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DOE CRAGS

AND

CLIMBS AROUND

CONISTON

A CLIMBERS' GUIDE,

BY

GEORGE S. BOWER.

Published by the Fell and Rock Climbing Club
of the English Lake District.

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Barrow Printing Company Limited, Crown Works,
Lawson Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

PREFACE.

This volume is the first of a series of climbers' guides, which the committee of the Fell and Rock Climbing Club hopes will be of service to its members, and also to other climbers visiting the district. This series will eventually furnish a complete guide to the rock climbs in Lakeland, as far as that is practically possible.

Each succeeding number will be uniform with this one in size, and although the treatment of each section will no doubt vary with the individuality of the author to whom the work is entrusted an effort will be made to preserve the lucidity and accuracy of description which characterise this number and which are prerequisite to a valuable guide.

In presenting this volume the Committee of the Club desire to express their appreciation of the unsparing pains and unflagging enthusiasm which Mr. Bower has given to the work, and also of the able and tireless assistance which Mr. Gross has rendered both to Mr. Bower and to the Editor.

R. S. T. CHORLEY,

Hon. Editor.

Copies may be obtained **2/3** post free from Graham Wilson, c/o Town Clerk's Office, Warrington.



A WINTRY DAY BY GOATSWATER.

Photo by Denis Murray.

DOE CRAGS AND CLIMBS AROUND CONISTON.

BY GEORGE S. BOWER.

There is no need to describe the situation of "The Craggs" to any member of the Fell and Rock Club.

They face the east, for which measure of graciousness the winter climber is duly grateful. The rock is volcanic, of the best quality, and rough in texture, except where water or nail worn.

Goats Water, chilliest of tarns, reflects all the weather's passing moods, and gives life to the views enjoyed by the climber during the interludes of his contest with the cliffs.

Climbs are there in profusion, and of all degrees and types of difficulty, from the secluded security of Real Chimney to the drastic realism of the Black Wall Route, whilst the highest ideals of exponents of "Scotch navigation" are realised in a certain gully of which it is unnecessary to give the name.

In the following notes ascents are described in all cases, and the terms "right" and "left" refer to the two sides of an ascending climber facing the rocks. Lengths of rope quoted at heads of descriptions include waist rope, and are suitable for a party of two. Lengths of rope quoted elsewhere are free lengths. The wise leader will, especially on the more difficult routes, allow himself plenty of rope. The climbs are described in order from left to right, beginning with Easy Buttress at the southerly end of the crags.

Best Route to the Craggs from Coniston. Branching off to the right from the Walna Scar track, a short distance before the bridge, is a fairly well marked track crossing the south-west slopes of the Old Man, passing a fine white cairn just below some disused quarries, and thence bearing up to a shoulder slightly above the outlet from Goat's Water. Crossing the hidden stream as near as possible to the tarn, and passing

"Mount President" on the other side, a very well defined track over the boulders is followed up to the Cave, the customary base of operations.

EASY BUTTRESS.

This provides a favourite means of descent. The usual route diverges to the left from near the foot of Easy Gully, and contains nothing more than very simple scrambling.

Woodhouse's Crack is the steep, black looking little cleft of some 30 feet, high up on the face of this buttress. Having shed superfluous garments, the climber faces right, and proceeds to force his way up, experiencing most difficulty just before the chockstone. The branch on the left at this level is unworthy of attention.

Slingsby's Pinnacle is situated high up on the right of this buttress, overlooking Easy Gully. It is usually climbed by means of an 18 foot groove in the south-east side, just to the right of the true arête. The rock is somewhat quarry-like, and tends to be greasy. The side diametrically opposite can be climbed when dry, but with considerably more difficulty.

Easy Gully contains only one short pitch, of moderate difficulty, but gives a pleasing climb under snowy conditions.

"A" BUTTRESS.

The mist wreathed, dome shaped outline of this buttress lingers long in the memory.

Trident Route—Severe; rubbers desirable; 80 foot rope.

An inconspicuous cairn marks the start, where the buttress begins to bend round from Easy Gully. An interesting traverse to the right leads to a recess and, a few feet higher, to a ledge with good belay, 30 feet from the start. Leaving his assistant here, the manager traverses along a grass ledge to the left for a dozen feet and then, bearing to the right, climbs the quartz marked slab above by way of a crack near its right hand side. This gives pleasant climbing for about 40 feet and, with 55 feet of rope a good belay is attained just before the point of intersection with Abraham's Route (*infra*).

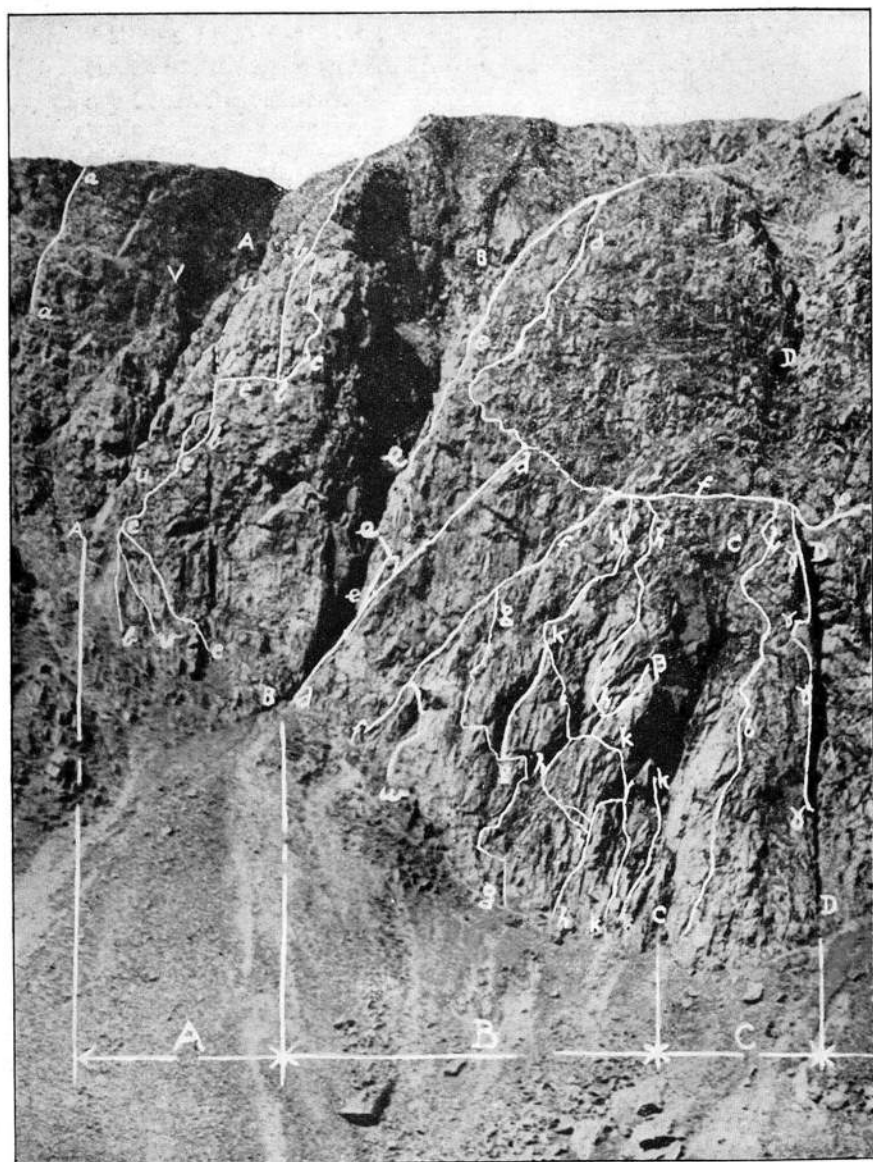


Photo by

H. S. Gross

DOE CRAG.
A, B AND C BUTTRESSES.

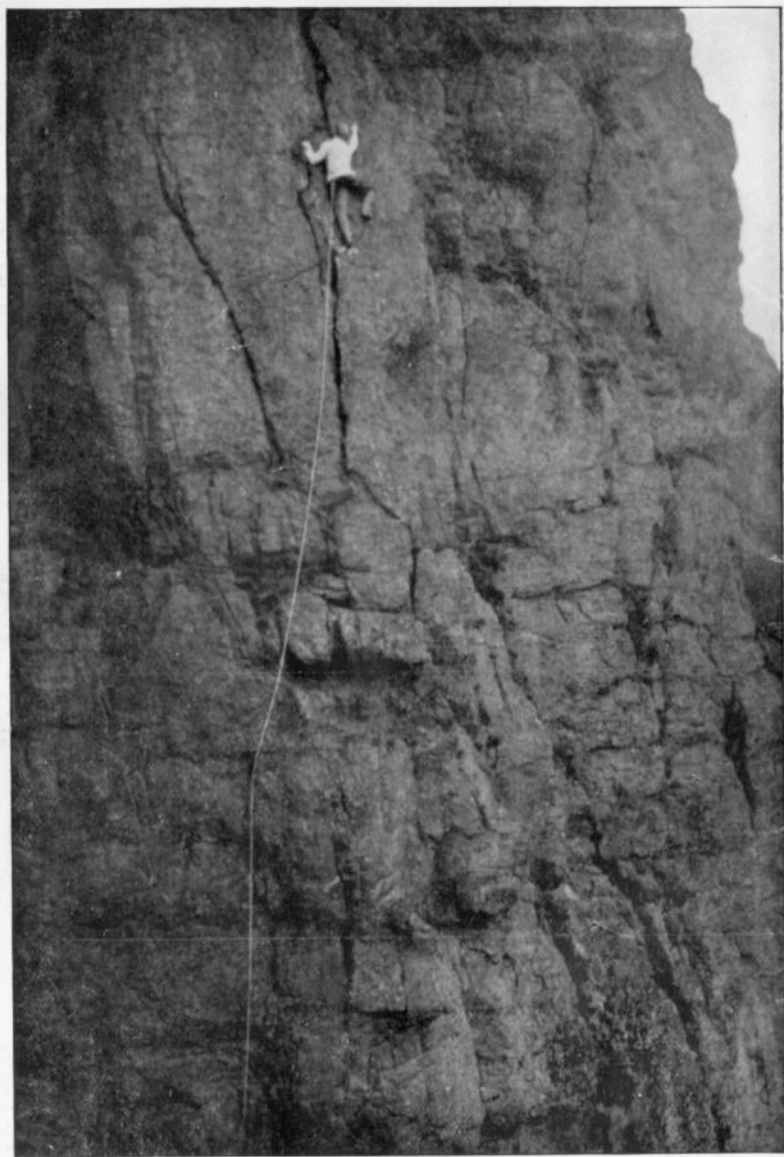


Photo by

DOE CRAG.

H. S. Gross.

TRIDENT ROUTE—FIRST AND SECOND PITCHES.

Crossing the lush grass of the latter course, and bearing to the left, easy turfey slabs are climbed for about 35 feet to a small cairn of quartz-marked stones. The way lies immediately above this cairn. Some 15 feet higher a grassy recess, with doubtful belay, is reached. Thence, moving to the right and stepping back to the left on a doubtful looking flake, the leader reaches the foot of a short corner, which is climbed to a grassy salient with belay above. Continuing up the broken ridge ahead, which gives pleasant scrambling for just over 100 feet, the party arrives at the third "prong," consisting of the steep wall on the left. This is approached by a turfey traverse to the left to a point below a spike of rock, which will be seen on the left hand profile of the wall. Ascending to the spike, and using its doubtful anchorage, or that of a very small belay above on the left, the leader is joined by his companion. He then climbs the almost vertical 25 foot wall above. After the first few feet a crack provides excellent hand holds, and the rock is remarkably rough. With 45 feet of rope the leader arrives at a belay hard by the terminal cairn.

Abraham's Route—Difficult ; traditional footgear ; 40 foot rope.

