mount Frank Mackie rises 1200 meters above the west side of Frank Mackie Glacier, north of Mount Pearson, with tremendous eastern icefalls. It is west of Mount Jancowski but is separated from it by the Bowser River.

The exceedingly high annual snowfall in this region undoubtedly accounts for the heavy glaciation.

**MOUNT PEARSON 2410m**

Map 104B/8. Mount Pearson is 7900 feet high, on the west side of Frank Mackie Glacier, five km south of Mount Frank Mackie.

1. East Glacier. John Baldwin, Katy Chambers, Laurent Mingo, Stan Sovdat and Betsy Waddington made a ski ascent of the east glacier in May 2005. (CAJ 89(2006):133)

**MOUNT WHITE-FRASER 2330m**

Map 104B/1. In Canada. FA by F. H. Brundage and J. D. Craig, International Boundary Commission party, 1920.

**THE SCOTTY DOGS 2455m**

Map 104B/1. Altitude 8050 feet. The Scotty Dogs are at the head of the south fork of Leduc Glacier, east of Mount John Jay. Viewed from the north, it is a double summit with a long rock ridge between the two summits (east and west). It is close to the Alaska border, in Canada, and fourteen km west of the south end of Summit Lake.

**SOUTH SUMMIT 2455m**

1. Route not stated. The two flew by helicopter to the head of Salmon Glacier. The glacier was a jumble of crevasses for the first 10 kilometers due to a mild winter and a couple of hot summers. Herb Bleuer, Dean Lockwood, 1977.

They tried to ascend the east summit, but rock of an almost vertical step was rotten with no place to use a piton or nut. To rappel, they would have needed 120 meters of rope. (CAJ 61(1978):35 photos)

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**Cambria Peak from the northeast, Bear River Pass,  
Highway 37A. Photo: Dan Richardson.**

**ENTRANCE PEAK** 2310m  
**CORNICE MOUNTAIN** 2340m  
**MOUNT STROHN** 2310m

Map 104A/4 Bear River, in B.C. These three summits rise south of Highway 37A before reaching Strohn Lake from the east on the east-west leg of the highway. Entrance Peak is the eastern.

**MOUNT DISRAELI** 2360m

Mount Disraeli is north-northwest of Cambria Peak on the north edge of the Cambria Icefield. Gavan Hennigan and Tyler Wilkes ascended the northeast face, mid-March, 2012. (INT)

**CAMBRIA PEAK** 2420m

Map 104A/4 Bear River. Located 5 km north-northwest of Otter Mountain, on the north edge of the Cambria Icefield. From the northeast, from Highway 37A, it is an imposing pyramid.

Gavan Hennigan and Tyler Wilkes ascended the southeast ridge, mid-March, 2012. (INT)

The highway turns south, and there is a short trail at a bend to Muddy Gulch and Clements Lake. About two kilometers more south, one can ascend the east face of **Mount Shorty Stevenson** (2000m) after fording Bear River.

Mount Shorty Stevenson has been climbed by the south ridge, with descent directly down the east face to the Bear River. (INT)

**UNNAMED** 2450m

Map 104A/4 Bear River. Altitude 8050 feet (8000 feet in CAJ), located 5.9 km northeast of Otter Mountain. Climbed by the Kellerhals party of May 1997(a). (CAJ 81(1998):98)

A cairn was found on one of these two 2450m peaks in 1997.



Otter Mountain from the south (aerial). Photo: John Scurlock.

**UNNAMED 2450m**

Altitude 8050 feet (8000 feet in CAJ). Unnamed 2450m is 1.9 km north of Otter Mountain. Climbed by the Kellerhals party of May 1997(a), probably by the southeast face. All the summits climbed by this party were straightforward climbs on steep snow and easy rock.  
(CAJ 81(1998):98)

**OTTER MOUNTAIN 2690m**

Map 104A/4 Bear River, on the south border of the map. Otter Mountain is in the Cambria Icefield. Mining claims exist near Otter Mountain, and the first ascent may have been by prospectors.

One ascent of Otter Mountain has been reported, but no details.

**TREBLE MOUNTAIN 2260m**

Map 103P/13. Treble Mountain is on the west edge of the Cambria Icefield, southeast of Stewart. Judging from the large number of mining claims near Treble Mountain, Mount McLeod, Mount Magee and Mount Dickie, these summits have been climbed many times by prospectors.

**UNNAMED 2500m**

Altitude 8200 feet. Located 23 km east of Stewart. Same remarks as for Un. 2450m. (CAJ 81(1998):98)

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**LAVENDER PEAK 2306m**

Map 103P/11. Located just east of Kinskuch Lake. A cairn was found on the summit by the Kellerhals party of May 1997(a). It has a good ski run down (1200m). (CAJ 81(1998):98; AAJ 1998:237)

**TCHITIN PEAK 1863m**

Map 103P/11. South of Lavender Peak. Climbed by the Kellerhals party in May 1997(a). Several minor summits between Tchitin and Lavender peaks were skied in 1997. All the summits climbed by this party were straightforward climbs on steep snow and easy rock. (CAJ 81(1998):98)

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The Nass Valley Road (restricted in the past) runs along the southeast side of the Nass River and joins the Kitsumkalum Road in the Nass Group, from the town of Terrace to the south.

