

III.

SCAWFELL GROUP.

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CLIMBS
ON THE
SCAWFELL GROUP.

A CLIMBERS' GUIDE,

BY

C. F. HOLLAND.

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

PREFACE.

This is the third volume in the series of the Fell and Rock Climbing Club's Guides to the rock-climbing in the English Lake District. The other volumes cover the Coniston District (by G. S. Bower) and the Pillar Rock, including outlying climbs in the triangle of Buckbarrow, Black Sail, Crag Fell (by H. M. Kelly). Two further numbers, uniform in size with the present one, will be published, the one dealing with the Gable Massif and Borrowdale, and the other with the remaining areas, more especially Langdale and Buttermere.

The Committee again feel themselves under a heavy obligation to the author. Mr. Holland was exceedingly unfortunate with his weather, but overcame this and other difficulties with a success which is witnessed by the present volume. The valuable assistance offered to Mr. Holland by Mr. Speaker throughout the work calls also for appreciation, while the work of Messrs. Kelly and Cain, who are responsible for the Appendix of New Climbs, and the List of First Ascents respectively, has enabled me to make the Guide complete.

R. S. T. CHORLEY,

Hon. Editor.

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c/o Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, Hull.

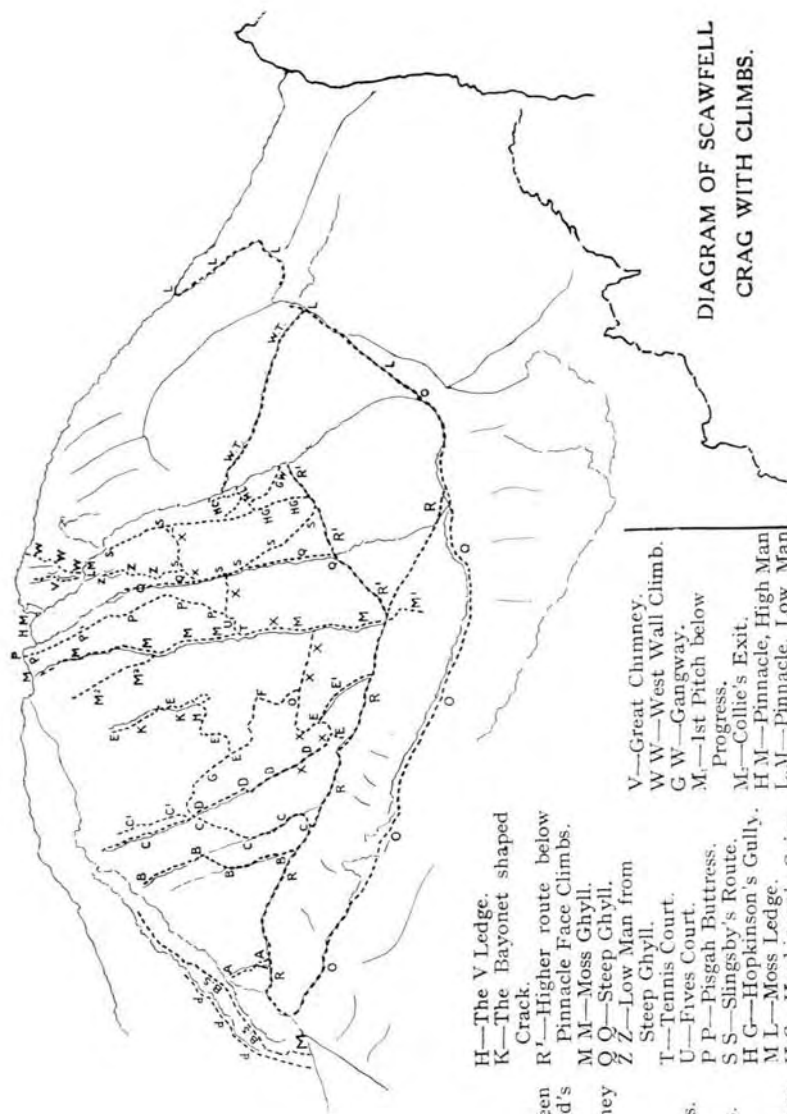


DIAGRAM OF SCAWFELL
CRAG WITH CLIMBS.

- M—Micklelore.
R—Rake's Progress.
L—Lord's Rake.
O—Scree Walk between Micklelore and Lord's Rake.
B S—Broad Stand.
d d—Micklelore Chimney
A A—North Climb.
E B—Collier's Climb.
C C—Keswick Brothers.
D D—Botterill's Slab.
E E—Central Buttress.
O—The Oval.
F—The Flake Crack.
G—Connection between Keswick Brothers and Flake Crack.
H—The V Ledge.
K—The Bayonet shaped Crack.
R'—Higher route below Pinnacle Face Climbs.
M M—Moss Ghyll.
Q Q—Steep Ghyll.
Z Z—Low Man from Steep Ghyll.
T—Tennis Court.
U—Fives Court.
P P—Pisgah Buttress.
S S—Slingsby's Route.
H G—Hopkinson's Gully.
M L—Moss Ledge.
H C—Hopkinson's Cairn.
X X—Girdle Traverse.
W T—West Wall Traverse
V—Great Chimney.
W W—West Wall Climb.
G W—Gangway.
M'—1st Pitch below Progress.
M—Collie's Exit.
H M—Pinnacle, High Man
L.M—Pinnacle, Low Man

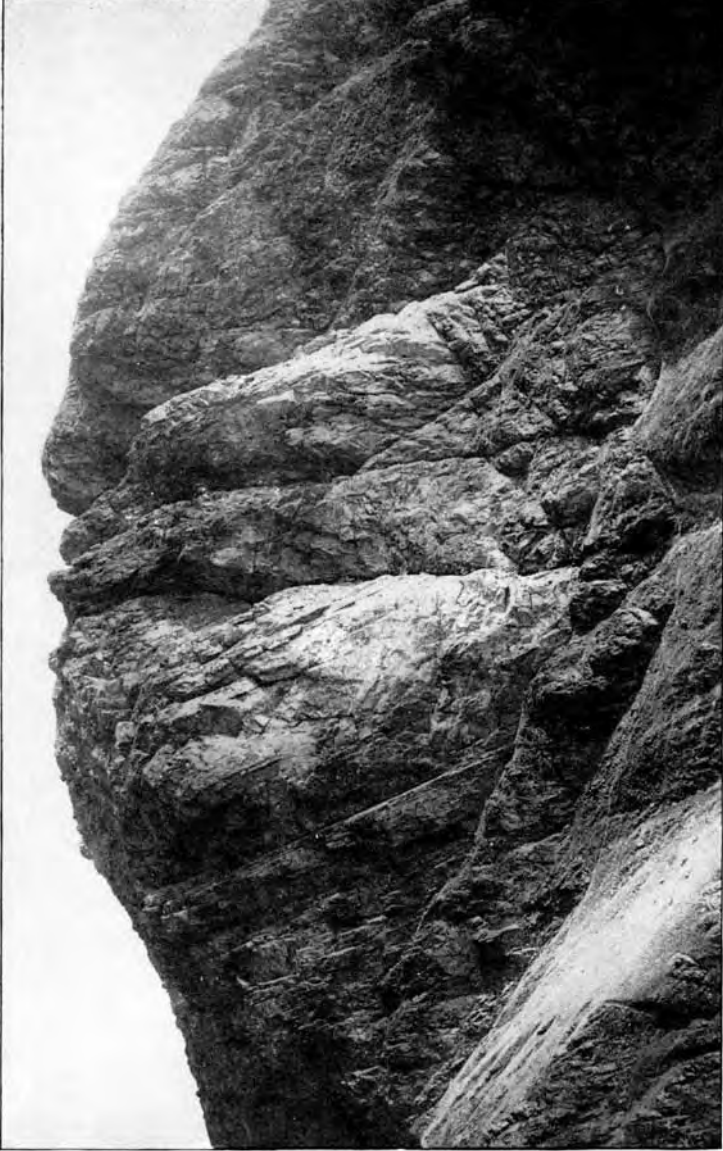
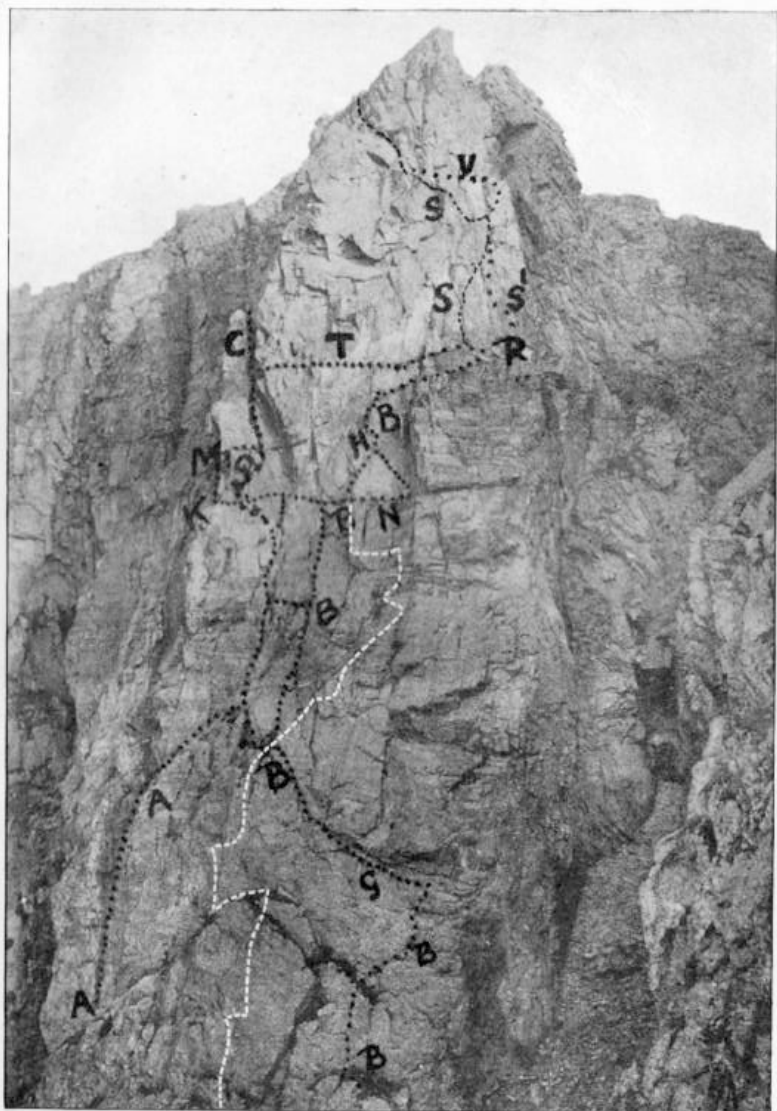


Photo by

SCAWFELL CRAG.