The first section lies up easy rocks for perhaps 50 feet from the side of the buttress near the foot of Easy Gully to the top of the quartz slab forming the second pitch of the Trident Route. Thick grass is then waded through to the foot of the only real obstacle, a 15 foot cave pitch climbed, with some difficulty, on the right wall. Above, a tandem type gully pitch is avoided on the right. The grass lined gully continues until another short pitch brings the patient climber out level with the traverse to the top pitch of the Trident Route. Thence easy scrambling. An unattractive climb.

Arête, Chimney, and Crack—Severe ; any footgear ; 80 foot rope.

This very popular course begins at the lowest point of the left hand side of the buttress. The route lies, at first, up the face to the right of the obtuse angled crest of the arête, and no serious difficulty is encountered until the leader

is within about 15 feet of the floor of a shallow "cave." This last section, up to the cave, requires care, as the holds are somewhat small and rather awkwardly placed. A trusty and trustful second will be brought to the cave and left there, safeguarded by a belay of medium quality, whilst the leader either climbs the vertical rocks immediately above or preferably, and with less difficulty, makes an exposed step round a corner to the left, and finishes up a difficult little indefinite crack. Massive bollards are reached about 20 feet higher, level with the top of the quartz slab on the Trident Route. Here the Gordon and Craig Route is joined, and followed until within 10 or 12 feet of the far end of the long upper traverse (for description of this section see G. and C. Route).

At this point (belay) a steep conspicuous crack cleaves the face of the buttress. In the lower part will be found most of the difficulties. After about 25 feet a belay is reached, and about 15 feet higher it is possible, if the leader so desires, to leave the crack and climb its left wall, an exhilarating and not too difficult variant, with quite good holds, if the conditions are favourable. At 70 feet from the traverse a good ledge is reached, with a belay on the left. The crack itself is consistently interesting, despite good holds, for about the same height above the traverse, and the outward views are very striking.

The leader with rather less than 80 feet of rope is able to reach good anchorage at its top, from which the party scrambles easily to the summit of the crags.

Gordon and Craig Route—Very difficult; any footgear; 80 foot rope.

The start of this route is some 40 feet to the right of the Arête. Broken rocks are utilised to reach the right hand end of a shallow trough-like ledge, which slopes up easily to the left, abutting against a steep, exposed little pitch. For the first move in the conquest of this, holds are very poor until a good flake can be grasped with the right hand. This, combined with a press-up on turf, enables an undignified landing to be made on the latter. Continuing his progress

to the left, the leader arrives at the top of the Arête, and, a short distance higher, at the grove of bollards.

An upward course, bearing to the right, is now taken for about 70 feet over turfey ledges requiring care but presenting no particular difficulty. The leader thus arrives at a rocky ledge, with a large belay. Immediately above, on the right, is a mass of rock which is surmounted and traversed to the right into a chimney. A few feet higher the leader enters a cave in the chimney, just below the overhanging finish of the latter. The stance in the cave is rather cramped, but a leader to whom the climb is strange will probably prefer to bring his second here, safeguarding him with a belay well inside the recess. The section of the chimney immediately above is about 10 feet high, and is climbed by bridging, facing left, until an excellent spike for the right hand can be grasped. The spike is loose if lifted upwards, but appears to be quite firm when used in its predestined manner. It should not be tampered with, being of far more use in its present situation than it would be in the rockery of the Sun Hotel.

The leader is now at the start of the justly celebrated Upper Traverse, which leads for quite 50 feet to the right. An alternative to the overhanging finish of the chimney lies about 12 feet to the right of the cave. Although perhaps the correct route, and pleasanter than the chimney, it is seldom done. For the last few feet before emerging on the Traverse itself, fairly good holds are available for the left fingers.

The Traverse is easy, but very exposed, and sensational in wet, windy weather. At its end is a broad wrinkled slab, with a belay to the left at its foot. The slab is climbed and, at its top, a movement made round the corner and upwards to a little niche with large belays. The second is brought up to this point. Above is seen the steep finish of the difficult section of the climb; a steep corner to the left of a nose. From the niche a move, difficult until a knife edge can be grasped, is made up to the right on to a ledge (high above Great Gully), composed of blocks which have long appeared to be of doubtful stability and still call for care. From this point, rounding the foot of the nose of rock to the left, the leader, using a foothold on the left of the steep corner

and a notch in the nose for his right hand, whilst his left finds support in a crack also on the left of the corner, is presently able to kneel on the notch, and to grasp the far side of the flat top of the nose. Careful search discloses a notch belay, which is probably only suitable for Alpine line.

Moving along a grass ledge to the left for about 20 feet an easy slab is climbed, followed by indefinite rocks up to a narrow neck (whence a long, sloping gangway descends into Great Gully), and, past this, up to the summit ridge of the crags.

Variation of First Pitch. This lies up an indefinite groove or fault in the rocks, between the Arête and the ordinary way. The start is just below that of the trough-ledge, and the finish is at the "cave" on the Arête (from which point either of the two available routes may be selected). The most difficult part is near the top, but holds are everywhere ample. The variation is probably intermediate in difficulty between the Arête and the ordinary route, but much pleasanter than the latter.

* * * * *

The great wall of "A" Buttress, overlooking Great Gully, is as yet unclimbed, and appears likely so to remain until the advent of the future race of climbers, fitted with suctorial digits, or unscrupulous enough to make use of fixed ropes.

GREAT GULLY.

Difficult; any footgear; 50 foot rope.

This is the most conspicuous cleft in the crags, and, from a distance, looks very black and impressive. Its difficulties, however, are by no means serious. An obvious crack, starting from a ledge on the left wall, provides the usual route up the first pitch of 35 feet. Jammed stones in the crack and holds on the small buttress to its right are used until it is possible first to kneel and then to stand in a small recess on the right. Soon after this, and below the top of the crack, it is possible to traverse to the right into the bed of the gully, passing on the way a friendly bollard, which may be utilised as a safeguard for the ascent of the second man, or as a piton for

descent on a rope. Men of muscle, in their prime, may elect to climb this first pitch direct, on the left hand side of the chockstones. With difficulty, a restricted position is attained on top of the lower jammed boulder. Owing to the grudging support given by the available holds during the next movement out and up, the leader will be well advised to thread his rope. This may most conveniently be done by throwing the free end over from the outside until it can be reached from the inside, whence the rope is all pulled through, leaving the climber tied on the outer end, free to continue in perfect safety. It is undesirable that ladies should be in the vicinity during the next few minutes.

For the second pitch the climber moves up into the cave, out on to a jammed stone, and then up the short, smooth cleft above, facing the left. A short man may, at first, use small jammed stones (which should be tested) before reaching good holds on the larger boulders, about 15 feet from the cave. This pitch is very satisfying in wet weather.

Some 40 feet of scrambling up the scree strewn ravine then lead to the third pitch (20 feet). This is climbed on the right hand side, and the protuberant chockstone makes the final movement rather awkward, probably the most difficult bit of the climb.

There follows a lengthy scree ramble, during which nothing of moment is encountered. The party should keep close together here. "B" Buttress loses definition, and provides several easy means of exit on the right, below the top pitch of the gully. This is of about 35 feet, in two sections. For the upper portion a jammed stone is used, followed by holds on the right wall, until excellent finishing holds on both walls are attained.

"B" BUTTRESS.

This is bounded on the left by Great Gully, and on the right by Central Chimney. It is divided into an upper and a lower section by Easy Terrace.

Upper Section.

Broadrick's Route. A severe climb of strong dramatic interest. Should not be attempted in boots, in imperfect

weather, or by an unskilled party ; poor belays ; 80 foot rope, or preferably line.

Fifty feet of scrambling from the foot of the buttress adjacent to Great Gully lead to the belay used for the start of the Giant's Crawl. Thence a traverse to the left of about 15 feet, and an ascent of like amount lead to a poor belay, where the serious business of the day begins. The primary objective is the grass ledge at the top of a shallow crack, which will be seen on the edge of the buttress, roughly level with the top of the first pitch of Great Gully. Climbing slightly to the right, using some holds sacred to the Giant's Crawl (upper route), and then to the left over steep rocks, a very long stride is made to the left across the shallow crack, and the pitch (of about 30 feet) completed by ascending the left wall of the crack to the grass ledge, where will be found belays of poor quality, and only suitable for line. The ledge continues (with difficulty) into Great Gully. From its right hand extremity an upward traverse is made to the right, followed by a pleasing step round a corner to the right on to a turfey ledge immediately above the " thread " at the top of the first section of the Giant's Crawl. Here a rest may be had, but there is no belay.

A movement is now made over the impending rib on the left. Footholds should be chosen with circumspection, but conditions improve after the climber is able to grasp a good handhold, seen on the skyline, and a traverse is made over the slab to a series of ledges, with indifferent belays most suitable for line, about 40 feet above the keenly anticipatory second.

An obvious traverse is now made to the left, and round a corner, on to the face overlooking Great Gully. This is climbed by moving first to the left up to a small shelf, and thence, by means of a semi-swinging movement to the right (using a very poor foothold for the right foot) to a square stance with a real belay, about 60 feet from the previous halting place. Once the step is taken holds improve. Above the stance climbing of a pleasant character continues for about 40 feet, after which the party may scramble up a series of grassy

ledges, or, preferably, attack a conspicuous mass of rock near its right hand side, where a grey slab, with a good crack above, provides a pleasant exit.

Variations of the route described above, which appears to be the easiest, can and have been made, but one of the great merits of the climb is its lack of artificiality.

Giant's Crawl—Difficult ; boots ; 80 foot rope.

The initial and more important portion of the route lies up the long slab, mossy in its lower reaches, grassy in its centre, and quartz sprinkled nearing its top, which lies parallel to and about 60 feet above Easy Terrace. Some 80 feet of scrambling from the foot of the buttress near Great Gully lead to the first belay. Traversing a few feet to the left and climbing a short groove, the leader now has the choice of two routes. He may climb up a fault in the green mossy slabs slightly on the right, or, with considerably more difficulty and interest, he may climb on the base of the rocks forming the impending buttress above, finishing with an awkward step on to the grass ledge where the other route joins. At this point, 60 feet above the belay, he finds an excellent thread behind a whitish grey rock, immediately below a ledge on Broadrick's Route, attainable, with considerable difficulty, from here. From the thread, 45 feet of pasture land lead to the point where the slabs recommence, where will be found a small notch belay on a block above.

Easy quartz splashed slabs are then followed for 100 feet to a massive belay at the junction with an easy traverse from Easy Terrace, near the level portion of the latter. On this section, slips on the part of any member of the party are inexcusable.

Traversing 50 feet to the left, and overcoming an 8 foot pitch, the leader reaches a delightful grassy haven, above which is a fine belay. A 30 foot chimney with munificent holds, just round the corner on the left, conducts the climber above all difficulty, or, alternatively, from the ledge he may find sterner stuff on the right.

Easy Terrace. This extends right across the faces of " B," " C " and " D " Buttresses to the top of South Chimney.

and provides a quick and easy means of descent after doing any of the climbs comprised in this sector of the crags.

Lower Section.

Giant's Corner—Very difficult ; rubbers desirable ; 70 foot rope.

This short but pleasant little climb lies up the left hand side of the conspicuous rectangular recess just below the lower end of Easy Terrace. A cairn marks the start, and the first 20 feet or so, up a fairly steep wall, are the most difficult. The leader proceeds up the slab until arrested by the overhanging wall, 60 feet above the start, and there either extemporises a belay in the crack at the top of the slab, or utilizes a better belay but even less comfortable position in the corner itself.

The final, 15 foot pitch, consists of an ascent of the steep corner, which is garnished with excellent holds.

NOTE.—The slab can easily be traversed to the right at its upper extremity until the climber looks down on the foot of the final crack of Murray's Route.

A junction can be effected by a simian movement of considerable difficulty.

Murray's Route—Severe ; a unique traverse ; 70 foot rope.

Direct Finish—Very severe ; 80 foot rope.

Starting at the first opening (about 20 feet) on the left of the lowest point of the buttress, a 20 foot crack is climbed to a corner on the right of a slab. A trustful second may join his leader here, who thereupon traverses to the left across the slab. A crack high up provides excellent hand holds for the start, but these must be reluctantly relinquished before a fine knob, forming a belay, can be grasped.