**The following summits were skied and climbed by members of the May 1995 party and lie southwest of Lavender Peak, between Observatory Inlet and the Nass River.** (CAJ 79(1996):91; BCM 1996:81 map, photos). Maps 103P/3 - 6.

The group arrived via logging roads to Kwinamuck Lake.

**Map 103P/6 Alice Arm****UNNAMED 2090m**

Grid 683-305. Located on the north side of the icefield, east of Un. 2000m (below).

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**UNNAMED 1720m**

Altitude 5650 feet. Grid 895-356, just west of Kwinamuck Lake.

**UNNAMED 1860m**

Altitude 6100 feet. Grid 863-333.

**UNNAMED 1910m**

Altitude 6250m. Grid 873-319.

**UNNAMED 1870m**

Altitude 6150 feet. Grid 844-286. Above Shumal Creek.

**UNNAMED 1870m**

Altitude 6150m. Grid 823-268. Above Shumal Creek.

**UNNAMED 2030m**

Map 103P/6. Altitude 6650 feet, above Shumal Creek. Grid 763-241. From a base camp on the east side of the icefield.

**UNNAMED 1970m**

Located at the south border of the map. Altitude 6450 feet. Grid 747-232,

**NASS PEAK 2100m**

Map 103P/6 at the southwest corner. Grid 693-242. This summit is a steep pyramid east of Stagoo Creek on the south side of the icefield. Nass Peak is the highest peak in the district, but not by much.

Contrary to the statement in CAJ, the peak in the center of the icefield is not Nass Peak, and is lower than Nass Peak (no ascent marked on map). Nass Peak was reached from the north and climbed (BCMC map).

#### Map 103P/5 Observatory Inlet

**UNNAMED 2000m**

Altitude 6550 feet. Grid 666-316. Located on the northwest salient of the icefield. East of Kelskiist Creek with superb views down to the inlets below. (NW salient, not NE; error in CAJ). This and Un. 1910m appear to be domes.

**UNNAMED 1910m**

Altitude 6250 feet. Grid 648-317. Located on the northwest salient of the icefield, just west of Un. 2000m. East of Kelskiist Creek with superb views down to the inlets below.

**UNNAMED 2030m**

Altitude 6650 feet. Grid 672-278. Located mid-way between the two summits above, and the one below.

**UNNAMED 2060m**

Altitude 6750 feet. Grid 655-245. This summit is on a big rock ridge four km to the west of Nass Peak, at the west edge of the icefield above Stagoo Creek, and is probably the most spectacular peak in the area.

The seemingly inaccessible west summit involves rock climbing, for which the party was not prepared.

#### Map 103P/3 Tseax River (NW corner)

**UNNAMED 1750m**

Altitude 5750 feet. 723-192, climbed from north, traverse.

**UNNAMED 1910m**

Map 103P/3 Tseax River (NW corner). Altitude 6250 feet, above Nass River. Grid 748-171. Located between Wilyayaanooth and Giswatz Creeks. May 1995. Climbed from the northeast. (CAJ 79(1996):88)

**Map 103P/4 Greenville****UNNAMED 1680m**

Altitude 5500 feet. 643-213, at north edge of icefield.

**UNNAMED 1690m**

Altitude 5550 feet. 648-197, at south edge of icefield.

**UNNAMED 1630m**

Altitude 5350 feet. 625-198, west of icefield.

**UNNAMED 2005m**

Altitude 6577 feet; above the head of the Iknouk River. Grid 630-136. Surveyed. The summit block is surrounded on all sides by steep faces, and is a scramble from the west.

**UNNAMED 1720m**

Altitude 5650 feet. 601-123, above Iknouk River.

**UNNAMED 1660m**

Altitude 5450 feet, 538-066, above Iknouk River.

**UNNAMED 1420m**

Altitude 4650 feet, 500-016, above Iknouk River, east of biggest lake.

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**MOUNT JOHN JAY (BOUNDARY PEAK 18) 2290m**

Map 104B/1. FA by R. Hordern and George White-Fraser, 1905.

**MOUNT UPSHUR (BOUNDARY PEAK 17) 2050m**

FA by R. Hordern and George White-Fraser, 1905.

**MOUNT JEFFERSON COOLIDGE (BOUNDARY PEAK 16)** 1990m  
Unclimbed ?

**MOUNT BAYARD (BOUNDARY PEAK 15)** 2000m

FA by R. Hordern and George White-Fraser, 1905.

All 1905 ascents were by the IBC Canadian party.

**MOUNT WILSON (JEWELL MOUNTAIN)** 2250m

Map Bradfield Canal (A-2)(U.S.A.). Mount Wilson (7382 feet) is north of Banded Mountain and Chikamin Glacier, and at the south border of a large glacier, in Alaska. This appears to be the highest point in the group on the Alaskan side of the border.