W. B. Brunskill.



THE SCAWFELL PINNACLE.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| B B—Hopkinson's Cairn from Lord's Rake. | S—Hopkinson & Tribe's Route. |
| A A—Hopkinson's Gully. | S'—Hopkinson's & Tribe's Variation. |
| G—Gangway. | V—Gibson's Traverse. |
| N—Moss Ledge. | K—Waiting Room. |
| H—Herford's Slab. | M—Toe Traverse and Mantlesheff. |
| R—Hopkinson's Cairn. | C—Crevasse. |
| Direct Route to Moss Ledge in White. | T—Sansom's Traverse. |



Photo by

GREAT END AND SPRINKLING TARN.

G. P. Abraham & Son.

CLIMBS ON THE SCAWFELL GROUP.

EDITED BY C. F. HOLLAND.

The writing of the Guide to the Scawfell Climbs has been a much easier task than that set the authors of those to Doe Crags and Pillar Rock, in that an editor rather than an author has been in request, and the pioneering work essential to the others has not been necessary owing to the meticulous character of the previous exploration of the Scawfell Crags. Original composition would seem uncalled for with regard to such climbs as those on the Pinnacle, in view of the excellence of the existing descriptions by S. W. Herford and G. S. Sansom (see Journal No. 6, Fell and Rock Climbing Club, vol. 2), which have been incorporated with very slight alterations and a few additions.

Thanks are also especially due to H. M. Kelly, who has supplied the details of the Upper Deep Ghyll Buttress and the Central Climb on the Pinnacle Wall of Deep Ghyll ; to C. D. Frankland, who has made the second ascent of Esk Buttress and helped also with the particulars of Cam Spout Buttress ; to M. W. Guinness and R. Greene for help with Pisgah Buttress ; to R. B. Graham, who measured Keswick Brothers, Mickledore Chimney, and South East Gully on Great End ; to A. R. Thomson for details of Piers Ghyll, and much other useful help ; and to G. R. Speaker, who has been the editor's guide, philosopher and friend, and a tower of strength generally.

To all these, and others who have helped in various ways, the editor tenders his very sincere thanks.

HISTORY OF SCAWFELL.

A way of getting from Mickledore on to the Broad Stand was known to shepherds at the beginning of the last century, and it was described by Professor Tyndall, writing

in the Saturday Review of 1859 as "a pleasant bit of mountain practise and nothing more." An even earlier reference than this will be found in the Penny Magazine (1837). C. A. O. Baumgartner climbed it in 1850.

Ten years later Major J. P. Cundill, R.A., climbed both up and down the North Climb, which is also sometimes called the Penrith Climb, after Mr. George Seatree, who made the second ascent of it in September, 1874. At about the same period yet a third route, that of the Mickledore Chimney, appears to have been discovered.

The real climbing history of Scawfell may however be regarded as having started with an entry in the visitors' book at Wasdale Head on August 13th, 1869, by T. H. Murray Browne and W. R. Browne, saying, "the attention of mountaineers is called to a rock on Scawfell on the right, looking down, of a remarkable ghyll which cleaves the rocks of Scawfell. It looks stiff."

Fifteen years later, in 1884, this rock, then christened the Scawfell Pillar, but now known as the Pinnacle, was climbed for the first time by W. P. Haskett-Smith, and "of course no ropes or other illegitimate means were resorted to." In the same year Mr. Haskett-Smith and J. W. Robinson made the first ascent of the Pinnacle from the front by way of Steep Ghyll until a traverse could be made on to the Low Man, a climb which is hardly ever done nowadays, though it was re-discovered with variations during the exploration wave of 1919. They signalled their effort by leaving on the High Man a brandy flask previously discovered on Pillar, though the contents seem to have suffered another fate.

In 1888 the ever popular Slingsby's Route was worked out, while in 1887 C. Hopkinson led a party under icy conditions a considerable distance up the Pinnacle face, an expedition second to none in the history of English rock climbing, and there can be little doubt that if the rocks had been free from ice the Low Man would have been reached on this occasion.

The next few years were mainly taken up by a series of assaults on Moss Ghyll, which fell in 1892, and the next year Dr. Collier broke fresh ground by the remarkable *tour de force* known as Collier's Climb, of which the first pitch still

remains one of the hardest nuts to crack on the Scawfell cliffs.

1896 saw O. G. Jones work out his route up the Pinnacle from Deep Ghyll, and in 1897 the Keswick Brothers Climb opened out still further the easterly wing of the crags.

The next year O. G. Jones accomplished a magnificent performance in making a direct ascent from Lord's Rake to the Waiting Room, and thence by the Mantel Shelf to the Crevasse. Notable additions were also made to the already long list of climbs in the first ascent of Pisgah Buttress, the discovery of the West Wall Climb, and Jones' and Collier's traverse across the Deep Ghyll wall of the Pinnacle.

In 1899 P. S. and P. A. Thompson reached the High Man from the first pitch of Professor's Chimney, and the exploration of the crags from all points may be said to have been completed, though many additions were to be made, and the Great Central Buttress was to preserve its sanctity for another fifteen years.

1903 was notable for F. Botterill's truly amazing performance in ascending what is now known as Botterill's Slab, which must be about the boldest and most hazardous lead ever undertaken in England, but in the same year a great set back was suffered in the accident on the Pinnacle face during the attempt to reach Hopkinson's Cairn from Lord's Rake, and we have to wait till 1911 for the next pioneering attack, when S. W. Herford and G. S. Sansom began their series of devastating assaults, which by 1914 left practically no portion of the crags unexplored.

Their first objective was the Pinnacle face, which had been left severely alone since 1903.

Here they left but little to be done by future explorers' since they repeated Jones' climb for the first time, reached the reputedly inaccessible Hopkinson's Cairn, entered the Waiting Room by way of Hopkinson's Gully, and worked out most of the variations possible on the expanse of rock between the top of the Gangway and Moss Ledge. When the supply of vertical ascents seemed more or less exhausted, the horizontal was approached, and after indefatigable efforts and wanderings innumerable, the Girdle Traverse was completed,

and it seemed that the high water mark had at last been reached.

The lure, however, of the tremendously vertical cliffs of the Central Buttress proved irresistible, and in spite of the statement made in the Journal to the effect that the Buttress would not go, the idea of its possibility was never really given up, a fresh attempt was made, and the story of how the most difficult ascent in the British Isles was carried out will always be one of the most thrilling chapters of mountain adventure, all the more thrilling for the extreme restraint exercised in recounting the details of how the great climb was achieved.

The tale is now nearly told, but in 1919 and 1920 progress was again made.

Two new climbs of extreme difficulty were made, one on each wall of Deep Ghyll, and several variations on the Pinnacle were found, notably two routes to the Waiting Room from Steep Ghyll, which seem never to have been repeated, and a direct ascent of Pisgah Buttress.

With regard to the future ; the effect of the production of a guide, and incidentally the highest justification of its existence, seems to be the stimulus it gives to battalions of climbers to try and make it out of date as soon as possible.

This is an eminently desirable result, and for the benefit of the assaulting columns it may be stated with tolerable certainty that the best points of attack will be found on the West Wall Traverse. With equal certainty it may be predicted that shock tactics will be required.

THE APPROACHES.

Scawfell and Pikes Crag are accessible from Wasdale, Eskdale, Borrowdale, and Langdale, though only from the first of these is the distance (about an hour and a half of steady going) comfortable. From the other centres all but the stoutest of walkers will require about three hours. The 1 inch Bartholomew map to the Northern part of the Lake District should be used, or the similar Ordnance Survey Map.

Wasdale.—From the hotel the route lies down the road towards the lake until in less than half a mile a gate will be found on the left with a sign post, "To Scawfell," on it. Passing through this the climber should follow the footpath to the Lingmell beck, which is crossed by a plank bridge, and a line is then made diagonally to the right across the breast of Lingmell itself, several awkward iron stiles calling for skill and agility en route. Some distance round the shoulder of the mountain the footpath, which is well worn, crosses one branch of the beck and mounts the steep "tongue" between the two streams. On a hot day Brown Tongue is warranted to tire all but the most inexhaustible. At the top of it the climber will probably chose his own way to Scawfell Crag, which now towers above him on the right. In misty weather the inexperienced should remember to keep straightforward for some distance, being careful not to follow the main path, which wanders off to the left towards Scawfell Pike. He will soon find himself in a little combe called "Hollow Stones," among a number of large boulders and old moraine mounds, and leaving these, a good plan is to follow the little stream, which will usually be found slightly to the right, but is often dried up in summer, a fact which the thirsty should remember. When the bed of this disappears it is time to turn up the scree to the right. If instead of striking to the right the climber continues straight forward along the bottom of the combe, he will again, after a short time, come across steep scree of a painfully loose description, which will conduct him to Mickledore, the col connecting Scawfell with Scawfell Pike, and the climbs in that neighbourhood. To the left of Mickledore, forming a shoulder of Scawfell Pike, is Pike's Crag and the Pulpit Rock.

Borrowdale.—From this valley, which has the advantage of plenty of accommodation, Scawfell is fairly accessible by a walk which is of particular interest from the grandeur of its mountain scenery. As far as the Styhead the ordinary tourist route is followed. The objective now becomes the col between Scawfell Pike and Lingmell. There is a path to this which keeps well up on the slopes of Great End and Broad Crag, so as to avoid the deep chasms of Greta and

Pier's Ghylls. These will cause much trouble and annoyance to those who keep too low. This path is cairned at intervals. At the col the ascending path from Brown Tongue is crossed, and the climber, skirting the Pike Crag on his left, reaches that part of Hollow Stones immediately beneath the Mickledore Screes.

Langdale.—This is the furthest of all the centres, and can only be recommended to really good walkers. The best route is over the top of Scawfell Pike via Rosset Ghyll and Eskhause. There is a broad and well cairned path to the top of the Pike. From there it is best to drop straight down to Mickledore, though in a mist this may prove difficult to find. The direction is left, at about a right angle to the cairned path to Wasdale via Brown Tongue, but from experience it is safe to say that the most likely mistake is a descent into Eskdale. Very strong walkers have been known to ascend the Band of Bowfell, cross the ridge by the Three Tarns, and so, after dropping down into Upper Eskdale, to make their way up the steep scree slopes to Mickledore.