(This belay can also be reached by an obvious route on the left, starting from an imbedded flake and working to the right, a variation which is to be recommended under adverse conditions.)

Leaving his companion at the belay, the leader climbs upwards and to the left, round a very awkward bulge, where the holds are poor, considering that the footholds are too much underneath the bulge.



Photo by

DOE CRAG.

H. S. Gross.

ROUNDING THE CORNER FROM GIANT'S CORNER TO MURRAY'S CLIMB.

After surmounting some grassy ledges, and running out 55 feet of rope, a belay is reached, consisting of a flake on the right. Waltzing round this and moving upwards, with an amusing stride across an incipient gully, the leader (in 35 feet) reaches the Cave on Abraham's Route, a commodious meeting house, in which future ornithological visitors may expect to discover pelican feathers.

Climbing a short crack rising from the left hand lower end of the Cave, an exhilarating traverse, with perfect hand holds is made to a corner (belays) 30 feet away, and immediately below the Direct Finish. Passing discreetly to the left, an easy 15 foot chimney is climbed, and the pleasant traverse continued without difficulty to the foot of the final crack, 40 feet from the "Direct Finish Corner." Fine belays will be found. The crack is unpleasantly earthy, and requires care, but some rock holds may be obtained on the left wall. Moving to the left from its top, a belay is found after running out 50 feet of rope. A few feet higher is Easy Terrace.

Direct Finish (from particulars supplied by E. H. Pryor).

From the traverse the leader ascends for some 15 feet by easy ledges, to the foot of a vertical crack. Adopting the posture known to some of us as the "lay-back," he grips the left-hand edge of the crack and utilises such meagre foothold as is to be found on the right wall to aid his arduous ascent. From the top of this first section a route up the slabs on the right would be possible after some de-gardening operations. The original leader, however, preferred to climb a steep crack in the left wall. A flake, jammed in the crack, gives good hand hold. Then, traversing to the right under a welcoming overhang, easier slabs lead to the finish, near the top of the second pitch of Woodhouse's Route.

The climb is considered equal in severity to the Flake Crack of Scafell.

Abraham's Route—Severe; rubbers very desirable; at least an 80 foot rope; a delightful climb.

The lower reaches are often climbed by parties which finish up the second pitch of Woodhouse's Route, a procedure sometimes dictated by necessity.

Sixty feet of fairly easy climbing up the turfey fault rising from the bottom of the buttress, and above an outstanding boulder, lead to a shallow cave(not THE Cave),with an excellent belay on the right. A choice of routes is offered here. One may step round the corner of the left wall (treating carefully a doubtful block), traverse to the left, ascend a groove to a grassy ledge, and thence scramble 15 feet higher to a ledge provided with a belay immediately above. Or one may step out on the right wall, cross the chimney above the cave, and reach this same belay by way of a similar upper groove, after a short traverse to the left. In each case about 50 feet.

The ordinary route now traverses to the left (to THE Cave), and thence conducts the unhappy climber over a slabby pitch to the "black looking hollow" below the second pitch of Woodhouse's Route.

A distinctly preferable alternative is to scale, immediately above the belay, the steep, rough rocks of the small buttress on the right of the slabby pitch. After 50 feet an excellent stance is obtained in a groove, about half-way along the grassy traverse between the first two pitches of Woodhouse's Route. Easy slabs (the "Pilgrim's Progress") are now climbed for 60 feet, bearing to the right, to a capstan immediately above Central Chimney. The well scratched wall immediately above the capstan has only recently yielded, in connection with the pursuit of another ideal, and has been given the name of "Giant Grim." It is not used for the route at present being described. Leaving his second at the capstan, the leader traverses downwards to the left for about 30 feet, to the point where the wall is of least height. At this point a long stride, aided by poor hand holds, is made on to the wall above. Climbing continues to be stiff for about 15 feet to a small stance slightly to the left. Thence, bearing to the right up a moss-prankt slab, climbing of an easier character leads to broken rocks above. A belay is obtained after running out about 70 feet of rope, after which a variety of routes is available to Easy Terrace.

Eliminate "B" Route—Excessively severe; rubbers; insurance policy; 80 foot rope; (from particulars supplied by H. S. Gross).



Photos by

DOE CRAG—CENTRAL WALL.

H. S. Gross.

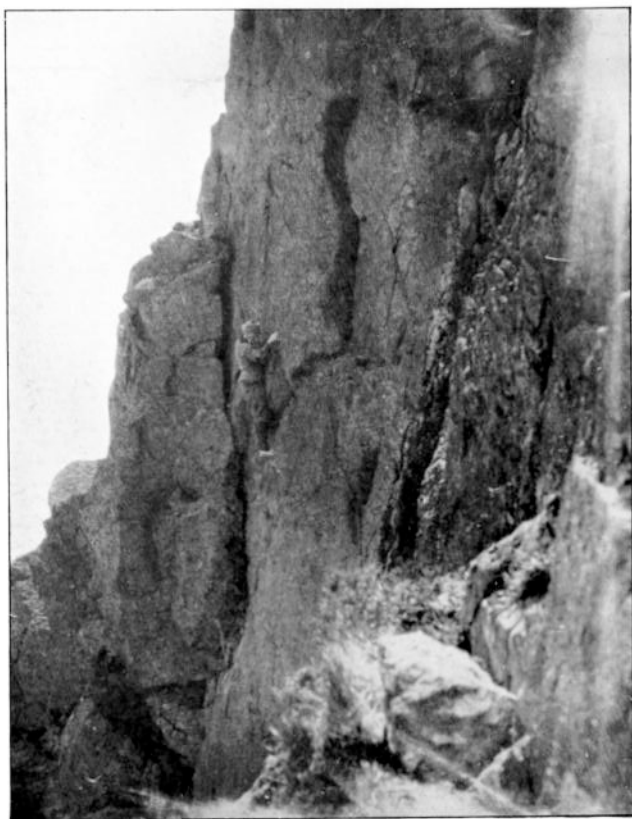


Photo by

DOE CRAG--CENTRAL WALL.

H. S. Gross.

A commencement is made about three yards to the right of the beginning of Abraham's Route. Starting from the top of a large detached block, a good step for the right foot on the wall, together with very unsatisfying small finger holds high up, enable one eventually to reach a good hold, about ten feet above the top of the block, and, thereby to rise to a good foothold. Directly above rises a vertical 15 foot crack. It is best, however, first to reach a small but good stance on the left, to which the second man may be brought. Thus re-assured, the leader enters the crack at the level of the stance, and follows it up to a fairly good ledge. The buttress or arête is now taken direct, an obvious left hand hold, 12 feet up, being used respectfully. A second ledge is thus attained. From this point, still continuing directly upwards, a thin vertical crack gives good finger hold, and small footholds assist, until good finishing holds are reached, enabling a landing to be made on a good platform, just on the right of the top of the first pitch of Abraham's Route.

The way still lies directly upwards for about 30 feet. It is necessary to reach a small projecting block, about 12 feet up. The edge of a slight projecting rib for the hands, and a small foothold on the extreme right, prove useful in the solution of a somewhat awkward problem of balance. The left hand then discovers small irregularities on the edge of the mossy slab on the left, and, by wriggling upwards, the body can be raised until a good right hand hold, high up, can be attained. Ensuite, a good heave, landing one on the slab, and on a fairly comfortable resting-place. The way from here, up the corner, will be found rather easier, but a seductive, pointed block at the top must be avoided.

The climber is now on the grassy landing from the first chimney of Woodhouse's Route, and a good belay is available.

The next 15 feet, straight up, having proved impossible, a move is made to the left for six feet, and then a fairly easy slab, sloping up to the right, lands the faithful one on Pilgrim's Progress, and, in a few feet, at Giant Grim. This redoubtable pitch is forced (for description of this and Central Wall see Girdle Traverse), and thence a worthy finish is made

via Central Wall and the head of Central Chimney (above the Cave Pitch).

Woodhouse's Route—Difficult in and owing to boots; 50 foot rope.

A hundred and twenty feet of scrambling lead to the foot of Central Chimney. A traverse is made from there to the left, behind a large pinnacle, and is followed by the ascent of a 30 foot chimney. This is rather awkward to enter, but higher up has excellent holds on the left wall. Its foot may be gained more directly, and the traverse behind the pinnacle obviated, by a variation start of a somewhat constricting and strenuous character. From the top of the chimney an easy grassy traverse leads round into the "black looking hollow." The second and most difficult pitch is on the left, and consists of a steep slab, with a crack running up its right hand side. The right foot is kept in the crack. Near the top, a small jammed stone, and later on, a jutting rock overhead, are useful for the right hand. One lands on a square, flat, grassy platform. An easy arête above should now be climbed for about 40 feet. An easy exit is possible at the top of this, bearing to the left to Easy Terrace, but the climber should mount broad grassy ledges for 30 feet, and climb the liberally scratched crack starting immediately above a "capstan." All the difficulty of the pitch is concentrated in the first 12 feet, and a strong arm pull is necessary. After about 25 feet it is again possible to gain the security of Easy Terrace by moving upwards to the left, but the course may preferably be lengthened by traversing to the right some 20 feet and climbing a short, very steep, nail defiled pitch.

The party emerges on Easy Terrace near to the easy way on to the upper part of the Giant's Crawl.

Variation of Second Pitch of Woodhouse's Route—Severe; rubbers.

This tough problem rises from the "black looking hollow" a few feet to the right of the second pitch, and between the latter and Pilgrim's Progress.

The start, facing right, is very strenuous. At 30 feet easy ground on the left is joined, but a sensational movement

enables the climber to get into an upper section, which may be climbed to a nook 20 feet higher.

Central Chimney—Severe ; a strenuous wriggle ; an aerial exit ; 70 foot rope.

This classic route is well seen from the Cave below the crags as a long, thin crack of forbidding appearance. 120 feet of scrambling lead to its foot. From this point some knife-edged flakes give excellent holding for about 25 feet until a small niche is entered (no belay).

The leader proceeds up the crack using small, smooth knee and footholds on the right wall, and with the left leg jammed in the crack, one left hand-hold being found in the latter. The amount of wedging necessary on this, the hardest section of the climb, varies directly as the square of the amount of moisture present. If dry, rubbers are of distinct service.

An easier but unworthy alternative, by which little merit is acquired, is available on the right wall, starting from the bottom with a 20 foot crack, followed by easy ledges. Both routes lead to a grassy ledge on the right wall, 45 feet from the start, with a belay about 10 feet above.

Re-entering the chimney, the leader climbs a further 45 feet on the right wall, making use of holds which are perfect specimens of their type (the jug handle) up to a good stance in the chimney, with a small belay. The last few feet of this section require care, owing to some apparently insecure blocks. Preference in selection of holds should be given to an outstanding lump of parent rock. A further 45 feet of climbing, for the most part on the right wall, passing and using the lair of a mountain mouse, take one to the cave. The last 20 feet require care in the selection of holds and in avoidance of loose stones. The belay is still in the cave, or rather on the left wall. With his second ensconced therein, the leader now ascends, striding the gulf, facing outwards, until poor holds enable him to land on a small flat ledge on the left wall (left facing inwards). He then proceeds directly upwards over a series of turfy ledges, to a belay immediately under the steep wall above. Good rock holds can be found

on this section. An easy grassy traverse then conducts the climbers to the upper, easy part of "C" Buttress.

NOTE.—From the cave it is possible to traverse without great difficulty on to "C" Buttress just above *the* slab.

"C" BUTTRESS.

This mass of rock is bounded by Central Chimney on the left, and by Intermediate Gully on the right. Its general angle is easier than that of the other main buttresses, always excepting "E," and its "Ordinary Route" is a favourite climb for parties of which the interests are social rather than scansorial.

Southern Slabs—Severe; rubbers; 90 foot rope.