Ascended by Willard B. Jewell in 1925, route unknown. (ANCH)

**BANDED MOUNTAIN** 1730m

Map Bradfield Canal (A-2)(U.S.A.). Banded Mountain (5676 feet) is west of Through Glacier, between it and the Chickamin River. It is south of Mount John Jay, and northwest of Stewart, in the Alaskan Panhandle.

Willard Brownell Jewell climbed it in 1925, route unknown. (ANCH)

**UNNAMED** 1780m

Map Bradfield Canal (A-1)(U.S.A.). This is Un. 5850 feet, north of the west fork of Texas Creek, near the head of Texas Glacier, and about 1.5 miles south-southeast of Mount Jefferson Coolidge.

Willard B. Jewell climbed it in 1925, route unknown. (ANCH)

**UNNAMED** 1760m

Height 5770 feet on map, south of and overlooking Texas Glacier.  
ABCN.

Starting in the early years, the altitudes of unnamed mountains have been changed with the new surveys and maps. The altitudes of unnamed peaks are part of their identification, and thus data have been lost.

Look for possible cairns for clues.

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**UNNAMED** 1830m

Altitude 6004 feet, in Section 27. Northwest of the Leduc River, northwest of its fork, and north-northwest of Ignoble Peak, in an icefield.  
ABCN.

**UNNAMED 1690m**

Map Bradfield Canal (A-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5545 feet. Two miles east of Ignoble Peak. ABCN.

**UNNAMED (IGNOBLE) 1790m**

Height 5876 feet, in Section 24. This peak is north of the Chickamin River, and 2.8 miles south of the fork of the Leduc River, between the two rivers. It is northwest of Cleaner Peak, surrounded by ice. ABCN.

**UNNAMED (CLEANER) 1810m**

Map Bradfield Canal (A-2)(U.S.A.), in Section 34. Height 5945 feet. Three miles west-northwest of Goat Mtn. and south of Chickamin River. ABCN.

**GOAT MOUNTAIN 1720m**

Map Bradfield Canal (A-2)(U.S.A.) in Sections 1 and 6, on the south border, and on the map below, Ketchikan (D-2)(U.S.A.). Altitude 5650 feet on the map. This is about four miles west-southwest of Banded Mountain. It is completely surrounded by glaciers.

Willard B. Jewell in 1925, route unknown. (ANCH)

**UNNAMED 1800m**

Map Ketchikan (D-2)(U.S.A.) in Section 16. Height 5898 feet on the map, three miles south of Cleaner Peak. ABCN.

**UNNAMED 1540m**

Altitude 5050 feet on the map. It is west of the Chickamin River and above its double bend (double bend, map Ketchikan (D-3)), and south-southwest of Ignoble Peak. ABCN.

**UNNAMED 1335m**

Height 4375 feet. North of Leduc Lake. ABCN.

**UNNAMED 1260m**

Height 4137 feet. East of Leduc Lake, located southwest of Unnamed 1540m (5050 feet). ABCN.

Leduc Lake is west of the double bend of the Chickamin River, east of the north end of Behm Canal, map Ketchikan (D-3)(U.S.A.).

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**MOUNT DOLLY 1670m**

Height 5475 feet. Mount Dolly is west of Highway 37A, 3.5 km (2.2 miles) north of Stewart. The FA was undoubtedly climbed by prospectors; mining claims abound on the east side.

**NINEMILE MOUNTAIN 1920m**

It is west of the Salmon River-Texas Creek confluence. ABCN.

**UNNAMED 1400m**

Map Ketchikan (D-1)(U.S.A.). Unnamed 1400m (4592 feet) is 1.6 miles (2.6 km) west of the town of Hyder (very near Stewart) and west of the Salmon River which flows into Portland Canal. Ascended by George R. White-Fraser and the IBC Canadian party, 1905.

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**MOUNT DESCARTES 1400m**

Altitude 4582 feet. Earl Redman and group, 1980. In Section 17.

**UNNAMED 1380m**

In Section 18. Located 1.3 miles west of Mount Descartes. Height 4537 feet. Earl Redman and group, 1980.

**UNNAMED 1420m**

Un. 1420m (4567 feet) is east of Mount Hooke, and south of Mount Descartes. Earl Redman and group, 1980.

**MOUNT HOOKE 1080m**

Altitude 3532 feet. Earl Redman and group, 1979. In Section 26.

**UNNAMED 1115m**

Located 2.3 miles south-southeast of Mount Hooke, and one mile southeast of Quartz Hill (on map). Altitude 3658 feet. Ascended by Earl Redman and group, 1979.

**UNNAMED 1190m**

In Section 3. Located north of Peak 1220m (4003 feet), and also west of Un. 1115m (3658 feet). Altitude 3904 feet. Earl Redman and group, 1980.