Eskdale.—There is very little accommodation in this valley higher than the Woolpack Inn. From here Scawfell Crag may be approached either by Burnmoor or Mickledore. For Burnmoor the well known "White Stones" track starts from the back door of the hotel. When the track crosses the stream by Burnmoor Tarn, it is best to strike straight up the shoulder of Scawfell. It is not necessary to go to the top of the mountain, for by keeping well to the right of Hardrigg Ghyll, Lord's Rake may be reached via the top of Red Ghyll. For Mickledore, follow the main road up Eskdale till just before it crosses the river Esk. Here a grass-grown road branches up to the left and passing through the farmyard of Taw House, continues as a rough cart-track. Beyond Cowcove Beck a higher flat is reached, along which a fairly well-cairned path runs for some two miles to Cam Spout. Mickledore is about a mile above this fine fall, and probably the best route from here is to keep the latter on the left. An alternative way to Cam Spout is to follow the main valley up to Esk Falls—this is among the grandest and most secluded spots in the Lake District. From the falls take the

left-hand footpath which mounts through an impressive gorge on the left bank of the stream (looking up). This leads to a wide, dreary expanse of peaty land, which must be crossed in a leftwards direction until scree is reached, near Cam Spout. This route is not recommended in wet weather as the bog-land may be impassable and will probably entail a long detour to avoid it.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Scawfell Crag, with which this guide is chiefly concerned, covers the northern and north-western faces of the mountain of that name. There is a little easy climbing on the east side of Mickledore (Broad Stand and Mickledore Chimney), but further East the crag overhangs considerably, and has not been climbed. As has already been mentioned, Mickledore is the gap between Scawfell and Scawfell Pike, and can be very clearly seen from the valley below. It has been picturesquely alluded to by the writers of guide books as the Mickledore Chasm, while the actual col from which the scree slopes down to Hollow Stones, is sometimes called Mickledore Ridge.

A good view of the Crag for our purposes is obtainable from Hollow Stones. From here it is seen to consist of five great buttresses of rock. The first of these counting from the left, is divided from the second, which is called the Central Buttress, by a fissure noteworthy for Botterill's Slab, its left retaining wall. Central Buttress is in turn cut off from its neighbour, Pigsaw Buttress, by the steep gully of Moss Ghyll; while next, after the green depths of Steep Ghyll, come the magnificent precipices of the Pinnacle. The fifth buttress, which is divided from the Pinnacle by Deep Ghyll is called Deep Ghyll Buttress. These last two buttresses are partly masked by a large subsidiary buttress or "sham rock" which forms the true left wall of a wide scree-filled gully known as Lord's Rake. Some little distance up, Lord's Rake divides into two, its left hand branch being known as Deep Ghyll, which is in its lower reaches a recognised course. The upper part of this Ghyll, which is nothing more than a scree shoot, can be more easily reached by proceeding

a little further up Lord's Rake, and then turning to the left along a series of broad ledges on Deep Ghyll Buttress—the West Wall Traverse.

At the foot of Scawfell Pinnacle and by the entrance to Lord's Rake is a cross marked on the rock to commemorate the fatal accident to the climbers who attempted to reach Hopkinson's Cairn in 1903 (see Historical Section). It is the spot that the climber will be best advised to make for, as it is from here that the majority of the climbs are most easily accessible. The scree immediately below this place is very loose, and it is advisable in ascending from Hollow Stones to keep to the right under the "Shamrock," or better still, to keep at first well to the left, and afterwards to work slightly back to the foot of Lord's Rake.

To the left there runs right across the face of the Crag to the place where Mickledore abuts against the rock, a remarkable terrace known as the Rake's Progress. It mounts fairly sharply soon after leaving the cross, and keeps just below the precipitous part of the crag—on it will be found the starts to most of the climbs hereabouts. It is narrow in parts, and here and there contains patches of steep rock—only those with steady heads should essay it, especially in bad weather. Beneath the Progress the ground falls away very steeply, but it is too loose for climbing except in the line of Moss Ghyll, which should properly be started below the Progress, as there are here several very sporting pitches. Across this steep ground a much easier and less exposed progress runs parallel to the above. It is useful to the walker, and even to the experienced climber, as it is the simplest way to Mickledore from the bottom of Lord's Rake. Although its position is obvious on inspection, its existence is not generally known.

CLIMBS ON SCAWFELL.

In the vicinity of Mickledore there are three ways of scaling the rampart of crags that defends the upper regions of Scawfell from the approach of mortals. A few score yards down from the screes on the Eskdale side will be found the deep rift of Mickledore Chimney, close to the ridge a cleft marks

the start of the Broad Stand, and a short distance along Rake's Progress conspicuous scratches indicate the North or Penrith Climb.

Mickledore Chimney.—Moderate, if right hand exit is taken, but very difficult if finished direct.

About 150 feet of easy climbing, with very frequent halting places, brings the party to a somewhat steeper section divided up by chockstones. The usual custom at this point is to climb out by a short but awkward wall on the right to the gentle slopes of Broad Stand.

The direct finish is in three sections.

A chockstone is easily passed on the left to a good stance 10 feet higher, below the moss covered stone prominently visible from below.

Backing up facing right for a few feet, footholds will be reached from which to go over the stone.

The next two stones are passed on the right, and open ground is reached after a short struggle.

About 100 feet higher another short pitch can be climbed.

Broad Stand.—Above the starting cleft which is a few yards down to the left from Mickledore, a corner is rounded to the left to a platform below the High Step. This can be climbed in three ways, all sufficiently indicated, none of which can be considered easy. Winding mossy ways then lead to the top of Deep Ghyll and the Pinnacle.

The North Climb, sometimes known as the Penrith Climb, begins a few yards to the right from Mickledore along the Progress, with an extremely awkward movement into a niche, the finishing holds for pulling into which are hard to find and not well designed for the purpose. Six feet to the left an easy corner ends the climbing.

The narrow chimney on the left of the niche provides an easier descent—this is called Petty's Rift.

When descending on this side in misty weather, care must be taken to keep the Mickledore Chimney on the right. It is very easy here to wander away above the great overhanging cliffs on the Eskdale side, which it is impossible to descend anywhere.

Collier's Climb.—Nearly 40 yards further along the Progress. A vertical scoop, mossy, and nearly always wet, constitutes the first pitch proper, but most people will go to the start of Keswick Brothers, a few yards further west, and then traverse back. The difficulty of the first 30 feet is extreme, and the prevalence of wet moss and doubtful rock accentuates the technical severity of the pitch. Once Collier's Ledge, some 30 feet above the Progress, is reached, the continuation of the climb is straightforward.

An easy scramble up the mossy chimney above Collier's Ledge ends with a slightly awkward landing in a recess 40 feet higher.

This is left by an easy glacis on the right leading in 15 feet to a grassy platform.

A further scramble for 40 feet over grass gives access to a wide bay, the upper end of the fault in which Keswick Brothers begins.

A mossy gully is climbed for 35 feet to a chockstone, and then for another 35 feet till a capacious hollow is reached a few feet below the summit level.

Alternative Finish.—The arête bounding the bay on the left gives a pleasanter finish. A belay can be extemporised at its base.

If the edge is followed with commendable exactitude, the climbing will be found agreeable and fairly stiff for 40 feet.

Loose rock is somewhat in evidence hereabouts, but the same remark applies to most of the pitches in Collier's Climb.

Keswick Brothers.—Very difficult. A remarkably steep, exposed, and rather intimidating climb. The difficulty is due to the tendency of the rock hereabouts to tilt outwards and interfere with the balance.

A wide ledge is attained and followed for 20 feet to a corner on the right, and 15 feet higher a big belay is reached.

The course now slants upward to the left for 35 feet to suitable belays on a terrace.

The terrace is left at the right hand end, and a small pulpit reached by a recess in 15 feet, which is difficult, or with greater difficulty by the wall on the left. This is probably the hardest pitch of the climb.

The climb now slants up to the right to a big block climbed by an overhanging little crack 30 feet higher. In 15 feet a capacious platform at the top of Botterill's Slab provides an excellent resting place.

A slight descent leads to a chimney where the leader may stop 15 feet up above chockstones, or if he prefers, carry on to a platform 20 feet higher. Here the Variation finish leaves the original climb. The ordinary route lies to the left into the scree of the final gully which contains four easy pitches, each about 20 feet, garnished with loose stones.

The Variation finish lies on the right, and consists of two pitches. The rock foundation here has a high sideways tilt, and delicate balance is called for in working up and round a projecting corner. The first pitch is short, but very difficult, and the second one is rather longer and harder, involving a strenuous pull on insufficient holds on to a sloping ledge just below the great final overhang.

Some 60 yards further down the Progress, **Botterill's Slab** suddenly comes into view, and the way of reaching it will be obvious, this being also the start for the Oval on the Central Buttress (original route). The Slab is described under the Girdle Traverse of which it forms part.

For some distance the bare cliffs tower overhead, and the Great Flake is conspicuous, though the ascent looks utterly hopeless. Its conquest however, was accomplished by the late S. W. Herford, and is perhaps the finest achievement associated with that great climber's name.

The Central Buttress. The most arduous ascent in the Lake District ; unexampled exposure ; combined tactics and rope engineering essential at one point ; not less than three climbers. Rubbers.

The ascent of this buttress, the final problem presented by the great façade of Scawfell, was made for the first time in April, 1914. It has as yet been repeated on two occasions only, and the difficulties met with are so great that the expedition ranks among the world's hardest, and is possible only under practically perfect conditions.

The old start was made by climbing a short crack to near the foot of Botterill's Slab, and then diagonally and up to

the right by a series of ledges connected by short but nearly vertical slabs. The last 30 feet trend to the left, and the great ledge running across the buttress, 80 feet above the start, is reached.

A new and superior start has been found considerably nearer Moss Ghyll, and below the only marked descent on the Progress. An outstanding rib rising diagonally to the left at right angles to the main line of the crags is followed with difficulty to a stance some 50 feet up. A short and easier continuation, still ascending to the left, then leads to the former route 30 feet below the ledge. The new start is the more closely akin to the general character of the climb.

The ledge is now followed to its widest part, the "Oval," and the Flake Crack is directly overhead.