This amusing, if artificial variation, lies up the sweep of slabs forming the right wall of Central Chimney. The climb starts on a quartz sprinkled slab, just below the foot of Central Chimney. The leader takes the easiest line across this slab, bearing upwards to the right to a grass ledge. Then, bearing to the left, still enjoying adequate holds, he arrives at a series of turfy ledges on the right of Central Chimney, and ascends these to the belay used for the first pitch of the Chimney, running out 80 feet of rope. His companion joins him here. Descending some 20 feet, the leader again embarks on the slabs, carefully avoiding any contact with the Ordinary Route (or, in the event of accidental contact, carefully wiping his hands), until he arrives, with a certain amount of difficulty, at a point just below *the* slab, where he halts beside a belay (on Ordinary Route) and is presently joined by his second. For this section he requires 55 feet of rope. A finish is made on the mossy slab just to the left of that portion nailmarked as the Ordinary Route. After 30 feet will be found a fine belay around a block. A suitable conclusion is to traverse to the cave in Central Chimney, and to finish by that climb.

Ordinary Route—Moderate; any number of patient climbers, who may smoke before, during, and after each pitch; 40 foot rope.

A start is made near the lowest point of the buttress. The route is shown by scratches, may be varied to taste, and holds and belays are excellent. After about 80 feet

a terrace is reached from which, on the right, starts the Hawk Variation, at a slightly lower level. This is more easily reached from the introductory portion of Intermediate Gully. Further climbing, of perhaps 100 feet, just to the right of the nose of the buttress, leads to a slab (THE slab) with a turfy finish. A variety of movements is possible when climbing this pitch, the most difficult on the climb. One is now on a good turfy terrace, level with the cave in Central Chimney, and almost level with the top of Branch Chimney out of Intermediate Gully. Moving to the right of the terrace, and then upwards to the left, the leader arrives at a species of cave. Mounting the boulder forming the left wall of the "cave," and moving to the left, he finds himself level with the belay above the cave in Central Chimney. Moving to the right up a turfy ledge, and round a corner, then to the left and upwards, he arrives on Easy Terrace, near to the top of Intermediate Gully.

Hawk Variation—Severe; rubbers desirable; 80 foot rope for lower portion; 90 foot rope for direct finish.

This enjoyable route lies up the slabs to the right of the Ordinary Route, as far as the terrace above *the* slab, and thence up the steep rocks to the right of the ordinary finish for the "direct finish."

Forty feet of scrambling from the lower reaches of Intermediate Gully lead to a cairn on the edge near this gully. The climb commences with a steep, 50 foot slab, equipped with good, if rather small holds, and terminating on a good ledge with a bulky bollard. Moving slightly to the left and then to the right, an ascent is made of the wall above, passing on the way a peculiar rock-rivet.

At 50 feet a fair ledge is reached, with a good belay on the left, the section just below this ledge being the most difficult on the lower half of the climb. Moving now upwards to the right, the leader, after 30 feet more of blissful climbing on excellent holds, arrives at a trough, sloping down towards Intermediate Gully, and thence on the large grassy terrace at the top of *the* slab on the Ordinary Route.

Here beginneth the Direct Finish.

This starts just to the right of the wellblazed trail marking the usual way up, and continues on the right, at all costs, all the way.

After the first few feet an excellent horizontal crack enables one to pull up into a recess. The climbing continues to be stiff until a rocky recess is reached. The leader carries on upwards until a belay is attained, just below the finish of the Ordinary Route, running out in the process 75 feet of rope. Being joined by his second, he now attacks the difficult vertical wall directly above, on which the finishing holds are but rounded knobs. He emerges on Easy Terrace, where stands a small cairn.

Eliminate "C" Route—very severe; rubbers; perfect conditions and morale; 100 foot rope; (from particulars supplied by H. S. Gross).

The first two pitches of Intermediate Gully are climbed. A crack on the left wall, under an overhanging leaf of rock, provides an underneath hold, whilst ledges for the feet are small and sloping. Progress is made in this fashion until the crack peters out and necessitates an awkward change on to small finger holds. A fairly good ledge is then reached, overhanging the depths of the gully. Next comes a short, rather difficult traverse on to the arête formed by the corner of the gully, joining it at a small grass stance, which is noteworthy as being the lower junction of this climb with the Girdle Traverse. The corner is climbed direct, the right leg remaining "in" the gully, up to a grass ledge 60 feet above the start, where a small belay will be found. From the belay 20 feet of pleasant climbing, still on the arête, on good holds, bring one to the top of the Branch Chimney, and a good belay. It is now necessary to traverse into the corner overhanging the Branch Chimney, after which a delicate traverse lands one once more on the arête. This provides good climbing until it is necessary to enter a very awkward scoop leading on to a good stance on the ordinary route up "C" Buttress. On this section the leader runs out 80 feet of rope. The final section is up the arête on easy rocks, avoiding some loose

flakes, and the finish is at the cairn marking the top of the Direct Finish of the Hawk Variation.

Branch Chimney—Severe ; any footgear ; 70 foot rope.

This is the misnamed slab, with a crack on its right, which sweeps up to the left from the bottom of the big fourth pitch in Intermediate Gully. With its ascent may conveniently be combined that of the first three pitches of this gully, or the first pitch of " D " Buttress, ordinary route. In difficulty it is just on the border line of the " severes." After the negotiation of the first 15 feet, during which the right wall is useful for the back, some useful holds will be found on this wall. Generally speaking, the climber progresses with his left foot on poor holds on the slab, and his right foot in the crack. After about 60 feet he comes out on " C " Buttress, just above the grass terrace at the top of *the* slab.

Intermediate Gully—Severe ; strenuous ; 80 foot rope.

There are members of the Club to whom " Intermediate " is more than a climb ; rather is its ascent one of the solemn rites connected with the practice of a cult. To one such disciple did I write, asking for a description of the preparations necessary on the part of those who would attain to this *cercle*. The reply came by wire : " Train on Raw meat and Stout, use Bulldog buttons" In the framing of the following notes, it has been assumed that the would-be climber is suitably prepared.

Eighty feet of scrambling lead to the foot of the first pitch (20 feet) which is climbed facing left. Pulling hard on the jammed stones with the right hand, jamming the right leg, and using a recess in the left wall for the left hand, one is able to pull up into the cavity above, (belay on floor).

The second pitch, of 12 feet, is much easier. The climber backs up, facing right, until good holds are obtained on the chockstone, and to the right of this.

For the third pitch (15 feet) the leader should face inwards until the chockstone can be embraced, after which he faces right, and uses back, and knees, and tongue. In wet weather there is an ominous cessation of the noise of running waters during these operations. A few feet higher is a grassy ledge

leading to the foot of the Arête on "D" Buttress on the right, and level with which, on the left, is the start of Branch Chimney.

The fourth pitch, immediately above, is probably the most serious problem of the climb, especially for a short man. The second may belay over a flake used for the start, or the leader's rope may be threaded behind a jammed stone at the same level. A man of short reach must get his left knee on this stone and make shift with a poor hold for the right hand until this hand is able to grasp a fine hold just above. A sloping ledge for the right foot gives a rest. For the next movement, where the crack is very narrow and smooth, with small jammed stones, it is probably best to face left, and to use a poor hold for the left hand. Climbing is then easier, although the angle steepens to form a sort of pitch (climbed on the left) before a belay is reached, after running out over 70 feet of rope. Leaders occasionally bisect this pitch, using a thread at the top of the first steep section.

The fifth pitch (20 feet) of guileless appearance, exerts a curious influence on certain people. Staid and sober members of the Club have been observed making desperate efforts to stand on their heads, whilst others, apparently suffering from a reaction after the strenuous pitches below, have settled down in a recumbent position, with the left ear on the left wall, and the feet on a smooth wall yards away to the right. Such effects, however, may be warded off by making use of a sharp hold for the right hand, which enables one to rise up, with some pretence of grace, on to the chockstone.

In the negotiation of the sixth and last pitch, a lodgment is first effected on a flat ledge on the right hand side. A stride is then made across to a groove on the left hand side, good holds being found on the chockstone. With 45 feet of rope, the leader reaches a belay near the foot of a dip in Easy Terrace.

The section of the gully above Easy Terrace, being of the nature of an anti-climax, is seldom climbed, although it possesses one pitch of some interest.

“ D ” BUTTRESS.

Lying between Intermediate Gully and Easter Gully, this well defined buttress gives a number of interesting climbs which, however, are of no great length.

Ordinary Route—Difficult ; any footgear ; 60 foot rope.

This popular climb follows the easiest line, and is the route nearest to Intermediate Gully.

About 140 feet of scrambling, with one or two easy pitches, lead to a 15 foot wall, followed by a traverse to the left, and a short ascent to the gap on the right of an outstanding pedestal of rock : (a ledge continues from here to the foot of Branch Chimney on the left).

The pedestal is used as a take-off for the 40 foot arête, of which the start is awkward, until it is possible to move to the crest of the arête on the left. Slightly sloping ledges are used until it is possible to traverse to the right, ascend a few feet, and then traverse back to the left to a fine belaying pin. The climb now follows the easiest way up the buttress above for 55 feet. It can be divided into at least two pitches, and no serious difficulties are encountered.

The point of emergence is approximately level with the top of Blizzard Chimney, and an excellent belay is available on the right, at a slightly lower level. Easy rocks then lead, in about 40 feet, to Easy Terrace.

Falcon Variation—Very difficult ; rubbers desirable for posterity's sake ; 70 foot rope.

This pleasing climb commences just round the corner to the right of the Ordinary Route.

Climbing is comparatively easy to the top of a conspicuous block (35 feet), then distinctly difficult, bearing upwards to the left, for about 15 feet, to the ledge at the top of the arête on the ordinary route. The latter is followed to the belaying pin 10 feet higher, and about 60 feet from the start.

Raven Route—Just severe ; delightful ; rubbers and dry rocks desirable ; 70 foot rope.

This climb, which is at once the most difficult and the most delectable on the buttress, starts a few feet to the right of

the Falcon Variation, and lies up the very steep slabs immediately above. The careful student of balance will move steadily upwards, seeking out the best sequence of holds.

About 30 feet up a small belay is passed ; 20 feet higher the angle eases off temporarily, and at 60 feet from the start a "cave" is entered, situated roughly level with the belaying pin at the top of the arête on the Ordinary Route, and connected therewith by a short traverse. A good belay may be found here, to the left of a large block (which is loose).

Twenty feet higher a second recess is entered, with a small but good belay on the right wall. The exit (on the right) from this recess requires care. A finish is made on the right side of the dimpled rock above, the climber emerging within a few feet of the top of the Ordinary Route.

North East Climb—Very difficult ; any footgear ; rock requires caution ; 60 foot rope.

Turf disfigured rocks for 35 feet from the foot of Easter Gully lead to the foot of a conspicuous scoop on the right hand side of the buttress ; (from the top of this scoop a traverse is possible to the top of the first pitch of Easter Gully). A sharp little belay is available on the maternal rock above.

The second then ascends to the top of the scoop, 40 feet above, to secure a belay. The leader steps off on to the buttress from a point about 15 feet above the foot of the scoop. A short vertical section is encountered, on which some apparently loose holds should be used with care. The angle eases off after about 15 feet, and steep slabs are climbed to a rocky recess, about 25 feet above the top of the scoop, and 40 feet above the start of the pitch. A belay, suitable for line, is available here, on the left wall. Thirty feet of easy rocks lead to a little peg in an indefinite crack, forming an excellent belay. Twenty-five feet more, of excellent bubbly rocks, conduct the climber to the belaying pin at the top of Blizzard Chimney.

EASTER GULLY.