**UNNAMED 1220m**

In Section 15. Located four miles northeast of Mount Lavasseur, and two miles southwest of Un. 1115m (3658 feet). Height 4003 feet (4001 feet on map). Earl Redman and group, 1980.

#### UNNAMED 1252m

Located two miles northeast of Mount Lavasseur. Height 1252m (4108 feet). Earl Redman and group, 1980.

#### MOUNT LAVASSEUR 1250m

Altitude 4111 feet. Earl Redman and group, 1980. In Section 19.

The area northwest of Portland Canal in Alaska is forest and peaks rising a bit above tree line (e.g., Mount Lavasseur, 1250m, 4111 feet, in the Tunnel Creek and Bakewell Arm drainages). In 1979, Earl Redman and friends climbed Mount Hooke (1080m, 3532 feet) and one other. In 1980, Earl Redman and friends ascended Mount Descartes (1400m, 4582 feet), Mount Lavasseur and other summits, above.

Mount Lavasseur is close to and east of Wilson Arm, Mount Hooke is north-northeast of Mount Lavasseur, southeast of Blossom River, and Mount Descartes is northeast of Mount Hooke.

All these are in or near maps Ketchikan (B-1,2 and 3)(U.S.A.).

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#### UNNAMED 990m

Altitude 3248 feet. South of the west end of Bradfield Canal, and west of Anan Lake. Otto Klotz and the ABCN.

#### UNNAMED 1225m

Height 4021 feet on the map. Located west of the northerly bend of Behm Canal, northwest of Bell Arm and northwest of Lake Rowena. ABCN.

#### UNNAMED (BALE) 1355m

Altitude 4448 feet on the map. North of Walker Cove. ABCN.

#### UNNAMED 1020m

#### NOOYA PEAK 1220m

1. First ascent, ABCN.

2. In 1998, John Morrow and Joni Reese ascended Nooya Peak (1220m, 4000 feet), that is west of Nooya Lake, reached via Rudyard Bay. The mountain is north of Point Louise (see below). The west slopes of the

peak are probably done more easily climbing from Behm Canal rather than from the lake. They then descended north to Un. 1020m (3350 feet), up the SW slopes and traversed. Map Ketchikan (C-3)(U.S.A.)

#### PUNCHBOWL WALL

The Punchbowl Wall is in Misty Fjords National Monument, in Punchbowl Cove off of Rudyard Bay, approached from the Behm Canal. It can be reached by kayaks, boats or floatplane.

Rudyard Bay is about halfway down the eastern arm of the Behm Canal, on the east side.

The cliff extends along the coast for almost two miles. When it rains, the route becomes a waterfall.

The approach starts at a notch just above the shoreline near the middle of the wall. After bushwhacking, the climb starts below the lowest part (center) of the wall, and trends up and left. There are 900 meters of climbing, largely Class 4, some of which is simultaneous climbing.

Seen from the water, there are two cracks making a very tall narrow X. Climb the left leg of the X, then the upper left arm. The middle of the X was reached in four pitches (nuts, cams to three inches).

Descent was by rappel, starting about 100 feet from the climbers' right; some easy Class 4 down climbing. Bolts may be rusted out.

The wall has been hiked from the back side (steep rain forest).

(III,5.6). Mark Fitch, Scott Kruis, 1994. (SCREE Feb. 2014 marked photo)

#### REPEATER POINT 975m

In 1998, John Morrow and Joni Reese ascended Repeater Point (975m, 3200 feet; by the NW ridge). Take a kayak on Behm Canal to Point Louise, which is far northwest of Mounts Lavasseur and Hooke. Ascend the northwest ridge from Point Louise. Class 2. The highest point has no altitude mark on the map Ketchikan (C-3)(U.S.A.), on its south border.

#### UNNAMED 1150m

#### WINSTANLEY POINT 1340m

One may start at Winstanley Island in Behm Canal and use the southwest ridge above Winstanley Creek to reach the alpine. The various parties below used kayaks to approach. There is a shelter at Winstanley Lake. Generally, about a week was spent away from roads. There is both open country, bushwhacking and scrambling.

In the Winstanley Lake area (west of Mt. Lavasseur), John Morrow, Cody Smout and crew, John Morrow and group, and John Morrow and Joni Reese (all in 1997 and 1998) climbed several peaks.

Unnamed 1150m (3779 feet) is just north of the bend in Winstanley Lake. There is a maintained trail and some bushwhacking. John Morrow and Cody Smout in 1997 ascended the southwest ridge. Class 2. Once over Un. 3779 feet, they went southeastward to reach Winstanley Point (1340m, 4400 feet; just east of the southeast end of Winstanley Lake) by the north ridge the next day. Class 2. (INT; PC: Steven Gruhn)

All these are in or near maps Ketchikan (B-2 and 3)(U.S.A.).

The Cleveland Peninsula is west of Revillagigedo Island, on the west coast. Maps Ketchikan (C-6)(U.S.A.) and Craig (C-1)(U.S.A.).