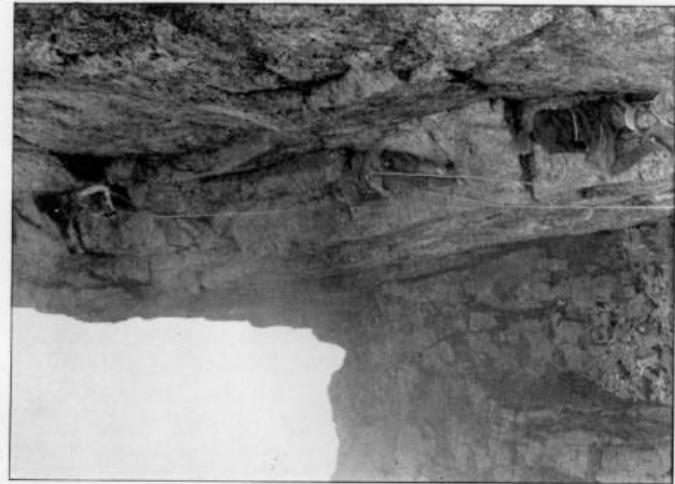
A 30 foot ascent to the left, using the lower edge of a sinuous crack as hand-holds, leads over a bulge to the foot of the crack proper, which runs up for 40 feet with a decided overhang to the right, which becomes more pronounced in the final stages when it approximates to about 16° .

The bulge is reached more or less easily, but the task of reaching the big jammed block nearly 30 feet higher is extremely severe. The crack is unsuitable for wedging, and the ascent is made by using small footholds on the wall to the right.

Once reached, a loop or loops can be threaded through a hole at the lower end of the block, and when the second's rope has been run through these, larger loops can be placed in which he can sit, while the leader climbs upto and past him, and so reaches in safety the last overhanging obstacle.

A shoulder, head, hand, are given in turn, and the leader is within reach of the horizontal upper edge, and can pull up to a position of comparative ease.

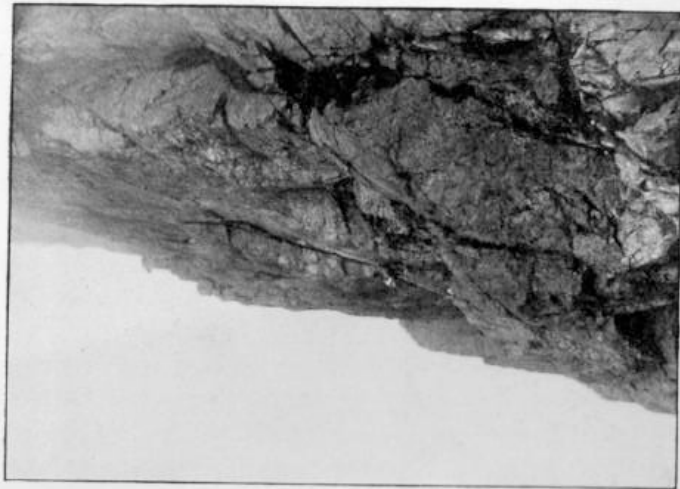
It is probably better for the third climber to follow and make use of the second's shoulder, as he can assist the leader to give the necessary help to the second over the Mauvais Pas. The climb cannot be continued direct, and the upper edge of the crack is followed for more than 40 feet, and over a small tower to a broad ledge, similar in character to, though smaller than Botterill's Slab.



Photos by

THE CENTRAL BUTTRESS.

THE START.



T. H. Mawson,
THE FLAKE CRACK.

This ledge leads with climbing of ordinary difficulty, to the upper reaches of Keswick Brothers, and by its means the top of the Great Flake may be visited, and the extraordinary situation appreciated.

The climb is now half accomplished, and a prolonged rest is advisable before the upper half is taken in hand.

From the end of the crack the ledge on the left is ascended for perhaps 30 feet until the level of a small pinnacle on the face of the cliff is reached.

A 10 foot horizontal traverse to the right leads to the pinnacle, and the second should join the leader here before the latter sets about the much harder traverse on the far side of it.

This is technically the hardest pitch of the climb, but after the first few feet have been done, respectable holds come into reach and continue straight up, the V ledge 25 feet higher being attained by way of a right-angled arête. The exposure on this section is the severest yet met with.

The major difficulties of the climb are now over.

From the right hand edge of the V ledge the containing wall can be climbed and the face on the right reached, either directly or after a short descent by a slanting chimney, an upward line then leading on very steep rocks with good holds to the recess at the top of the lower section of the Bayonet Shaped Crack.

The summit of the crags is then reached by climbing up the left wall of the upper section of this crack.

Moss Ghyll. Very difficult; one of the best gully climbs in Great Britain.

As already indicated this climb starts below the Progress.

- i. A 20 foot chimney with an awkward exit on to scree, up which a few feet of scrambling leads to the Progress.
- ii. 15 feet. A difficult scoop, climbed on the left.
- iii. 35 feet. A very deeply cut chimney is backed up till a chockstone can be reached after a constricting struggle, followed by easier chimneying.

If overmuch water is about, or any members of the party are unfit, these last two pitches can be turned on the right

wall by a series of ledges, passing over one rather hard 6 foot wall on the way.

- iv. & v. Two 20 foot moderate chimneys lead to a very deep recess. The corner above can be climbed direct, but it is repulsively wet and entirely moss covered, and the route almost invariably taken is by the Tennis Court Wall on the right.
- vi. The wall is vertical, about 20 feet high, and the holds are awkwardly placed about half way up. A shoulder can, however, be given in cases of stress.
- vii. From the Tennis Court Ledge a short and rather hard traverse is taken back to the Ghyll.
- viii. A scree slope leads to the finest chasm yet encountered, possessing a vast boulder jammed about 10 feet up. To establish oneself on this is the first step towards negotiating the pitch above.

The Collie Step is now at hand, and the first 6 feet outwards are very delicate, but after a few Agag-like movements, respectable holds are met with, and a fine belay 20 feet away is reached with ease, the short traverse on the right back to the ghyll being made with much ease.

- ix. The splendid amphitheatre now entered can be left in a variety of ways.

On the left is the Collie Exit, up a sweep of broken slabs, giving many alternative routes, though the popular one can hardly be missed. These lead to the summit in 150 feet. The correct continuation, however, is by Collier's Chimney, about 80 feet in height.

The chimney itself is uncomfortable, narrow and arduous, though safe to back up.

The tightest and wettest part may be avoided by emerging underneath a chockstone and outside it, no easy matter.

The right wall gives face climbing with one very difficult balancing movement before a ledge can be reached leading back to the chimney above the narrow part with the chockstone.

This point is the Sentry Box, and the last 30 feet of the chimney above it are easier though strenuous.

- x. After climbing Collier's Chimney it is necessary to ascend a final chimney of no great difficulty, but under good conditions the arête on the left may be taken. This gives over 100 feet of grand climbing, and will be found the hardest part of the climb.

The first 50 feet are severe, the easiest course, perhaps, being to start well out on the left and work up, and then back to the arête and then straight up. Rubbers are desirable on this variation.

An alternative exit to Collier's Chimney known as "Botterill's Exit" may be taken by starting 20 feet to the right of the chimney. A few feet higher a well-marked crack leads to a small cairn, after which easy slabs lead to the top of the chimney, or Pisgah Ridge may be joined. This will be found rather harder than the chimney.

The narrow crack between Collier's Chimney and Collier's Exit has also been climbed, and is known as Barton's Exit.

Pisgah Buttress.—Very difficult if climbed via Moss Ghyll; severe by any alternative start.

The original route up this Buttress follows Moss Ghyll to the Tennis Court. The very severe crack leading to the Fives Court will be found infinitely the hardest pitch of the climb. It is about 12 feet high, and assistance can be given to the leader. An easier and more exposed line may be found by traversing round the corner on the right from the Fives Court for a few feet, a matter of some delicacy, until a fault in the wall above provides a means of direct ascent, which is continued for some 12 feet to a ledge whence the Fives Court is easily reached by a step or two to the left. In the corner above the Fives Court a 12 foot crack followed by easier rock leads to a grassy nook with a belay, 30 feet above the Court.

The crack at the right hand side of the nook becomes grassy after a few feet, and merges into an easy glacis trending towards the right, and so in 35 feet to a large tooth finely situated on the crest of the buttress. Good handholds exist on the short 8 foot wall now encountered, but a flake used in the process must be handled with circumspection. A few

feet of moss grown arête and a groove slanting to the left conduct the climber, after some 50 feet, to a region of grassy slopes and ledges. An easy stroll up grass on the right leads to the summit of the buttress, but a more agreeable finish can be made up the 80 foot slab ahead. If a central line is conscientiously adhered to, the ascent of this slab will be found less simple than its easy angle would suggest. The climb ends on the path round Pisgah to Jordan Gap.

The Fives Court direct from Rake's Progress.—Indefinite face climbing of an exposed character. Severe sections unavoidable.

The first recorded direct ascent of the buttress took place in 1911, when S. W. Herford reached the Tennis Court, climbing the last 25 feet straight up without entering Moss Ghyll.

This route may be inspected with ease by walking out on grass ledges from below the Tennis Court Wall, and the severity thereof appreciated. In 1920 a severe direct ascent was led by C. D. Frankland, who reached the Fives Court, after starting some 12 feet out of Moss Ghyll, by a diagonal course to the right landing on the Girdle Traverse(q. v.) about 30 feet to the right of the Fives Court. This traverse was followed to the Court, and the climb completed by the ordinary route.

A party attempting to follow C. D. Frankland's route proceeded as follows.

A start was made at the foot and approximately in the middle of the buttress, at a shallow re-entrant. They climbed straight up for about 70 feet to a big ledge.

A slab, hard to start and sloping to the left, was taken, and subsequently they bore to the right, to a group of detached blocks, at which point the Girdle Traverse was reached and followed to the Fives Court, 30 feet distant.

Steep Ghyll.—This excessively loose gully is seldom climbed nowadays, and the men of old who ascended it agreed in describing it as being most dangerous—the bad girl of the family of Scawfell Climbs. The wise course would seem to be to dismiss it as unfit for respectable climbers, though worse

gullies in North Wales are climbed regularly and with enjoyment.

In 1919 a somewhat severe climb was made up its right wall, starting by a chimney on the right of the rocks flanking the first vertical chimney of the Ghyll. The chimney or groove was varied by taking to the slabs on the left.

At the first opportunity an overhanging mantelshelf on the right was negotiated, and by this means a higher groove was attained, and easier ground reached.

The finish to Low Man can be made hard or easy at will.

THE CLIMBS ON SCAWFELL PINNACLE.

By G. S. SANSOM AND S. W. HERFORD.

Easy Way Up.—Moderately difficult.

This starts from Jordan Gap, which separates the Pinnacle from the main mass of the mountain.

It scarcely rises to the dignity of a climb, being little more than 30 feet high, and is mostly used for descending after one of the longer courses has been climbed.

The actual route to be followed needs no description; nail marks make it sufficiently obvious.

It might be mentioned that the original way up the Pinnacle from this side diverges to the right 10 feet above the start.

By Steep Ghyll and Slingsby's Chimney.—Fairly difficult; rock excellent; much indefinite but interesting scrambling; an awkward chimney; a splendid arête. Any number of climbers. Leader needs 40 feet of rope.