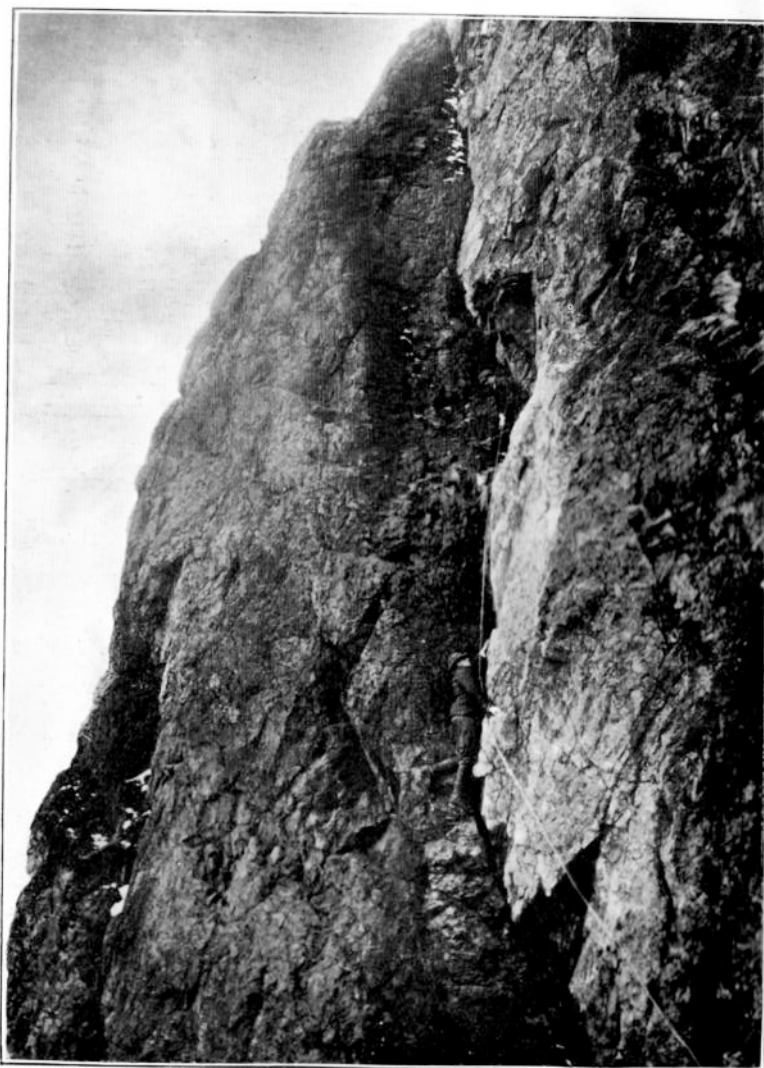
This magnificent gully may almost be considered the centre of gravity of the climbing on Doe Crags, containing as



Photo by

DOE CRAG.
JONES' ROUTE—EASTER GULLY.

A. Acherley.



G. P. Abraham & Sons,

Keswick.

BLIZZARD CHIMNEY.

it does at least nine courses, ranging from "easy difficult" to "unutterably severe."

Scrambling leads to the cave at the foot of the first pitch (of about 25 feet). The usual route up this is on the left wall. Starting with an excellent finger crack, and bearing to the left, a move is made up to the right at the top, terminating in a scree-filled recess by the side of the large boulder: (the second man should remain in his shelter during these operations).

A severe variation consists of the ascent of the crack between the boulder and the right wall. A good belay will be found on a ledge about 15 feet up. With the right leg and arm in the crack, and the left foot making futile scrapes on the left wall, the energetic leader struggles up the 12 foot crack. Both routes give access to a large amphitheatre, or "arena" as some people prefer to call it.

The steep rock wall opposite the point of entrance is bounded on the left by Broadrick's Crack, on the right by Hopkinson's Crack, is defied between the two by Great Central Route, and is traversed at a height of about 70 feet by the ledge known as the "Band Stand."

Blizzard Chimney—Difficult; any footgear; 60 foot rope.

The start of this climb is just above the top of the first pitch of the gully, and it leads out on to "D" Buttress. The first movement is the most difficult. Holds on the right wall are of some use, but a white stone can soon be grasped, and a good stance, with a belay 10 feet above on the left, is subsequently attained, at a height of about 45 feet.

Most leaders will then prefer to climb the left wall of the "Chimney," a slab with fairly good holds, and terminating 30 feet higher in a stance with excellent belays, near the exits from the various routes on "D" Buttress.

South Chimney—Difficult; any footgear; 40 foot rope.

This is the next opening on the right of Blizzard Chimney in the south wall of the Amphitheatre. It may be mentioned that the face between the two chimneys has been climbed by a burly and popular member, whose attendance at the Crags is almost as constant as that of the ravens.

The first pitch of the chimney requires no special mention.

The second pitch, of about 25 feet, is best climbed facing the left. If gifted with an elastic conscience, the climber may take to the left wall for the last few feet. A belay will be found on the right at the top of an easy scoop, which provides a much simpler alternative to the chimney, and is the easiest means of escape from the arena.

Murray's Crack—Severe ; rubbers ; 60 foot rope.

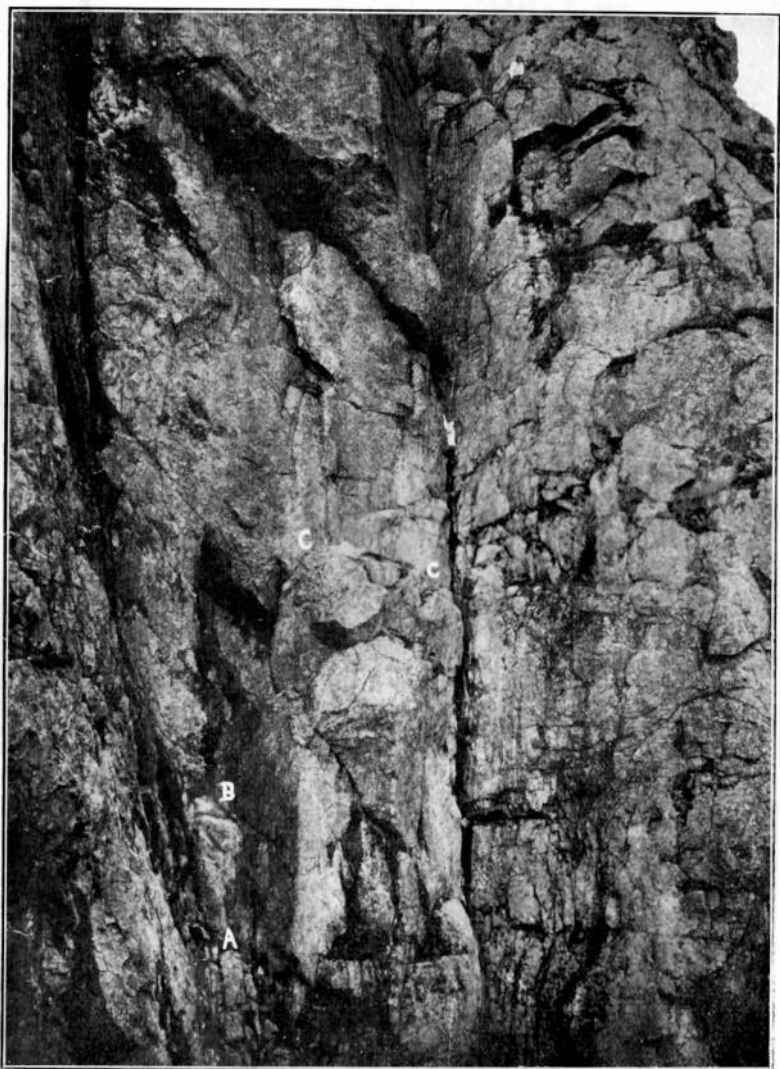
A recess high up in the wall on the left of Broadrick's Crack forms a conspicuous landmark for this course. Scrambling up the lower, introductory portion of Broadrick's Crack for about 60 feet, and then climbing insecure blocks on the left, the leader arrives at a fair belay 90 feet above the Amphitheatre. His trusty second can stand in Broadrick's Crack slightly below this, and may also utilise a second belay in the latter. The leader then steps on to the very steep left wall, and climbs this into a recess, about 20 feet above the belay. For the final movement the holds are poor. From the recess a further 20 feet of an easier character lead to a good belay at the end of a grass ledge, and about 40 feet above the previous belay.

A finish is made up the interesting slabs immediately above. Rather more than half-way up these a step is made to the slab on the left. In 40 feet the leader arrives at a doubtful belay, and, 20 feet higher, at a better one. A way down to Easy Terrace can easily be made, bearing first in a southerly direction.

Broadrick's Crack—Steep and severe ; loose rock near top requires great care ; 70 foot rope.

Sixty feet of scrambling lead to a belay above a ledge on the left. The angle then steepens, and use is made of the left wall in arriving at a doubtful belay 25 feet higher. The next section is practically vertical, but adequate holds are to be found by facing inwards or to the left. After 50 feet a belay is reached in a deep recess (G.C.R. junction here).

From this point the crack may be taken direct over two cave pitches, great care being taken because of loose rock, which makes this section very trying and rather risky. After 55 feet a belay is reached on a grass terrace.



G. P. Abraham & Sons,

Keswick.

HOPKINSONS' CRACK.

A B C C—Jone's Route. C', the Bandstand.

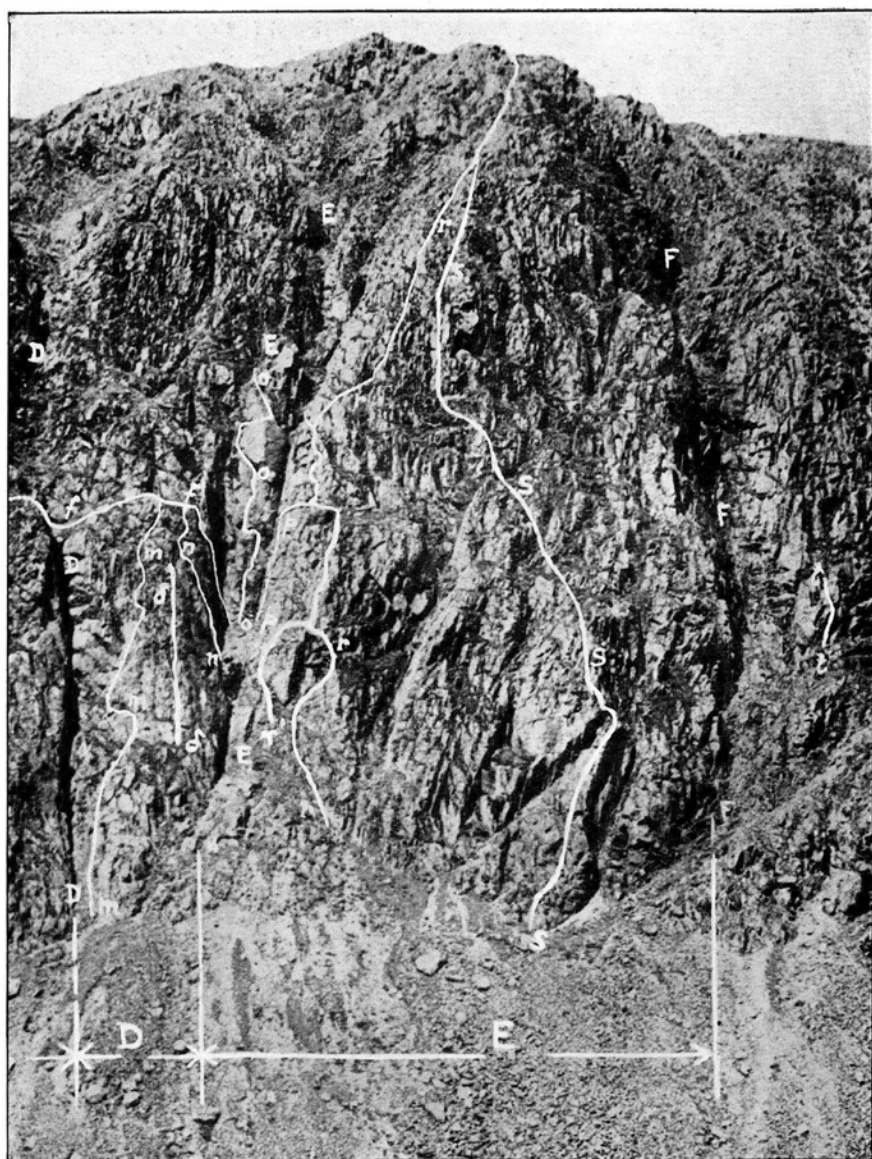


Photo by

**DOE CRAG.
D AND E BUTTRESSES.**

H. S. Gross.

A pleasanter alternative is to finish from the recess by way of the upper portion of the Great Central Route.