One may drive a few miles southeast of Ketchikan (on Revillagigedo Island) and put kayaks in around Mountain Point and kayak down Revillagigedo Channel and north up Behm Canal to reach Winstanley Lake and other sites.

### Observations on the Use of the GPS

**The use of the GPS, compared with the paper maps, is inferior.  
(KMC Newsletter, June 2010)**

**The GPS does not work well near buildings, or other tall objects like mountains, ridges, cliffs, trees or the human body. (INT)**

## APPENDIX OF PASSES

**BEAR RIVER PASS** On Highway 37A. Iskut Group, marked.

### **CHILKOOT PASS**

Chilkoot Pass (Alaska-B.C.) is not important for mountaineering, but served during the Klondike gold rush (1897 - 1898). (CAJ 65(1982):107; map 104M/11 and Skagway (C-1)(U.S.A.); Taku Group)

Although longer, another route to the Klondike goldfields was by Glenora on the upper Stikine River, north to Atlin through difficult horse packing territory and then the goldfields. See the guidebook to the Northern Coast Range for the Glenora area, and this guidebook for the Atlin and the Chilkoot Pass areas (Taku Group).

**ECHO PASS** Death Valley (Glacier) - SW branch Taku Glacier  
1450m (Map Juneau (B-2)(U.S.A.), NE corner ; Taku Gr.)

**RAMBLER PASS** Un. 2442m (8012 feet) - Un. 2448m (8030 feet)  
2120m (Glacier; Stikine Group)

Rambler Pass was used to access Noel Peak from the Alaskan side.  
(Map Sumdum (B-2)(U.S.A.). CAJ 58(1975):68, 70, map p.69)

**WHITE PASS** Alaska - British Columbia  
915m (3000 feet) Southeast of Mount Foster.  
(Map Skagway (C-1)(U.S.A.))

## INDEX

BP means Boundary Peak (# ,Alaska - B. C.).

Feature	Group (or Range)	Position in Group
Adams, mt (= Black Mtn.)	Taku	
Admiralty Island	Takhinsha	(end of Takhinsha Gr.)
Amherst, mt	Taku	
Anderson, mt	Iskut	

Anotherdum, mt	Stikine
Antler, mt	Taku
Arthur, mt	Stikine
Atli, mt	Takhinsha
Atlin Lake	Taku
	(in far N)
Bagot, mt (BP #107)	Taku
Bain, mt	Taku
Baird, gl, peak	Stikine
Ballou, mt	Taku
Banded, mt	Iskut
Banshee, mt	Stikine
Barnard, mt (BP #160)	Takhinsha
Bates, mt	Stikine
Bayard, mt (BP #15)	Iskut
Bear River	Iskut
Bearskin Lake	Stikine
Bearzi, mt	Stikine
Berg, mt	Iskut
Behm Canal	Iskut
Berner, mt	Taku
Bicorn, mt	Taku
Bird, mt	Stikine
Blachnitzky, mt	Taku
Black Mtn. = Mt. Adams	Taku
Blaine, mt	Iskut
Blizzard, mt	Taku
Boundary Pks. (various numbers)	
Bowser Lake	Iskut
Brackett, mt	Taku
Bradfield River	Iskut
Bressler, mt (BP #97)	Taku
Brown Glacier	Stikine
Bullard, mt	Taku
Burkett, mt, and Burkett Needle	Stikine
Cairn, mt	Taku
Cambria, icefield, mt	Iskut
Camp 4, mt	Taku
Canning, mt (BP #105)	Taku
Carmack, mt	Taku
Case, mt	Takhinsha
Casement, mt (Kotan), gl	Takhinsha
Castle, mt	Stikine
Castle Greyskull, mt (Greyskull)	Taku
Cathedral, mt	Taku
	(in far N)
	(in S)
	(in far N)

Cathedral, mt (Juneau Icefield)	Taku
Cat's Ears Spire	Stikine (in S)
Centurian, mt	Taku
Cherry, mt	Stikine (in far N)
Cheti, mt	Takhinsha
Chickamin River	Iskut
Chilkat Inlet (River)	Taku - Takhinsha (part)
Chilkoot Inlet	Taku (in far N)
Chunekukleik, mt	Takhinsha
Chutine, lake, mt, riv, Tower	Stikine
Citadel, mt	Taku
Cloud, mt	Iskut
Coconut, mt	Stikine
Coleman, mt	Takhinsha
Commander, mt	Stikine
Complex, mt	Stikine
Confluence Ridge	Taku (in S)
Cook, mt	Stikine
Cornice, mt	Iskut
Cote, mt	Iskut (in N)
Couloir Peak	Taku
Crescent Lake	Stikine
Cruddy, mt	Taku
Crypt, mt	Takhinsha
Dahlgren, mt	Stikine
Dawes Glacier	Stikine
Daws, mt	Iskut
Dean, mt	Taku
Dech, mt	Takhinsha
Delta, mt	Iskut
Descartes, mt	Iskut
Devil's Paw (BP #93) and Devil's Fist	Taku
Devil's Punch Bowl	Taku
Devil's Thumb	Stikine (in S)
Dickins, mt	Iskut
Dipyramid, mt	Taku
Dirst Creek	Stikine
Disraeli, mt	Iskut
Dolly, mt	Iskut
Dome, mt	Stikine
Dominion, mt	Stikine
Doo-See, mt	Takhinsha
Dorothy, mt, lake (Land of Oz)	Stikine (in far N)
The Dukes, mts	Taku