Considering its length this route provides remarkably little genuine climbing, but it is well worth doing for the sake of the views and situations.

It is necessary to scramble up Steep Ghyll for about 250 feet until the walls begin to close in and a steep pitch of unpleasant appearance is seen ahead.

40 feet below this a fairly easy exit from the Ghyll can be made on the right wall, leading out on to the face of the Pinnacle above the difficult part.

The climber finds himself at the side of a huge detached mass of rock, to the top of which is an easy scramble. From there he makes an awkward step up on to the main mass of the mountain, across the Crevasse, but after this has been taken excellent handholds make the landing on a large shelf a simple matter.

Slingsby's Chimney now rises immediately above. The lower 12 feet are somewhat troublesome, as the chimney is undercut at the bottom, but by facing the right and using footholds, first in the bed and higher on the right wall, no great difficulty need be found.

After 30 feet the angle eases off, and easy rocks lead to the top of the Low Man.

The High Man is now seen 150 feet ahead. To reach it one may cross the almost horizontal knife-edge arête, which leads to the final rocks, or walk along a broad ledge a little below it on the east, from which the top is also easily reached.

Variation of Chimney.—From the ledge at the foot of the Chimney rounded slabs to the left can be climbed for about 30 feet, after which an awkward traverse across a steep corner to the right will enable the ordinary route to be regained above the Chimney proper.

From top of First Pitch in Professor's Chimney.—("Thompson's Route")—Difficult and somewhat sensational; rock not everywhere sound; belays good. Best number, 2 or 3. Leader needs 60 feet of rope.

From the top of the first pitch in Professor's Chimney the leader descends a few feet on the left wall, and traverses outwards and upwards on holds which, when reliable, are excellent, until the gentler angle of the face above permits of easy progress up to a wide grass ledge where splendid anchorage is available.

From this point an almost horizontal easy traverse to the left is made for about 40 feet, until very good hand holds enable one to pull up over a bulge of rock into an indefinite grassy gully. This can be followed direct to the top, or a traverse to the left made on to the summit ridge 40 feet lower.

Woodhead's Climb.—Very difficult; rock excellent; a very hard slab followed by a steep wall with good holds;



WOODHEAD'S ROUTE.

LOWER PART.

HERFORD'S FINISH.

A—BELAY.

X X X—VARIATION START TO JONES' AND COLLIER'S.

moderate finish ; belays good. Best number, 2 or 3. Leader needs 60 feet of rope.

This may be safely recommended to parties wishing to make a first acquaintance with the harder routes up the Pinnacle.

It starts from the scree in the upper part of Deep Ghyll, about 40 feet below the foot of Professor's Chimney, and at a point where two faces of the Pinnacle meet at an angle. The climb lies on the left or northern face, and in the lower two thirds close to the dividing edge.

The bottom 20 feet consists chiefly of a smooth sloping slab, which constitutes the main difficulty and interest of the climb. One line of advance is first diagonally to the left, and then straight up till a stance with a good belay is reached. A few feet higher on the right is a second stance, which itself forms a good belay. It should be noted that this can be reached from the foot by its right hand or southern side by climbing the steep wall just to the right of the corner until a high incut hold on the left edge can be grasped, above which there is no difficulty. The holds at the start belong to the second order of small quantities, and a shoulder may in some cases be required, but if this is given it is safer and easier than the ordinary route. From the second belay the route lies directly upwards, after the start keeping to the right as far as possible.

About 35 feet higher it joins the preceding route 15 feet below the grassy platform.

Herford's Direct Finish.—A direct continuation of the preceding climb ; most sensational and exposed ; severe. Leader needs 80 feet of rope.

This starts at the beginning of the 40 foot traverse, and goes straight up slightly to the right.

Within 20 feet a small overhang is passed over on to slabs up which a course is pursued tending to the right for some 30 feet to a point underneath a slight overhang on the left.

The overcoming of this is the crux of the climb, and severely sensational, but the passage is short and once over it, the leader finds himself on easy rocks, with plenty of anchorage close at hand, and the High Man within easy reach.

Jones' and Collier's Climb.—Difficult ; rock excellent ; very hard slab ; long interesting traverse ; belays good. Best number, 2 or 3 ; all should be capable of leading. Leader needs 80 feet of rope.

This most interesting and much neglected climb starts from the foot of Woodhead's, and follows this route as far as the first belay (alternatively a horizontal traverse from a point 6 feet up leads in 15 feet to a point where a direct ascent leads to the climb as originally done).

From this point a horizontal traverse to the left is made for about 60 feet. Holds are quite good on this traverse, except at the start. At the extreme end anchorage can be found at the top of a pile of detached blocks. The climb then continues across the face, sloping upwards to the left until a very large grassy recess is entered below the knife edge arête. The latter is reached by a crack on the left.

From Deep Ghyll by O. G. Jones's Route.—Severe ; rock excellent except in one place ; awkward traverse ; somewhat difficult slabs ; short but severe arête ; belays good. Best number, 3. Leader needs 60 feet of rope and 80 feet for the variations.

The route starts with a neat and decidedly difficult traverse to the left, from the well-known scoop above the second pitch of Deep Ghyll, into a wide crack which forms a conspicuous feature of the climb when viewed from the West Wall Traverse. It may also be reached from, and made a longer climb by taking Robinson's Chimney in Deep Ghyll (see page 304), this appears to have been the older start for the climb.

The crack, which is best entered about 20 feet above its start, but which can be entered lower down, is followed with ease for about 10 feet until a splendid belay is reached. From this point a variety of ways up the slabs can be followed the easiest being on the extreme right. The climbing is at first moderately difficult, but about 30 feet higher some loose holds demand care until a grassy niche is reached ; a similar but slightly larger niche, the "Firma Loca," is reached without effort, and a belay (slightly loose) is available on the right. A fairly easy traverse to the left over shattered slabs leads to a capacious ledge bearing an ideal belay, situated



THE PINNACLE—LOW MAN.
DEEP GHYLL SIDE.
A—BELAY. B B—JONES' ARÊTE.
C C—GIBSON'S CHIMNEY.

immediately below an arête on the edge of the Ghyll. The arête can be climbed in a number of ways. Probably the least difficult is that which keeps for the most part on the right hand or Deep Ghyll side. Above this severe section, which is 15 feet in height, is a sloping platform 5 feet square, which forms a good stance for the second less difficult step, which is best climbed on the left by the aid of two exceedingly minute footholds. Excellent anchorage is obtained behind a large flake 40 feet above the belay at the foot of the arête. The remainder of the climbing is easy, but delightful, and lands one on the Low Man within a few feet of the cairn. The whole climb is about 180 feet in length, and is extremely interesting.

Variation I. : Hopkinson and Tribe's Route.—This route was followed by Messrs. Hopkinson and Tribe when they made the first ascent of the Pinnacle from Deep Ghyll in 1893.

As far as the foot of the arête, the climb is precisely the same as that described for Jones's route.

From the fine belay at this point the leader, aided by the rope, descends about 15 feet of steep rock, in the direction of the Hopkinson Cairn, on to a small ledge, from which point a moderately difficult traverse to the left enables him to reach a large grassy recess, whence easy scrambling leads direct to the top of Slingsby's Chimney. This climb is well worth doing under conditions which render the direct route up the arête too difficult. The rocks immediately below the belay on the edge of the Ghyll are almost unclimbable, and the last man must either descend on a doubled rope, or, preferably, wait until the leader lowers him a rope down the arête.

NOTE.—This place, the Bad Corner, has since been climbed both up and down.

Variation II. : Gibson's Chimney.—Midway between the "Firma Loca" and the arête a large belay affords anchorage for the second man whilst the leader climbs upwards into a right angled corner on the right, and ascends with difficulty for about 18 feet on to a narrow grass ledge where the chimney proper starts.

The leader now proceeds upwards for another 15 feet, at which point a conspicuous wide sloping ledge leads across the overhanging wall on the left. The far end of this traverse is barred by several large loose blocks, which must be used as handholds, while the leader traverses round the corner on to the arête.

This variation is not, perhaps, technically very difficult, nor yet interesting, while it seems extremely risky owing to the unreliable character of the holds.

It is possible to avoid this traverse by continuing up the right wall of the chimney to the top on good holds for 25 feet, which, however, do not seem to be over safe.

THE FACE OF SCAWFELL PINNACLE.

[Certain alterations have been made in the original text of the following descriptions, particularly with regard to the length of rope required by the leader. In the important matter of belays, a number of small but adequate hitches can be found on the Pinnacle Face, and while the leader is at work if the third man is brought up to hold the second's rope firmly on the belay, all doubt as to its efficacy will be removed. It is impossible to describe these belays in detail, but special reference may be made to a typical example a few feet below and to the left of Moss Ledge. If diligent search is made, the leader never takes out more than 40 feet of rope, except in the traverse of the Gangway, when 70 feet is needed.]

Direct from Lord's Rake by O. G. Jones's Route.—Very severe; perfect rock and unique situations; 130 feet of difficult slabs; an exposed and delicate mantelshelf. Rubbers.

This climb starts on the edge of Deep Ghyll, below the first great overhanging mass of slabs. The first pitch which gives about 20 feet of climbing is slabby. Then from a pile of detached flakes, where excellent anchorage is available, a deeply recessed hand-hold for the left can be reached, and, aided by friction holds for the feet, one can place the hands in a nearly horizontal crack below the overhang. The slab for the feet is quite smooth, and set at an angle of 40°, but by turning



Photos by

THE GANGWAY.



PINNACLE FACE,

ABOVE THE GANGWAY.