Jones' Route—Severe ; 80 foot rope.

Sixty feet of scrambling up the lower portion of Broadrick's Crack lead to a rock platform with a belay over on the left. Starting from the platform, a simple 15 foot crack on the right is climbed to a stance (with belay), and this is followed by a further (difficult) 15 foot crack to the Band Stand. During the passage of this crack, a good hold will be found on the left hand boulder, whilst the finishing holds are excellent. A variation of approximately equal difficulty goes round to the left under the boulder.

Leaving his assistant in security on the Band Stand, the leader crosses Hopkinson's Crack, takes either one of two traverses of 20 feet to the right, and climbs a 12 foot scoop. The latter, of which the start is the hardest part of the whole climb, leads to a grass terrace, with a belay above. Should the manager think fit, his hapless assistant may be required to stand by a quartz marked belay, just below the difficult scoop, during the negotiation of the latter by his superior.

Great Central Route—Exceedingly severe ; rubbers or suckers essential, together with perfect conditions ; best number, three or four experts ; 70 foot rope.

From the scree strewn floor of the arena, 40 feet of pleasant slabs between Hopkinson's and Broadrick's Cracks lead, after a short traverse to the right, to the foot of a very steep crack, deeply incut, and facing slightly towards Hopkinson's Crack. The second man's rope may, and should be, threaded on the left.

Approaching the foot of the crack either directly or by an inclined traverse from the right, the confident leader climbs for a few feet Amen Corner fashion, using the flake for the hands and the right wall for the feet until the latter can be placed on a small ledge. In aid of this movement small holds can be found on the face on each side of the crack. Care must be taken to avoid disturbing the repose of some doubtfully wedged blocks, although the once famous " pump handle " has been removed.

It is now possible to wedge the left arm, and obtain a short rest, after which the climber soon can grasp the rounded top of the block on the right, and, with his left leg in the crack, struggle to the top. This pitch is very severe, and requires 40 feet of rope.

The panting climber thus arrives on the Band Stand, but the time for a paean of praise from the instruments of brass is not yet.

About 20 feet above the centre of the Band Stand will be descried a small grass patch, on the attainment of which all the leader's hopes will now be centred.

The way is desperately severe, and starts to the left of the slight nose formed by the buttress. Belayed by the third man, the second steadies the leader's foot, rattles the bag of acid drops, or performs any other service required of him. The leader moves upwards and to the right, to the crest of the nose, and if fortunate, will attain a small pointed hold, and will later be able to draw himself up on to the grass patch. A 15 foot crack follows, up which the climber "Amen Corners," reaching a belay at the top. AFTER bringing his second to the grass patch he makes a very difficult 25 foot upward traverse to the left, and arrives at the recess above the steep pitch in Broadrick's Crack, making use of a small notch in the right wall above to bring up his companion. Using Broadrick's Crack for an instant, the climber breaks out on the right on to a small turf patch and, after perhaps 15 feet (from the recess) of very difficult climbing, lands on a splendid ledge of brown, rough rock, on which repose two stones.

Traversing across this to the right, and rounding a corner, feeling grateful for generous holds, the leader, after an escalade of such marked severity, experiences the supreme joys of the sport.

The face around the corner is ascended without difficulty.

Hopkinson's Crack—Severe; rubbers preferable; 80 foot rope.

Fifty feet of moderate climbing lead to a resting place with a poor belay on the left, to which point the sheet anchor of the party may be brought. A step a few feet higher is one of the most difficult on the climb. Facing left and using

a small hold for the right hand in the crack, with the left foot high up on tiny ledges on the left wall, the body is raised until a good knob can be grasped by the left hand, after which a fairly good foothold is obtained on the right wall. The ensuing 10 feet up to the level of the Band Stand may be climbed facing either right or left, but preferably right. An excellent finishing hold is available.

A temporary visit, for belaying purposes, is paid to the Band Stand on the left. The leader now advances 30 feet up the crack to a fair belay, where the second man may join him. The remaining section of 40 feet to the top of the crack is continuously severe. It is best climbed facing inwards. Near the top, considerable aid is given by a parallel crack, and fairly good finishing holds are available. A belay will be found on the right, 15 feet above the top of the crack.

The climb requires a confident leader, but its severities are honest and obvious, and do not depend on unsound rock, so that, to a qualified party, it is enjoyable.

North Wall Climb—Severe; rubbers desirable; 100 foot rope.

Hopkinson's Crack (or the lower portion of Great Central route) is climbed for nearly 50 ft. The second may join his leader here, safeguarding himself, or pretending to do so, by means of a rather poor belay, or more surely, by threading the rope at the foot of the G.C.R. crack. The leader then launches out on the steep wall on the right, in the direction of a black, mossy recess. Before reaching this, however, he moves upwards and then to the right, finishing on the edge of the wall adjacent to Black Chimney. Holds are everywhere quite good, but perfect steadiness is essential, owing to the high degree of exposure.

Above a number of grassy ledges will be found a fine belay.

Black Wall Route—Exceedingly severe; rubbers essential, together with perfect conditions and good form; inspection on rope recommended; 100 foot rope or line.

This astounding course follows the corner of the wall on the left of Black Chimney with rectilinear precision for about 90 feet.

Difficulties commence immediately, and something of the nature of a "scrim" is necessary before a small ledge is attained, about 40 feet up, and below the darkly ominous overhang.

The passing of the latter is the crux of the climb.

A short vertical crack enables a start to be made. After this, the body must be raised on extremely unsatisfying holds for two or three feet, above which the holds improve very greatly, and the previous route is joined and followed to its belay.

The holdlessness of the overhang appears to vary from time to time, and the climb is, most emphatically, one which demands a high "standard of the day" in its leader.

Black Chimney—Very difficult, but bark worse than bite; 40 foot rope.

Thirty feet of easy climbing lead to the cave below the forbidding looking chockstone. This is surmounted by bridging, facing right, using smooth, sloping footholds. An excellent left hand hold, immediately below the boulder, is very useful. When the right hand side of the latter can be grasped, difficulties are over.

The third pitch, of about 15 feet, is climbed on the right wall without difficulty.

"E" BUTTRESS.

This is bounded on the left by Easter Gully, and on the right by North Gully.

Owing to its easy average angle, it does not provide any natural continuous courses, and, of the innumerable short problems to be found on this buttress, two "strings" have been selected for description here. The buttress is useful as a ground for the development of rhythm.

Left Hand Route—Easy; 40 foot rope.

A start is made about 25 feet to the right of the foot of Easter Gully. A conspicuous right angled corner is avoided by scrambling to its right. After a traverse to the left, one or two short pitches, immediately above the corner, lead to a ledge about 30 feet above the floor of the Easter Gully

Amphitheatre. Broken rocks above then lead to the vicinity of the conspicuous boulder above Black Chimney. Directly above this boulder an easy slabby pitch of about 15 feet leads to a grassy ledge, which is the arrival platform from Jones' Route, Easter Gully.

Hence to the top of the buttress the path finder need encounter nothing more than scrambling of an easy character.

Variation of Left Hand Route—Easy difficult; 60 foot rope.

This starts immediately to the right of the foot of Easter Gully. An excellent flake provides a means of exit on the left from a small recess. An easy 8 foot pitch follows, and lands the climber on a grass ledge, fitted with an excellent belay, and situated about 15 feet above the Amphitheatre. A pleasurable 12 foot traverse to the right is followed by the ascent of the upper portion of a crack, and the climber finds himself on the ledge on the ordinary route, about 30 feet above the Amphitheatre.

Minor's Route or Right Hand Route—Difficult, if done direct; 50 foot rope.

A start is made at the lowest point of the buttress, on the right of an incipient gully, and easy climbing for about 50 feet leads to a grassy terrace. Rocks on the edge of the gully on the right are followed for 30 feet to a grassy platform, after which easy slabs on the right of the incipient gully are climbed to their evanishment, 50 feet higher up. An awkward step is then made on to the main buttress on the left, and the rocks above climbed for 40 feet up to a cosy recess. To climb directly out of this recess is quite difficult, but a very easy alternative is available on the left, which should, however, be regarded only as an emergency exit.

An interval of perhaps 250 feet elapses, during which the intrepid leader moves, without difficulty, upwards and to the left.

Immediately to the left of a conspicuous, rectangular, dark recess, he then espies a rocky groove, which provides a pleasing means of upward progress for 50 feet to a small rock stance (fine belay on the left).

The remainder of the ascent is in a minor key.

NORTH GULLY.

This secluded yet noble cleft, the largest one at the northerly end of the Crag, provides a worthy setting for a movement of delectable doubtfulness, encountered on the usual, natural and preferable route. First will be described, however (since it is on the left), what the writer presumes to be Broadrick's Route.

Broadrick's Route—Severe; rubbers; 80 foot rope.

This climb starts in an indefinite turf crack, about 30 feet to the left of the gully, and rising from a grassy ledge about 30 feet below the cave (see "Ordinary Route" for description of ascent up to this point).

A large belay will be seen 15 feet to the left. After an ascent of some 30 feet a thrilling stride is made to the right, in order to round a small projecting nose. Hand holds for this movement are poor, but the climbing thereafter becomes less difficult, and finishes at the top of the traverse on the Ordinary Route, the leader advancing to the belay used for the latter route.

Broadrick's Route, although longer, is inferior in interest to the Ordinary Route, which possesses the further merit, from the point of view of the purist, of being nearer to the bed of the gully.

Ordinary Route—Severe; rubbers practically essential; 60 foot rope.

Something over 100 feet of very easy climbing lead to a damp cave below jammed boulders. Here the rope may be threaded to secure a belay. Thus encouraged, the leader moves daintily along a 20 foot upward traverse on the left wall, for which rubbers and dry conditions are extremely desirable. A rock leaf provides an introductory hand hold. Reluctantly leaving this, a ledge about an inch wide is used for the feet, whilst the body is maintained in contact with the almost vertical face by means of fair underholds beneath the slight overhang until a small stone can be reached by the left hand. Good handholds follow immediately. The movement just before these are attained may be facilitated for a tall man by the use of a small finger hold for the right

hand, high up in a crack. The pitch is analogous to the Gangway on the Pinnacle Face, but is considerably more difficult. In 50 feet the leader reaches a good belay at the foot of a slab on the left.

An exit may be made here, or the gully may be pursued, without further incident, to its ultimate conclusion.

Real Chimney—Moderate ; 40 foot rope.

This will be found directly above a tiny grassy buttress on the right of the foot of North Gully. A 6 foot pitch leads to a grass terrace.

The interior of the chimney is reached by making use of excellent flake holds, and a constricted position attained. A way out into the light of day is made up the funnel on the left. At the top the leader swings over on to a grassy platform on the left (facing the mountain).

A way down may be made farther to the left, or one may continue up the buttress—an interesting scramble.

THE GIRDLE TRAVERSE.

A very severe and lengthy expedition of absorbing interest. Irreversible. Best number two, each capable of leading. Rubbers. 110 foot rope, which may also be used for "ab-seils," or an equal length of line carried in addition. Time, five to seven hours.

The ambition of the pioneers of this, the latest and perhaps the most formidable of girdle traverses, has been to find the line of greatest difficulty from left to right across the crags. Its completion has fulfilled the dying desires of one of the Crags' most ardent lovers.

The following notes are based almost entirely on a description supplied by H. S. Gross, the writer not yet having made the acquaintance of a very considerable portion of the traverse.

A start is made up the Trident Route ("A" Buttress), as far as the top of the first quartz-marked slab, whence the route follows a grassy ledge sloping down to the right to the top of the first pitch of Gordon and Craig's Route. From here a very slightly descending traverse is made for about 40 feet to the right, rounding a corner, where holds must

be chosen with care, on to a good grass stance under a big overhang; a "waiting room" with a belay. Dropping six feet, a 25 foot traverse is made to another grass stance, at the top of a right angled chimney, which must be crossed. A crossing is effected by using the following fittings:— (a) on the left wall a foothold and some very tiny finger holds; (b) on the right wall a good foothold and a good hold for the right hand, enabling one to pull across. An unlovable grass ledge is attained by an awkward movement to the right, round a bulge, after which a further 20 feet, on very sloping footholds, with unsatisfying handholds (Hyacinth Traverse), brings the leader to a good grass ledge on which is perched a large detached block.