Eagle, mt	Takhinsha	(Admiralty Is.)
Eagle River	Iskut	
Echo, mt	Taku	
Echo Cove (at Berner's Bay)	Taku	
Edith (Alice), mt	Stikine	
Elbow Mountain	Stikine	(in far S)
Elbow Peak	Taku	(in far N)
Emmerich, mt	Takhinsha	
Emperor, mt	Taku	
Endicott Arm	Stikine	
Endicott Tower	Takhinsha	
Entrance, mt	Iskut	
Ernest Gruening, mt	Taku	
Everett, mt	Stikine	
Excursion Inlet	Takhinsha	
Exploration, mt	Taku	
Face, mt	Taku	
Fawcett, mt	Iskut	
Ferebee River	Taku	(in far N)
Fig, mt	Stikine	
5 O' Clock, mt	Taku	
Flemer, mt	Iskut	
Flood Glacier	Stikine	
Florence, lake	Takhinsha	(Admiralty Is.)
Flower, mt	Takhinsha	
Flower Tower (Taku D)	Taku	
Foster, mt	Taku	
Four Winds, mt	Taku	
Franklin, mt	Stikine	(in far S)
Frank Mackie, gl, mt	Iskut	
Freak, mt	Takhinsha	
Friday, mt	Stikine	
Frostbite Peak	Taku	
Gage, mt	Stikine	
Gale, mt	Taku	
Galletin, mt	Stikine	
Garnet, mt	Iskut	
Garrett, mt	Taku	
Garrison Glacier	Takhishaa	
Gilroy, mt (Talisker)	Stikine	
Gisel Peak (BP #94)	Taku	
Glacier King, mt	Taku	

Glave Peak (Three Guardsmen)	Taku	(in far N)
Glory, mt	Taku	
Goat, mt	Iskut	
Gollum, mt	Taku	
Golub, mt	Takhinsha	
Gorgon Spire	Taku	
Granduc Copper Mine	Iskut	(N of Stewart, B. C.)
Granite Creek, mt	Taku	
Greyskull, mt (Castle Greyskull)	Taku	
Guardian, mt	Taku	
Hades Highway, gl	Taku	
Hal, mt	Taku	
Hancock, mt	Stikine	(in far S)
Haney, mt	Taku	
Harding, mt	Taku	
Harding River	Iskut	
Hawthorne, mt	Taku	
Henry Clay, mt	Takhinsha	
Hex, mt	Stikine	
Hill, mt (BP #78)	Stikine	
Hislop, mt (BP #103)	Taku	
Hodgkins, mt	Taku	
Hoffman, mt	Taku	
Hooke, mt	Iskut	
Horn Peaks (highest, Antler)	Taku	
Horn Spire	Taku	
Hubbard, mt	Stikine	(in far N)
Iknouk River	Iskut	
Iskut River	Iskut	
James K. Lauder, mt	Taku	
Jancowski, mt	Iskut	
Jajee Glacier	Takhinsha	
Jefferson, mt	Stikine	(in far S)
Jefferson Coolidge, mt (BP #16)	Iskut	
Jes Peak	Iskut	
John Jay, mt (BP #18)	Iskut	
Juneau Icefield	Taku	
Kate's Needle	Stikine	(in S)
Kicking Horse River	Takhinsha	
Klehini River	Taku - Takhinsha	
Klelchlu, mt	Takhinsha	

Kluckman, mt	Taku	
Klukwah, mt	Taku	
Knee, mt	Taku	(in far north)
Kooshdakhaa Spire	Taku	(in far north)
Kootznoowoo, mt	Takhinsha	(Admiralty Is.)
Krakauer, mt	Stikine	
Krause, mt	Takhinsha	
Kutkakoh, mt	Takhinsha	
Lacy, mt	Takhinsha	(Baranof Island)
Lake Peak	Iskut	
Lallygag Spire	Stikine	
Lavasseur, mt	Iskut	(in far S)
Lavender, mt	Iskut	
Le Conte Bay, Glacier	Stikine	(in far S)
Leduc River	Iskut	
Lehua, mt	Iskut	
Lemon Creek Glacier	Taku	
Lester Jones, mt	Stikine	(in far N)
Lewis Cass, mt	Iskut	
Lincoln, mt	Stikine	(in far S)
Lion's Head, mt	Taku	
Lisa, mt	Stikine	
Little Matterhorn, mt	Taku	
Llewellyn Icefield	Taku	
London, mt	Taku	
Long, mt	Stikine	(in far N)
Lucifer, mt	Stikine	(in S)
Lyman's Horror, mt	Stikine	
Lynn Canal	Taku - Takhinsha	