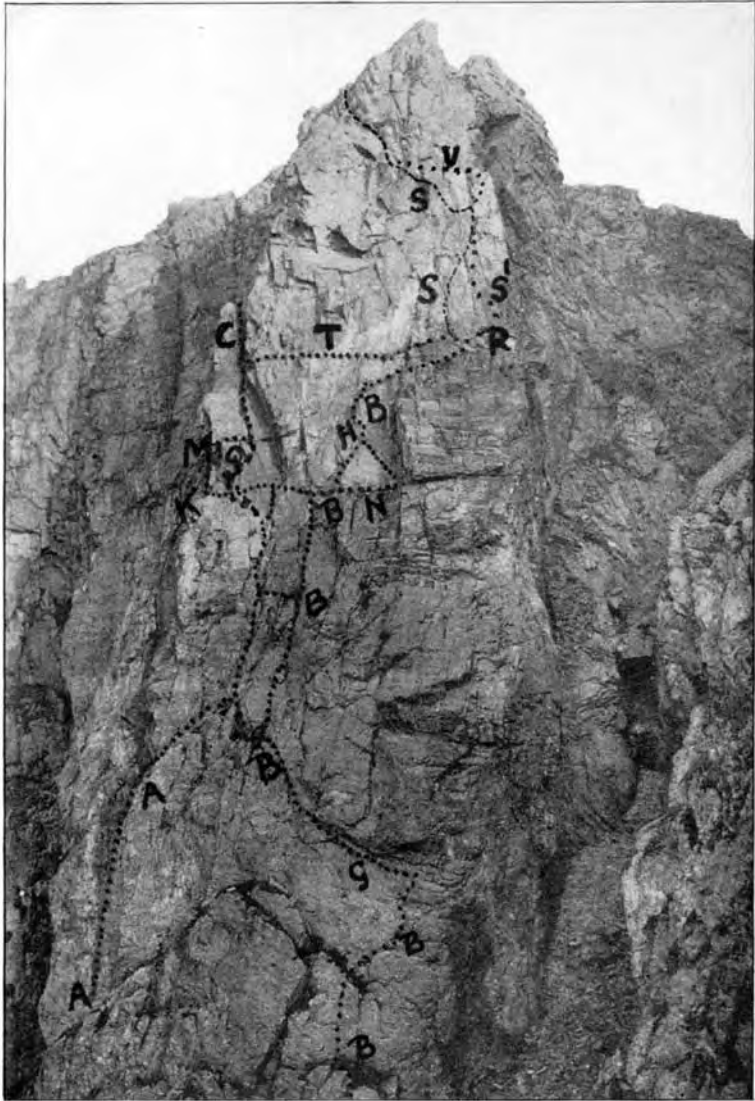
T. H. MARSON.



Photo by

VIA HOPKINSON'S CAIRN.

A. E. LING.



THE SCAWFELL PINNACLE.

B B—Hopkinson's Cairn from
Lord's Rake.
A A—Hopkinson's Gully.
G—Gangway.
N—Moss Ledge.
H—Herford's Slab.
R—Hopkinson's Cairn.

S—Hopkinson & Tribe's Route.
S'—Hopkinson's & Tribe's Variation.
V—Gibson's Traverse.
K—Waiting Room.
M—Toe Traverse and Mantleshef.
C—Crevasse.
T—Sansom's Traverse.

the palms of the hands upwards and leaning outwards, it is possible to edge along to the left for about 20 feet (this section is known as "The Gangway"), until some deep finger holds enable one to traverse across the face on to a small grass ledge, and then into a triangular grass floored niche (the first nest) 50 feet from the belay. (The difficult part of the Gangway can also be climbed in an upright position by utilising small finger holds above the overhang).

A steep slab split by a small irregular crack gives access to a similar but rocky niche (the second nest) 35 feet higher.

From this point the route does **not** continue up the obvious corner straight ahead, but traverses to the left across the top of an incipient square cut chimney into the bed of Hopkinson's Gully, which here has the form of an ill-defined shallow groove several yards wide.

The latter is followed with difficulty to a point about 25 feet higher, where there is a belay recommended with reserve, as it vibrates slightly. From here it is possible to make a very exposed and difficult traverse to the left for about 15 feet, and then climb upwards to a large platform with an overhanging roof, the Waiting Room, some 130 feet above the foot of the climb. A good hook belay has now been discovered here, 8 feet up on the right wall.

An ascent of 9 feet from the right or western end of the Waiting Room enables the hands to reach a flat triangular ledge about 8 inches wide, which forms the mantelshelf. The ascent demands confidence and delicate balance as the situation is exceedingly exposed. It would be very unwise to attempt it with a great length of rope out. Handholds are absent on the wall above, but the right hand can assist in the process of balancing up by gripping the upper edge of a horizontal crack which forms the "Toe Traverse." The latter is 6 feet long and comparatively easy, and soon a grassy crack 16 feet high is entered, and followed without difficulty to a large recess about 30 feet below the top of the crevasse, which is reached by a moderately easy chimney.

(The Waiting Room and Mantelshelf may be avoided altogether by making a direct ascent from a point a few feet along the 15 foot traverse, landing at the bottom of the 16

foot crack. An easier variation is to follow the first route almost to the Waiting Room and then traverse to the right just under a small overhang, and join the first variation about 8 feet below the crack).

Direct from Lord's Rake via Hopkinson's Cairn.—Very severe; perfect rock; a very difficult and exposed slab; comparatively easy above the Cairn. Rubbers.

This cairn, which is nearly 300 feet above Lord's Rake, stands on a large platform, which was the lowest point reached by the Messrs. Hopkinson when they explored the face from above in 1887. As far as the second nest, this is exactly the same as Jones' route.

From this point, instead of branching off to the left, the route lies straight ahead for about 20 feet up a difficult corner with a thin crack in it. A short traverse to the right is then made on to a good ledge which widens out at the further end. (It is on this traverse that a small but adequate belay will be found, thus obviating the necessity of using a doubtful thread in the corner crack on the right hand end of the slab above Moss Ledge.)

35 feet higher and somewhat to the right, is the large platform on which stands Hopkinson's Cairn. Rising from Moss Ledge is a steep smooth slab, which is the only means of reaching the platform.

About 8 feet above the ledge, and near the centre of the slab, is seen a small stance which can be reached by making an upward traverse from the right, or, probably more easily, from the left.

From here upward progress is made for several feet on small ledges until some fine incut handholds can be grasped high up. It is now an easy matter to reach a sloping shelf on the right above all difficulty, and, a few feet higher, Hopkinson's Cairn.

Taking into account its exposed situation, the slab may be considered severe.

From the Cairn to the Low Man the climbing is delightful, and nowhere more than difficult. From the top of a large detached block above the platform the easiest way lies up a groove slightly to the left for about 20 feet, when a stride

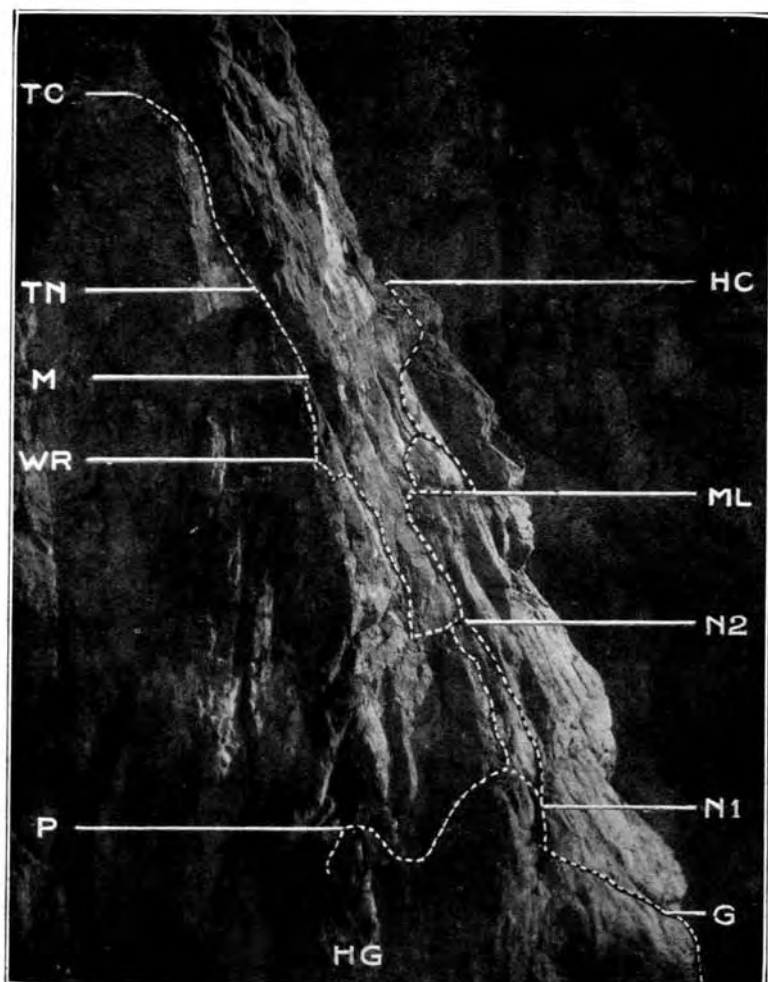


Photo by

W. B. Brunskill,

SCAFELL PINNACLE.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| TC—Top of Crevasse. | HC—Hopkinson's Cairn. |
| TN—Top of Nose. | ML—Moss Ledge. |
| M—Mantelshelf. | N2—2nd Nest. |
| WR—Waiting Room. | N1—1st Nest. |
| HG—Hopkinson's Gully. | G—Gangway. |
| P—Top of Pinnacle in Hopkinson's Gully (Belay). | |

is made to the right to the foot of a steep corner, 12 feet high, at the top of which there is a fair stance. A second somewhat awkward stride is made to the right, and then a few feet higher a good belay is reached.

10 feet above this, Hopkinson and Tribe's route is joined below the traverse. A small belay near the start can be used if necessary. (This spot can also be reached by a variation starting near the right hand end of the platform, and lying on the wall looking down into Deep Ghyll. More than one line can be taken, and the climbing is nowhere severe, though the exposure is very considerable.

From the platform an alternative route to the Low Man is to traverse to the left across the face from near the detached block to a point about 25 feet below the Crevasse. This, though very exposed, presents no great difficulty until the final corner into the crack below the crevasse is reached. There is a superb belay half-way across).

Direct from Lord's Rake by Hopkinson's Gully.—Very severe; rock perfect; a very difficult open chimney and exposed slabs; 130 feet to Hopkinson's Cairn. Rubbers.

The lower and more difficult part of this gully was climbed by Mr. C. Hopkinson and party in December, 1887. They were finally stopped by ice, and had to descend again. The performance must be reckoned as one of the finest in the history of rock climbing.

If we skirt along the base of the main rocks eastwards from Deep Ghyll, about 150 feet above Lord's Rake, Hopkinson's Gully is the first obvious opening seen.

It consists at the bottom of a V-shaped groove slanting up to the right. To get into the groove a steep 10 foot wall has to be climbed. A small rock pyramid here abuts against the face, and the pitch can be climbed over it, but a way 6 feet to the right of it may be found easier, where some good hand holds, hard to reach, enable one to pull up on to a stance in the gully proper.

The next 20 feet on slightly sloping holds are less trying until the foot of a steep corner is reached. Here the holds are remarkably deficient. Foothold there is none, but a fairly tall man can just reach a good handhold high up in the corner.