NOTE.—The hyacinths grow 60 feet below the traverse, and great care is required to keep them at this distance. A belay can be arranged here, although the big block should be treated respectfully.

From behind the block a hand traverse, on good holds, for 12 feet, brings the leader to the Ravens' Nest, filled with the usual unholy relics, and provided with a fine upstanding belay, which simplifies the descent of a sort of grassy scoop, for about 35 feet to a good, flat grass platform. This is connected by a grass ledge with another large, safe, grass platform round a corner^s on the right. From this platform it is necessary to execute a very severe "abseil." Avoiding using some small quartz spikes, the doubled rope is passed around a flat topped knob, brownish in colour, and of unprepossessing appearance. To use this with any approach to safety it is necessary to lower oneself over the edge of Great Gully on to a sloping ledge, put the rope in position, kneel, and then get the weight steadily on the rope. Using the thigh method of braking, a height of 45 feet is thus descended. Unfortunately, owing to the uncompromising nature of a plumb line, one lands just at the foot, instead of the top of the first pitch of Great Gully. Purists may suggest a pendulum movement here, but they will have to wait until the knob has grown bigger. At present, any rope thicker than a Frosts' would be decidedly unsafe.

Climbing the first pitch of Great Gully, a turf ledge on the right is taken to the top of the first serious pitch of Broadrick's Route, and the latter followed to the turf ledge immediately above the "thread" at the top of the first section of the Giant's Crawl. Descending here, and moving to the right, one looks down on Easy Terrace about 50 feet below. A belay permits of another "abseil," this time exhilarating without being dangerous.

Crossing Easy Terrace one descends the top pitch of the Giants' Corner, traverses the slab to the right, and makes the monkey movement to the end of the long traverse on Murray's Route. This is followed as far as the Cave on Abraham's Route, whence the route on the right of the slabby pitch should be taken up to Pilgrim's Progress, and so to Giant Grim. He yields to the following method of attack:—From the top of the capstan climb up on to a good little ledge about five feet above, and a little to the left. Having attained a stance on this ledge, a vertical crack can be found for the right hand. A stride to the right then gives a good foothold, for the right foot, in a recess. The left foot is "jockeyed" up a very sloping face until the left hand can reach a good pointed hold. Pulling up on this, the right hand finds a small slot higher up, and a good hearty pull brings other holds within reach, a finish being made straight ahead. This pitch, of 20 feet, is remarkably exposed. At its top a belay can be found. Treating with care some loose-looking blocks, a movement is made to the right, and on to a large, partly detached pinnacle, overhanging Central Chimney.

Easily traversing this, a good stance, with a thread for the second man, is gained in the crack formed between the pinnacle and what has been named "Central Wall," the passing of which constitutes one of the chief difficulties of the expedition.

A thin crack can be seen sloping obliquely upwards to the right, a wider portion forming a handhold, which allows the climber to swing down to the right until the feet are on a steeply sloping ledge, below a nine inch overhang. The right hand will find a comfortable, vertical side-grip, and a small flat step will be seen farther to the right, and above the

overhang. The right foot must be raised to this, and a pull-up effected until a narrow (half-inch) but slightly incut ledge, high up, can be reached.

After changing feet a long stride can be made on to a good ledge, the right hand reaching round and finding a good crack right in the corner, enabling the climber to reach the latter. Here he may take a rest. An awkward movement along the uncomfortably sloping ledge, which has no supplementary hand holds, brings him to a good spike, and then to the top of the Cave Pitch of Central Chimney.

(It is desirable that the Wall should first be tried with a rope from above.)

The Cave Pitch is descended, and a traverse made out on to "C" Buttress, on good footholds, below the grass ledge. "C" Buttress is descended as far as a good large stance, after which the route lies to the right, descending slightly, using the "rock-rivet" of the Hawk Variation as a hand hold, and then horizontally until further progress seems impossible. A good hand hold will be found round the corner, enabling a swing round to be made, with the feet against the almost vertical wall. A right angled corner is thus gained from which a traverse is made, horizontally to the right, on to a small grass patch on the corner of Intermediate Gully, and on the Eliminate Route of this buttress. The latter route is followed to a point, above Branch Chimney, where it is possible to traverse along a broad ledge into Intermediate Gully, landing at the foot of the fifth pitch. One then descends the gully a few feet until, whilst hanging on the big top chockstone of the long pitch, one descends, where a tremendous overhang on the right joins the face, a thin crack giving tiny finger holds. These are misused to make a hand traverse of eight feet, at which distance the holds improve, and slight foothold enables a corner to be reached (20 feet). One then traverses, with difficulty, for a further 35 feet, joining "D" Buttress Ordinary Route. Crossing this, and dropping about 12 feet, a way can be made, with care, into Blizzard Chimney, just above a fairly large stance about half-way up. Dropping to the stance and traversing out again to the right and slightly upwards, finding a good spike

hold helpful mid-way, the climber arrives at the upper chockstone of South Chimney. The wall between this and Broadrick's Crack, direct, has, up to the present proved intractable. Descending, therefore, one pitch of South Chimney, two weary but elated climbers scramble across the lower reaches of Broadrick's Crack, and past the foot of the crack on Great Central Route into Hopkinson's Crack, thence finishing up the North Wall Climb.

LIST OF DOE CRAG CLIMBS.

(Approximately arranged in increasing order of difficulty.)

Reference letters, where given, denote that route is shown on diagram.

EASY—

- ff Easy Terrace.
- AA Easy Gully.
- rr Left Hand Route, "E" Buttress.

MODERATE—

- tt Real Chimney.
- (Top marked V). Slingsby's Pinnacle (S.E. side).

DIFFICULT—

- r¹ Variation of Left Hand Route, "E" Buttress.
- ss Minor's Route, "E" Buttress (direct).
- ll "C" Buttress (Ordinary Route)
- Slingsby's Pinnacle (N.W. Corner).
- E (Easter Gully as a whole). Easter Gully, 1st pitch (ordinary), and Scoop by South Chimney.
- aa Woodhouse's Crack.
- nn Blizzard Chimney.
- South Chimney.
- uu (start not visible). Abraham's Route ("A" Buttress).
- mm "D" Buttress (ordinary).
- BB Great Gully.
- kk Woodhouse's Route, "B" Buttress.
- dd Giant's Crawl.
- cc Gordon and Craig's Route.
- vcc Do. with Variation Start.
- Black Chimney.
- "D" Buttress (Falcon Variation).
- "D" Buttress (N.E. Climb).
- ww Giant's Corner.

SEVERE—

- Jones' Route, Easter Gully.
 First Pitch, Great Gully (direct, using thread).
 Branch Chimney.
- bb Arête, Chimney and Crack.
 Hawk Variation, "C" Buttress (lower).
- 88 Raven Route, "D" Buttress.
 Variation on right of 2nd Pitch, Woodhouse's "B."
- DD Intermediate Gully.
 Southern Slabs "C" Buttress.
- CC Central Chimney.
 Easter Gully (1st pitch on right).
 Murray's Crack, Easter Gully.
 North Wall, Easter Gully.
- gg Murray's Route, "B" Buttress.
 Trident Route, "A" Buttress.
 Hawk Variation (upper, direct).
 Broadrick's Route, North Gully.
- hh Abraham's Route, "B" Buttress.
- ee Broadrick's Route, "B" Buttress.
 Broadrick's Crack, Easter Gully.
 Hopkinson's Crack, Easter Gully.
- FF North Gully (ordinary).

VERY SEVERE—

(These should probably be arranged round-robin fashion,
 as they constitute a multiple Hobson's Choice.)

- 88 Eliminate Route, "C" Buttress.
- pp Black Wall, Easter Gully.
- oo Great Central Route, Easter Gully.
- g-k Direct Finish, Murray's Route, "B" Buttress.
 Eliminate Route, "B" Buttress.
- Giant Grim marked B. The Girdle Traverse.

OUTLYING CLIMBS IN THE CONISTON DISTRICT.

Trinity Crack—Severe; Any footgear; 40 foot rope.
 (From particulars by H. S. Gross.)

This will be found in a small outcrop on Yew Crag. It can be seen from the cross roads near "Far End," and lies due north from here. The first pitch consists of a right

angled ten-foot corner, the top of which, a large sloping platform, is attained by means of a route on the right wall sloping diagonally upwards to the left. Stepping off from a detached block into a vertical crack which rises from the corner of the platform, and proceeding up this by virtue of an insecure right leg jamb, with occasional small ledges, a secure position is reached in about 30 feet. The next pitch is up a very tight fitting crack between the main rock and a huge block which has split away. It is almost as hard for a fat man as the Needle would be for a camel. The climb is 70 to 80 feet in height, and is very well worth doing.

A descent can be made by the crack facing south (severe, if the lowest portion is descended direct).

Sunlight Crack—Severe; any footgear; 60 foot rope. (From particulars by H. S. Gross.)

Following the path along the east side of Levers Water, an outcrop will be noticed on the right, about 100 yards from the tarn. It gives a worthy climb.

Starting to the right of a conspicuous arête, the route lies up slabs in the corner until one is forced to the right by an overhang. Underneath holds will be found here. The way lies straight up, as soon as the overhang permits, and then slightly to the left on to a stance (40 feet up) at the foot of a difficult 10 foot corner. The latter is surmounted by means of a stiff pull-up, landing one on a good stance. A finish is made straight ahead, up splendidly rough slabs.

The total height of the climb is 80 to 90 feet.

Grey Buttress—Severe; rubbers; 100 foot rope.

This steep little climb will be found on the southerly slopes of Grey Friar, about north-east by north from the head of Seathwaite Tarn.

The buttress, grey in colour, lies well to the right of and above the lowest point of the straggling crags. It is just to the right of a large outcrop, in which is a dark overhanging corner. On each side is a grass-garnished gully.

After introductory scrambling on gorse be decked ledges, the route starts at the right-hand corner, near a small cairn. An excellent crack for the hands, followed by an awkward

movement, enables the leader to stand on a sloping ledge about 20 feet up. There is no belay here, and he must at once attack the almost perpendicular wall above, on which the finger holds are poor and flat for the first few feet. Higher up the holds improve considerably, and the leader can rest beside an insecurely perched flake on his right. This must be crossed over, from left to right, and to do this, it is best to ascend a foot or so, and then to step lightly on the flake for an instant, until a landing can be effected on the wall beyond.

Difficulties now diminish and, after passing a cairn on a good ledge 80 feet above the start, a higher ledge furnished with a massive block may be used for the reunion of the party.

LOWER HOWE CRAG.

This is situated a few hundred yards north-west of the point where Cove Beck runs into Levers Water. It is the lowest outcrop on the true left side of the open valley occupied by Cove Beck running down from the main ridge.

Thunder Slab—Severe; rubbers; 100 foot rope or, preferably, line.

Owing to the weather conditions at the time of its first ascent, the above name was given to a conspicuous grey slab, bounded by a thin curving crack on the left, and by the wall of Sunshine Arête on the right.

A start is made from a ledge ("the pulpit") about 15 feet above the base. Traversing 12 feet to the left, a difficult scoop, sloping slightly to the left, is climbed to a heather tuft 20 feet above the traverse. From a direct ascent for a few feet the route changes to a delicate upward traverse to the right, to a small ledge 40 feet above the pulpit. Here is a belay suitable only for line. The second man may be brought to this point to support the morale of his leader. Following a traverse on small holds to the right for 10 or 12 feet the climber arrives at a severe scoop. Using two smooth, steeply sloping ledges for the feet, some assistance can be obtained on the face to the left, and from a sloping step in the scoop, for the hands.

Thus is reached a stance below a loose block, wedged into a six inch wide crack, some 65 feet above the start. The angle of the slabs increases, and after a difficult pitch of about 20 feet in height, an overhanging boss of sound rock is encountered. By working to the right, and pulling up on two good holds, the leader reaches a bilberry and heather terrace (at the top of Sunshine Arête). Here a huge belay is found, and the route upwards, although exposed, is comparatively easy.