Malted Milk Ball, mt	Taku	
McDonell, mt (BP #150)	Takhinsha	
McGinnis, mt	Taku	
Mendenhall Towers	Taku	
Michael's Sword	Taku	
Mile High Mountain	Takhinsha	
Minor, mt	Taku	(in S)
Minton, mt	Taku	
Mitre, mt	Iskut	
Mona, mt	Taku	
Moore, mt	Taku	
Mordor, mt	Taku	
Muir Inlet	Takhinsha	
Mussell, mt	Stikine	

Mussen, mt	Taku
Mustang, mt	Taku
Nakina River	Taku Gr.-Stikine Gr.
Nass Peak	Iskut
Nass River	Iskut-Nass
Nelles Peak	Taku
Nesselrode, mt (BP #98)	Taku
Net, mt	Iskut
Newton, mt	Stikine
Ninemile, mt	Iskut
Noel, mt	Stikine
Nooya, mt	Iskut
Norris, mt	Taku
North Baird Glacier	Stikine
North Rhine, mt	Taku
Nourse River	Taku (in far N)
Nugget, mt	Taku
Oasis, mt	Stikine
Ogden, mt (BP #86)	Stikine
Ogilvie, mt (BP #95)	Taku
Olatine, mt	Iskut
Olds, mt	Taku
Orcs' Watchtower	Taku
Organ Pipe, mt	Taku
Otter, mt	Iskut
Outkaste Picket, mt	Taku
Owens, mt	Stikine
Palm, mt	Stikine
Paradise, mt	Taku
Pardoe, mt	Stikine (in S)
Patterson, mt	Taku (in far N)
Pattullo, mt	Iskut
Phoebe, mt	Taku
Picket Crags (Lynn Canal)	Taku
Picket Gate Crags (Juneau Icefield)	Taku
Pipsqueak Peak	Stikine
Poletica, mt (BP #102)	Taku
Porcupine Creek	Taku
Porter, mt	Stikine
Pounder, mt	Iskut
Pratt, mt	Stikine (in S)
Preble, mt	Stikine

Princess, mt	Taku
Pullen, mt (BP #104)	Taku
Pulpit, mt	Stikine
Punchbowl Wall	Iskut
Pyramid, mt	Stikine
Queena, mt	Taku
Rabbit Ears Spire	Taku
Racine, mt	Taku
Rage Against the Machine, mt	Taku
Rail, mt	Taku
Rainbow, mt	Takhinsha
Rambler, mt	Stikine
Ramond, mt	Taku
Randolph, mt	Takhinsha (Admiralty Is.)
Rapa Nui Towers	Taku (in far N)
Rastus, mt	Iskut
Ratz, mt	Stikine
Repeater Point	Iskut
Research Mountain	Taku
Rhino Peak	Taku
Rice, mt	Takhinsha
Ripinski, mt	Taku
Road Rage, mt	Taku
Robert Barron, mt	Takhinsha (Admiralty Is.)
Rockfall Spire	Taku
Rockytop, mt	Stikine (in S)
Rosemary's Baby, mt	Stikine (in S)
Rothwell, mt	Taku (in far N)
Sapphire Spire	Taku
Satan's Mistress, mt	Taku
Sawyer Glacier	Stikine (in N)
Scenery Lake, Peak and Cove	Stikine (in S)
Schubee Glacier	Taku
Scotty Dogs, mt	Iskut
Selby, mt	Taku
Seltat, mt	Taku
Service, mt (Rob. Service, BP #101)	Taku
Shakes Lake	Stikine (in S)
Shark's Tooth	Taku
Sheep, mt	Taku
Shelob, mt	Stikine (in S)
Shelt, mt	Takhinsha
Sheppard, mt	Stikine
Ship's Prow, mt	Taku

Shumal Creek	Iskut
Silly Wizard, mt	Stikine
Skitre, mt	Iskut
Slanting, mt	Taku (in S)
Snow Dome	Takhinsha
Snow Tower	Stikine
Snow Towers	Taku (in S)
Snowdrift, mt	Taku
Snowpatch, mt	Taku
Snowtop, mt	Taku
Snowy, mt	Stikine and Iskut
Someotherdum, mt	Stikine
Sophia, mt	Taku
South Rhine, mt	Taku
Sparrow, mt	Taku
Speel Glacier	Stikine
Speel, mt	Stikine
Spencer, mt	Taku
Spider, mt	Taku
Split Thumb, mt	Taku
Steacie, mt	Taku
Stikine Icefield	Stikine (in S)
Stikine River	Stikine - Iskut
Stoeckl, mt (BP #40)	Iskut
Strohn, mt	Iskut
Stroller White, mt	Taku
Stronghold, mt	Taku

Stung Peak	Stikine
Sumdum, mt	Stikine
Surgeon, mt (BP #144)	Taku
Sutlahine River	Stikine
Sutslem, cr, mt	Salient (on SE)
Suzanne, mt	Stikine
Svenson, mt	Taku
Sweetheart Lakes	Stikine
Swineford, mt	Stikine (in far N)