A short man has perforce to be satisfied with a small nick a few inches lower down until he can grasp the higher hold. It is then possible to pull up on to a good stance with a belay. The whole pitch is about 40 feet high. A large detached pillar of rock, about 20 feet high, is now seen straight ahead on the left wall.

From the stance a short slab is climbed, and then a crack running up the left side of the pillar enables the top to be reached. This forms an excellent belay.

The leader now descends a short distance on the right hand side of the pillar until he can step across the gully and climb out on to the face on the right.

He finds himself now at the foot of the central slab of Jones's Route, and can reach the second nest by going straight up for 30 feet. Here either of the two routes is available. (From the top of the pillar a variation is to make an exposed and difficult traverse to the right into the incipient chimney, which can then be ascended for 15 feet to the traverse leading from the second nest. This variation gives a route quite independent of the nest and the ascent via the Gangway and Hopkinson's Cairn).

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE PINNACLE CLIMBS.

The Waiting Room from the First Pitch in Steep Ghyll.—exceedingly severe. Rubbers.

From the top of the long indefinite commencement of Steep Ghyll a stance is effected on the vertical wall of the Pinnacle up which progress is made for about 40 feet to a belay a few feet to the right of the starting point. In tackling this pitch the leader is confronted with a most formidable and exacting task, and its successful negotiation calls for considerable strength and exceptional powers of balance.

Steep slabs are then followed for another 40 feet to a ledge on the right, also blessed with a belay.

The climb then rounds an exposed corner to the Waiting Room 20 feet higher.

Variation from the Second Belay.—A longer but less interesting alternative from the ledge 80 feet up the former

climb is to climb the rather indefinite and rural chimney to the left.

This can be climbed in its bed, or a better route may be taken up the slabs to the left of it.

The Crevasse is reached after about 60 feet of somewhat undistinguished climbing.

The Pinnacle Face from Steep Ghyll.—From the stance at the foot of the formidable first pitch of the direct ascent to the Waiting Room, a 30 foot horizontal traverse leads to a V-shaped vertical cleft. The step across this is extremely difficult, but once it is taken a diagonal course up slabs to the right leads with little difficulty on to the open face of the Pinnacle where any of the routes may be joined.

Central Route, Deep Ghyll Slabs.—Severe and exposed. Rubbers.

This course lies on the Deep Ghyll wall of the Pinnacle, starting about 10 feet to the left of Woodhead's Climb.

The first pitch is in the form of a zig-zag. An awkward pull up is followed by a movement to the left until overhanging rocks force the leader up a short slab to the right, above which the overhang can be climbed to Jones's and Collier's 30 feet above the bed of the Ghyll.

The latter climb is then followed for 40 feet to the blocks.

The third pitch, 40 feet, is severe.

A step or two is taken to the left, and then upward progress is made on sloping holds. A small niche is entered with considerable difficulty, the pitch finishing above and to the left of this. It is useful to know that a good hand-hold can be found by utilising the top of the block which forms the roof of the niche.

The route now goes up to the right for 40 feet, either by way of a narrow slab at an easy angle, or by the face, which is preferable, and finishes at a caired ledge near the final section of Woodhead's original route.

Here an easier course on the left is avoided in favour of steep slabs with small holds far apart, which are very entertaining, ending in 60 feet within a few feet of the summit of the Pinnacle.

DEEP GHYLL.

Deep Ghyll.—Though it gives first class climbing under wintry conditions, Deep Ghyll has not much to offer the cragsman.

The first pitch offers the stoutest resistance, and can be climbed in three ways. On the right of the chockstone a 20 foot chimney proves difficult to leave, involving an awkward movement to the right.

The left hand crack is a little longer and used to be accounted severe, but changes have taken place and it is now scarcely any harder than the other. The third way is to enter the wide recess on the right and pursue it to the top, this involving the use of much loose rock. After a long scree walk the second pitch is encountered and passed by means of a hole at the back of the cave. The way outside and close to the left of the chockstone is extremely difficult.

Robinson's Chimney on the right wall of the Ghyll gives more climbing, in two sections, the first a 15 foot chimney, which is backed up, the second an awkward ascent to the left of a depending block which may prove puzzling until the right combination of holds is discovered.

The usual course is to enter the scoop on the left hand edge of the Ghyll below the second pitch, and continue in the same for nearly 200 feet of moderate climbing, which cuts out a lot of scree walking and the danger of falling stones to a certain extent.

If other parties are above, Deep Ghyll is a death trap, and the prudent minded will take one of the various ways of attaining the West Wall Traverse, all of which, however, call for considerable care, owing to the prevalence of unstable rock and insecure vegetables.

Above the second pitch the remainder of the gully is a steep scree walk, and the correct procedure is to reach Jordan Gap by Professor's Chimney.

Professor's Chimney.—A deeply cut cleft running up to Jordan Gap.

After a steep 20 foot chimney follow about 100 feet of very moderate work, but the final 30 feet to the gap may be called difficult, owing to sloping holds and a higher angle of elevation.

The old Professor's Chimney is the screeshoot on the right which has one diminutive pitch.

CLIMBS ON DEEP GHYLL BUTTRESS.

Upper Deep Ghyll Buttress.—Very severe. The last buttress on the right (going up) and at the top of the Ghyll. Rubbers.

The first pitch is 50 feet, and starts on the right of a very deep chimney which provides an easy alternative up to the good ledge at the end of the second pitch.

Overhanging rocks, doubtful in places, are climbed for a few feet, following which a traverse is made to the right on to and up a slab to a rather poor stance, with a small notch belay.

The second pitch, 30 feet, is severe, and exposed for the first 12 feet. A V chimney immediately to the left of the stance is climbed until a way out on the left can be found.

This is past a doubtful looking but secure block, after which a good ledge is reached with a splendid belay.

At the same level an easy traverse round the corner on the right leads to a ledge on the face of a steep wall. Belay here round a big block on the right on which the second man can climb.

The wall is now climbed for 25 feet, ending on a good ledge. The line taken is by a thin diagonal crack, which ends in a rock glacis under an overhang which somewhat interferes with the climber's movements towards the ledge above it.

A 60 foot run out is now necessary to enter a narrow stone shoot. A "holdless" slab is climbed on the left hand side, and a move to the right made as soon as possible, after which the rest will be found much easier.

The stone shoot is ascended for 30 feet to the top of the buttress, where a cairn will be found.

Upper West Wall Climb.—This starts immediately to the left of the Great Chimney. It commences with a forty foot slab which requires good technique to overcome it. "A short steep wall follows" and ends in a spacious grassy platform. The right flanking wall of Upper Deep Ghyll Buttress confronts the climber but the route follows the easy ledges on the right.

The Great Chimney.—The wide and deeply cut chimney below Upper Deep Ghyll Buttress; one very difficult chockstone pitch.

Easy rocks are climbed up the bed of the chimney till the chockstone is close at hand, after which a strenuous effort is required to screw a way out and up under the right hand edge of the chockstone. There is little of interest above.

The West Wall Climb.—Difficult. A suitable resort under conditions which render the Pinnacle Climbs too hard.

A start is made in a deep crack about 20 yards below the Great Chimney.

This is in two sections, and continues for 40 feet.

A two step rise to the right is now taken to a platform 25 feet higher, a similar distance intervening between this and another platform, which is reached after passing over an awkward corner on the right.

A short chimney on the left, followed by easy rocks, leads in 30 feet to a level floored recess.

The groove above is now climbed for 20 feet to a most uncomfortable stance, and it is best for the leader to proceed by an open chimney to a belay 30 feet higher.

10 feet above this a big recess is entered, and the climb is completed by 50 feet of moderate climbing, starting up a slab on the right.

THE GIRDLE TRAVERSE.

The longest and perhaps the finest expedition in the Lake District, giving some 1,600 feet of climbing, mostly of a very high standard, and abounding in severe passages.

The finish by Botterill's Slab is exceedingly severe, but need not be taken. All members of the party should be capable of leading severes.

The pioneers climbed in boots, and took them off at certain points, and the use of rubbers is strongly advised.

A start is made at the top of the first pitch of Professor's Chimney, and Thompson's route is followed to the top of the second pitch of Woodhead's.

The first of the five sections into which the climb may broadly be divided is now fully revealed, and consists of

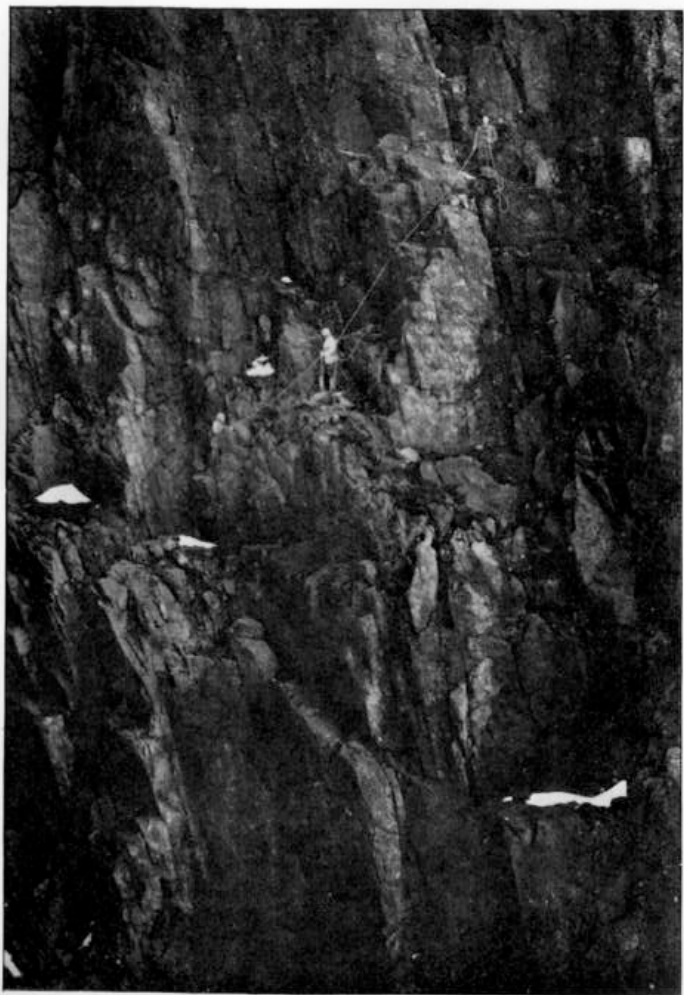


Photo. by

THE WEST WALL CLIMB.

M. H. Wilson.



Photos by

THE GIRDLE TRAVERSE FROM DEEP GHYLL.

(BETWEEN WOODHEAD'S AND JONE'S.)



T. W. Mason.

THE GIRDLE TRAVERSE.