The whole slab climb is about 90 feet in length.

Sunshine Arête—Difficult ; any footgear.

The "pulpit" (15 feet) is reached either by easy rocks on the left, or by a more difficult crack on the right.

The first pitch slopes up an interesting slab to the right on to the edge of the Arête itself. Here a stance gives a rest before climbing the Arête to a good belay and ledge for two, 25 feet above the pulpit.

The second pitch consists of an ascent of the face on the right of the Arête. It is about 20 feet high, and the most difficult part of the climb. From a belay at this point, a very cautious leader may prefer to run out 80 feet of rope up easy rocks to the finish on the heather and bilberry terrace to which reference is made in the description of Thunder Slab.

Sylvan Chimney and Gouldon Gully.

These verdant clefts may appeal to some climber satiated with the safety of sound slabs. Such a man may refer to the descriptions on pages 85 to 87, Vol. II. (of the Journal) and should subsequently report to the Editor any alterations made to the climbs during his visit.

MISCELLANEOUS BOULDER PROBLEMS.

Directly above the comfortable and almost classic Cave below Doe Crags is a nail-marked face, giving two routes and a girdle traverse.

The right hand route is stiffer than it looks, and the finish has shattered many aspirations. The secret is to use a very small crack in the almost level top.

The left hand route (on the corner) has good finishing holds, used for a strenuous pull.

The girdle traverse is very stiff, on the right of the corner.

"Mount President," passed near Goats Water, possesses a strenuous and safe girdle traverse.

On the right side of the stream flowing from Goats Water, almost on the marshy plain below Blind Tarn, and well beyond the stone dear to the memory of "Fido," is a boulder, perhaps 12 feet high, which at the right hand corner of its southern end, gives an ascent of extreme difficulty.

A boulder between the path and the water at the south-east corner of Levers Water, near the artificial bank, gives several routes, best of which is the direct ascent of the centre of the face remote from Coniston. The difficulty is in the start, for which only one hold is available.

THE BOULDER VALLEY.

This is situated on the east side of the Old Man, immediately below the long waterfall fed by Low Water, and is reached by branching off to the right from the quarries road, a few hundred yards below the quarries.

It is a very pleasant resort for an off day, or even for an "on" day, for some of the courses are near the limit of possibility, whilst the situations are by no means always safe.

The Pudding Stone. This, the largest of the fraternity of boulders, and the one first encountered, is about 30 feet in height, whilst its four sides face approximately north, south, east and west.

(a) **The Arête** (S.E. corner) is a short and easy climb needing no description. It is immediately on the right of the Easy Way, which requires even less description.

(b) **The Crack** (S.E. corner) commences just round the corner to the right of the Arête, with a stiff pull up. The only difficulty is to effect a landing in the crack or groove, and an undignified attitude is occasionally assumed.

(c) and (d). Two excessively steep face climbs on the east side. The left hand route makes for a slight hollow, from which the exit is not difficult, but both routes are severe, and strength and celerity are essential.

(e) **The Face** (N.E. Corner) starts five feet to the left of the corner, with an upward traverse to the nose, a passage facilitated by excellent holds. Higher up sloping holds are somewhat in evidence.

(f) **The Scoop** lies towards the right hand side of the north face. The difficulty of the start is witnessed by the well-scratched rock. A less barbarous form of footgear, together with the utilisation of such finger holds as may be found, enables the climber, working from right to left, to grasp a knob, and thus to stand at the foot of the scoop proper. During the ascent of the latter, the leader need have no puristic qualms regarding the use of ANY holds within reach. All will be welcome.

(g) **North Arête** (N.W. corner). The route lies up the steep arête for 15 to 20 feet, after which a move is made on to the north face. Until an excellent finishing hold (an "angel's hand," to borrow a phrase), can be fervently grasped, very careful attention to balance is necessary.

(h) A severe route has been made just to the right of and parallel with the North Arête.

(i) The west face has been traversed, starting from a boulder near its right hand side.

(h) **The Overhang** (S.W. corner) requires strength and knack. The climber jumps, ape-like, for a projecting tongue of rock, 8 feet 6 inches from the ground, and swings up until it is under his left armpit. Then, assisted by a sloping right foot hold, he draws himself up by means of a right hand hold until a knee can be placed on the tongue. The rest is easy.

It is probably as well to give here a denial of the report that the members of the London Section, having become dissatisfied with the purlieus of Leith Hill, have made efforts to arrange for the conveyance of the Pudding Stone to London, and for its erection in Portland Place.

The Beck Stone is on the opposite side of the beck, and about 20 yards away from its bulky neighbour. A start is made from a smooth rock embedded in the beck, and the climber may ascend direct, or may bear to the left. In the event of failure he cannot expect to escape merely with a ducking.

The Ridge Stone is some little distance higher up in a north-easterly direction. Its well-weathered eastern face gives a few routes of some difficulty, more especially towards the southern end.

The Inaccessible Boulder will be seen on the left, in the bed of the valley, perched on one edge amongst a mass of lesser boulders. As seen from the eastern side, it is roughly cubical in shape, and is split by a conspicuous crack.

(a) **The South East Corner** gives a very interesting and "pully" route. The overhanging base of the crack is outwitted on the left, after which the fissure is followed to the top.

(b) **North East Corner**, a slab with an awkward take off from a boulder, is frequently utilised for the descent. A ministering hand is often useful during this operation.

(c) **North Face**, just to the right of (b) gives a steep little climb.

(d) **The North West by West Corner** should not be lightly undertaken. Starting from a boulder on the west side, an upward hand traverse to the left is followed by a severe pull-up over the bulge, an operation hindered by excessive body friction.

(e) **The South West Corner** gives two courses, the one using the crack being possibly the easiest way of getting on or off the rock, although none of the routes are in any way easy.

(f) **The South Face**, near its centre, gives an interesting exercise in the use of small deviations from an otherwise plane surface.

The Pyramid gives an interesting girdle traverse, of the maypole, or complete, variety.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to record his deep appreciation of the assistance given him by H. S. Gross in the measurement and description of the majority of the courses above described. Without such enthusiastic help in the execution of a rather humdrum task, help given during spring weather appealing to every instinct of the explorer, the work could not have been completed within the editorially allotted span of time.

DOE CRAG.

LIST OF FIRST ASCENTS.

Woodhouses' Crack	August, 1904, G. F. and A. J. Woodhouse.
Slingsby's Pinnacle	1887, East side, W. Cecil Slingsby.
Slingsby's Pinnacle ...	August, 1904, West side, G. F. and A. J. Woodhouse.
Trident Route ...	10th October, 1920, G. S. Bower and J. B. Wilton.
Abraham's Route	March, 1903, G. D. and A. P. Abraham, and F. T. Philipson.
Abraham's Route	Alternative start, August, 1905, G. F. and H. C. Woodhouse.
Arête Chimney and Crack	18th September, 1910, T. C. Ormiston Chant, T. H. G. Parker, and S. H. Gordon.
	Variation to left of Crack, 10th June, 1917, P. R. Masson, W. G. Milligan and B. L. Martin.
Gordon and Craig Route ...	26th September, 1909, S. H. Gordon, A. Craig, J. P. Rogers, R. Rogers, J. Hanks, R. Gregson.
Great Gully	14th July, 1888, G. Hastings, W. P. Haskett-Smith, E. Hopkinson, W. Cecil Slingsby, J. and A. Mason.
First pitch direct with threaded rope	19th April, 1889. The brothers Hopkinson.
Do. without threaded rope	17th June, 1908, W. R. Marsh, J. E. Grant J. P. Rogers.
Broadrick's Route	14th April, 1899, H. C. and R. W. Broadrick.
Giant's Crawl	April, 1909, E. T. W. Addyman, ● T. Addyman, and — Stobart.
Giant's Corner	April, 1920, G. S. Bower and A. W. Wakefield.
Murray's Route ...	25th April, 1918, D. G. Murray, W. J. Borrowman and B. L. Martin.
Murray's Route direct finish	15th October, 1922, E. H. Pryor and J. B. Meldrum.
Abraham's Route	March, 1903, G. D. and A. P. Abraham, and F. T. Philipson.
Eliminate " B " Route	15th October, 1922, H. S. Gross, R. S. T. Chorley, G. Basterfield.
Woodhouses' Route ...	17th August, 1905, G. F. and A. J. Woodhouse.
Woodhouses' Route .	Variation start, August, 1905, G. F. and A. J. Woodhouse.
Woodhouses' Route .	Variation of 2nd pitch, 24th April, 1918, D. G. Murray.
Central Chimney	23rd April, 1897, O. G. Jones and G. Ellis.
Southern Slabs ...	6th June, 1920, G. S. Bower, A. W. Wakefield and G. Basterfield.
Ordinary Route " C "	August, 1904, G. F. and A. J. Woodhouse.
Hawk Variation...	25th May, 1917, G. S. Bower and W. J. Borrowman.
Eliminate " C "...	30th July, 1922, H. S. Gross and G. Basterfield.
Branch Chimney	17th August, 1905, G. F. and A. J. Woodhouse.

Intermediate Gully	14th April, 1895, E. A., J. H. Hopkinson and — Campbell.
Ordinary Route "D" Falcon Variation	August, 1904, G. F. and A. J. Woodhouse. 3rd November, 1912, S. W. Herford, J. Laycock, W. P. Haskett-Smith, Miss Watson, and Miss Clephan.
Raven Route	20th February, 1921, H. M. Kelly and G. S. Bower.
North East Climb	11th July, 1920, G. S. Bower, and A. Brundrit.
Blizzard Chimney	29th April, 1910, G. D. and A. P. Abraham, G. F. Woodhouse, and H. Westmorland.
South Chiraney	26th April, 1899, H. C. Broadrick.
Murray's Crack ...	25th April, 1918, D. G. Murray, W. J. Borrowman, and B. L. Martin.
Broadrick's Crack	20th September, 1902, R. W. and H. C. Broadrick, and F. E. Edwardes.
Jones' Route	10th April, 1898, O. G. Jones and W. J. Williams.
Great Central Route ..	September, 1919, J. I. Roper, G. S. Bower G. Jackson, A. P. Wilson.
Hopkinson's Crack	14th April, 1895, C. Hopkinson and O. Koecher, and probably the right hand route 1st pitch.
North Wall Climb	6th June, 1920, G. S. Bower and A. W. Wakefield.
Black Wall Route	24th June, 1920, J. I. Roper and G. Basterfield.
Black Chimney ...	August, 1904, G. F. and A. J. Woodhouse.
Left Hand Route, "E" Buttress	1886, W. P. Haskett-Smith and J. W. Robinson.
Minor's Route ...	August, 1918, P. S. Minor, H. R. C. Carr, Miss Mallinson, Miss Burrows, — Johnson, Miss Olive Minor, Mrs. F. Ormiston Chant.
Broadrick's Route, North Gully	8th September, 1900, R. W. and H. C. Broadrick.
Ordinary Route...	25th August, 1901, C. W. and G. D. Barton.
Real Chimney ...	23rd June, 1907, Andrew Thompson, C. H. Oliverson, H. B. Lyon, J. Houston and E. Scantlebury.
Girdle Graverse ...	8th October, 1922, H. C. Gross and G. Basterfield.
Trinity Crack	August, 1915, W. Whinnerah, G. Basterfield and S. Wright.
Sunlight Crack	1921, H. S. Gross and G. Basterfield.
Grey Buttress...	3rd April, 1921, G. S. Bower and J. B. Wilton.
Thunder Slab	11th May, 1919, G. S. Bower, W. J. Borrowman, and T. C. Ormiston-Chant.
Sunshine Arête	11th May, 1919, G. S. Bower, W. J. Borrowman, and T. C. Ormiston-Chant.
Sylvan Chimney...	June, 1910, J. Coulton, A. Craig and S. H. Gordon.
Gouldon Gully ...	22nd October, 1910, A. Craig, W. Cecil Slingsby, L. Slingsby, and S. H. Gordon

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