T Mountain	Stikine
Tahltan, mt	Stikine
Taiya Inlet	Taku (in far N)
Tajis, mt	Takhinsha
Takhin Range, River	Takhinsha
Takhinsha Mountains	Takhinsha
Takshanuk, mt	Taku

Taku A - E, mt	Taku	
Taku River	Taku Gr.-Stikine Gr.	
Taku Towers	Taku	
Talbot, mt	Stikine	
Talisker, mt (= Gilroy)	Stikine	(in S)
Tatsamenie Lake	Stikine	
Tchitin, mt	Iskut	
Tent, mt	Stikine	
Texas Glacier	Iskut	
Throne, mt	Stikine	
Thunder, mt	Stikine	(in far S)
Tlingit Ankawoo, mt	Takhinsha	
Toggenburger, mt	Takhinsha	
Tom Thumb, mt	Taku	(in far N)
Tour Ronde, mt	Taku	(in S)
Towagh Glacier	Taku	
Tracy, Arm, mt	Stikine	
Trail, mt	Stikine	
Trickster, mt	Taku	
Triple, mt	Stikine	
Troll, mt	Stikine	(in S)
Tsirku, gl, riv	Taku	
Tukgahgo, mt	Taku	
Tulsequah, gl, lake, riv	Taku	
Tunjony Lake	Stikine	
Turkey, mt	Stikine	
The Tusk, mt	Taku	
Twin Glacier Peak	Taku	
Twin Glaciers (E and W)	Taku	
Twin Peaks	Stikine	
Tyee, mt	Iskut	
Typhoon, mt	Taku	
Unuk, mt, river	Iskut	
Upshur, mt (BP #17)	Iskut	
Vantage, mt	Taku	
Van Wagener, mt	Taku	
Villard, mt	Taku	
Volcanic Peak	Takhinsha	
Washington, mt	Stikine	(in far S)
Wayhut, mt	Taku	
Wernecke, mt	Taku	(in S)

Whipple, mt	Iskut	(in N)
White-Fraser, mt	Iskut	
Whiting, lake, mt, riv	Stikine	(in far N)
William Henry, mt	Takhinsha	
Williams, mt	Stikine	(in far N)
Willibert, mt (BP #23)	Iskut	
Wilson, mt (Jewell Mtn.)	Iskut	
Wilson, mt	Stikine	
Winstanley Point	Iskut	
Witch's Tits , mt (= Fox Head)	Stikine	(in S)
Wrangell, mt	Iskut	
Wrather, mt	Taku	
Wright Glacier	Stikine	
Wright, mt	Takhinsha	
Yeatman, mt	Taku	(in far north)
Yeet, mt	Takhinsha	
Yeldagalga Creek	Taku	

### REGIONAL (BACKPACKING) TRAVERSES AND HIKING, AND ACCESS

**Also, read 'Trail and Hut Guidebooks' in the References.**

Great Skyline Traverses of the Coast (a selection, and planning for trips). (CAJ 89(2006):123)

Some Ground Rules for Ski Traverses. (CAJ 61(1978):17,18)

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A History of Ski Mountaineering in the Coast Mountains, by John Baldwin. (CAJ 66(1983):35)

Also, Exploring the Coast Mountains on Skis, by John Baldwin, third ed., 2009.

Ski Traverse: Vancouver to Skagway, Alaska. Vance Culbert, Guy Edwards, John Millar, February 2 to July 17, 2001. (AAJ 2002:242)

#### **Taku Group**

Ski traverses: see list at beginning of Group.

Ski traverse, Skagway to Juneau, 1969. (Alaska Magazine 1980; Juneau to Skagway, CAJ 83 (2000):116). There is pack rafting down the Chilkat River from near Kooshdakhaa Spire.

Chilkoot Trail, gold rush, 1897-1898. The historic Chilkoot Trail starts near Skagway, Alaska, goes through White Pass, and arrives at the town of Bennett on Bennett Lake near the Yukon border.

There are trails starting from the town of Haines.

### **Takhinsha Group**

1991- Dry Bay to Lynn Canal., 1991. (CAJ 75(1992):28; VOCJ 1991:29)  
2003- Glacier Bay Traverse. (CAJ 87(2004):81)

### **Stikine Group**

Ski traverses: see list at beginning of Group. Also CAJ 85(2002):6-12.  
Jet boats up Stikine River to Telegraph Creek.

### **Iskut Group**

Ski traverses; list at beginning of group. Other traverses are shown in the sequence of peaks in the text, and references by the year.

Short Regional Traverses in the Iskut Group. Also, consult the text.  
Many ascents were omitted in CAJ.

Celliers, Williams, 1997. (CAJ 81(1998):97)

Statter, Williams, 1999. (CAJ 83(2000):120)

Budke, Williams, 2002. (CAJ 86(2003):119). See text, more complete.