(THE BAD CORNER.)

crossing the Deep Ghyll wall of the Pinnacle to the belay below Jones's arête. The rock in this section is less reliable than elsewhere, and is apt to be moist, in which case boots should be used as far as the belay, but not afterwards.

The task is begun by descending Woodhead's to the belay at the top of the slab, after which Jones's and Collier's is followed as far as the pile of blocks.

From here a very difficult descent of 15 feet is made, and then a horizontal traverse to the left on to a grassy ledge. A short slab then connects with another verdant ledge just above the "Firma Loca," and so to the foot of the arête.

From this point either of two courses may be adopted.

If time presses, Hopkinson and Tribe's route may be joined by a direct horizontal traverse of about 35 feet.

The Traverse proceeds for 20 feet along a succession of small ledges to the north-west corner of the arête, the chief difficulty being a long step out to the corner, and the first 15 feet are severe. The route continues at the same level for 10 feet round the corner, and thence after descending a few feet joins Hopkinson and Tribe's. The Hopkinson's Cairn platform may now be reached, or more direct progress made by way of Slingsby's Chimney to Steep Ghyll.

The longer and more worthy alternative is to descend the 100 feet from the belay to Hopkinson's Cairn.

The first 15 feet, known as the Bad Corner, are hardly climbable direct, and roping down is usual here. The slab just below, however, on the extreme edge overlooking the Ghyll, has been climbed, but will be found extremely severe, and in most cases the protection of the rope should be used, severe slabs proving generally much harder in the descent, while this particular example is infinitely more difficult than the slab above Moss Ledge, and quite as hard as any section of Botterill's, probably harder.

Once down the Bad Corner, the next 80 feet to the cairn give a sensation of pleasurable ease, and a well earned rest may be enjoyed on the platform before tackling the next problem, the crossing of the Pinnacle face to the Crevasse, and the completion of the second section of the climb by reaching Steep Ghyll.

Here again time may be saved by making the direct traverse to the Crevasse, but more merit will be acquired, and the footsteps of the pioneers followed, by descending to Moss Ledge and traversing the face to the Waiting Room, and so to the Crevasse.

The crossing of Steep Ghyll is a garish interlude after such delights, but consolation can be found in the thought that it is only an interlude, and that the joys of the future will equal those of the past.

The Ghyll is left at a slightly lower level by a conspicuous crack on the wall of Pisgah Buttress, the face of which is reached about on the level of the Fives Court, the third section, a short one, comprising the passage across the buttress and down into Moss Ghyll.

A rise of 3 feet from the top of the crack reaches a ledge which leads direct to the Fives Court, which is 30 feet away. The wall is vertical, and at the start the traverse is severe. A slightly lower line may be found easier.

From the Fives Court Moss Ghyll is entered by way of the crack and the Tennis Court Wall, with the possible substitution of the face route for the crack.

If a longer route is desired, the following method of reaching Moss Ghyll may be observed.

From the Fives Court an ascent of the buttress is made for about 25 feet, and an upward traverse is made to the left, passing outside and just below a detached oblong flake to a belay round a large block.

From here a very exposed horizontal traverse is taken to the left. After a passage of some severity, the traverse ends on a small grass stance beside another detached flake of doubtful stability. The position now is on the right wall of Moss Ghyll, well above the Collie Step. A short traverse towards Collier's Chimney leads at right angles into the right hand or Botterill's exit from the great amphitheatre in Moss Ghyll, and the descent of the Ghyll is continued as far as the foot of the Tennis Court Wall.

The fourth problem, the reaching of the start to Botterill's Slab, is now at hand.

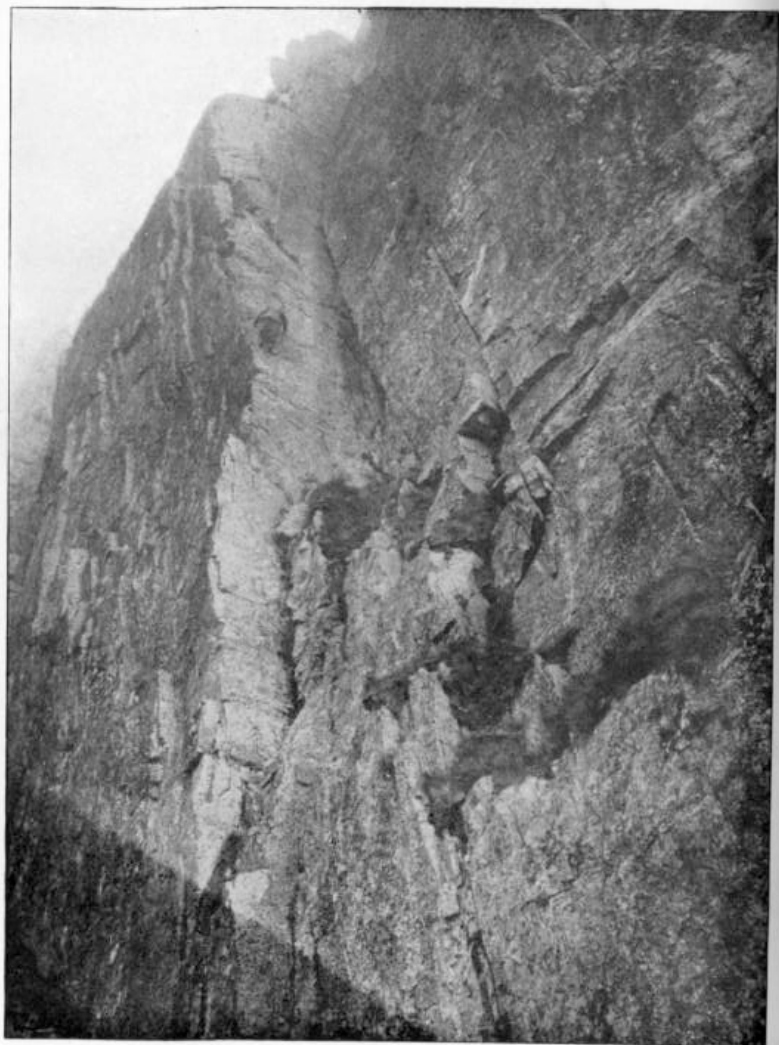


Photo by

BOTTERILL'S SLAB, SCAWFELL.

A. E. Ling.

A further descent of the Ghyll is made to the foot of the third pitch. 20 feet lower a slanting grassy furrow starts from the Ghyll, cutting into the wall on the left. This furrow is entered from the foot of the third pitch by a delightful horizontal traverse, landing 20 feet higher at the right hand extremity of the ledge extending across the Central Buttress.

This ledge is followed for some 50 feet to a conspicuous belay near its further end. A zig-zag course is pursued down the approximately vertical rocks below, for 30 feet to a narrow ledge, the foot of Botterill's Slab, a few feet lower, being within easy reach.

20 feet below is the Rake's Progress, and operations may be abandoned here if desired.

To finish the expedition, however, Botterill's Slab has to be overcome, this being much the hardest obstacle of the day's work.

Owing to its length, and the minute character of the holds at one point, the slab is definitely a standard harder than anything yet encountered.

The ascent is chiefly made on or near the outside edge, and for 60 feet there is no adequate resting place, while about 30 feet up the holds dwindle away almost to nothing.

Eventually a good stance is reached in a niche on the edge, but there is no belay, and another strenuous 15 feet or so have to be passed before a ledge is reached leading across the slab into a deep chimney at its right hand edge, which is then climbed for some 40 feet to the platform at the top of the slab, which in its final section seems unclimbable direct.

After this great effort any continuation may be taken with a clear conscience, though the purist will feel compelled to finish by the upper pitches of Collier's.

With the discovery of a method of avoiding the unclimbable rocks below the belay on Jones's route from Deep Ghyll, the only obstacle to taking the Girdle Traverse in the reverse direction was removed; owing, however, to the extreme severity of this turning movement, and to the still greater difficulty presented by the descent of Botterill's Slab, the traverse from Collier's to the Pinnacle must be accounted decidedly harder than the original route.

Parties who wish to experience the delights of the Pinnacle Face, but who do not feel strong enough to tackle severe courses, can do so with safety by descending the chimney below the Crevasse to the point where Sansom's Traverse from the Hopkinson's Cairn ledge joins it.

This traverse can then be followed to the ledge whence the descent of Herford's Slab to Moss Ledge will give a good idea of the harder type of climbing on the face below.

It is taken for granted that this will only be done with the safeguard of a rope from above.

The Low Man can be reached by Hopkinson and Tribe's to finish a fine expedition entailing no severity.

OUTLYING CLIMBS ON SCAWFELL.

Red Ghyll Buttress.—At the top and right of Red Ghyll, which runs up to the left of a conspicuous crag 200 feet high, on the right of the main west buttress of Scawfell. The crag is in full view from Brown Tongue.

A severe looking crack is avoided for a difficult wall on the right, whence a short traverse to the left in the direction of the crack finishes on a grassy ledge 20 feet up.

20 feet of easy climbing to the left, and a 20 foot wall of some difficulty, is ascended diagonally to a flake on the right.

A face is ascended to the left for 30 feet to a neck, with an easier alternative up the ridge on the right.

A 40 foot pitch, first to the left and then to the right, leads to the ridge—80 feet of pleasant climbing to the summit.

Cam Spout Buttress.—South west group of crags, by Peregrine Gully.

The start is to the left of the toe of the buttress in a heather gully (cairn), and leads more or less continuously to the Scawfell ridge.

The same ridge may be gained by ascending the gully, but the buttress offers a more sporting route.

The steep heather gully, which is rather difficult, is climbed for 100 feet, after which a 30 foot chimney, identified by red rocks, leads to a 10 foot crack arising out of it.

A 40 foot slab on the left of a vertical wall is now taken, and a wide and easy 10 foot chimney leads to an impasse.

A hidden gallery winds off and up to the right for 50 feet, a scree walk leading through the breach in the wall.

A great perched block, immediately overlooking the true buttress, which up to this point has been avoided, forms an introduction to the edge of Peregrine Gully, into which there are fine views. Sound scrambling and ridge walking lead to the track along the Scawfell ridge.

This route is recommended to a strong party on the way from Eskdale to the Scawfell climbs.

Peregrine Gully.—The gully itself does not appear to have been climbed throughout. The first pitch, which is surmounted by a chockstone, can be turned on the right. The second pitch is of the cave variety, and from the back of the cave the left hand window should be taken. Some distance above this the gully divides, but it is not known whether either branch has been climbed.

Esk Buttress.—On Dow Crag, north-east of Cam Spout; very severe. Rubbers.

Looking up to Mickledore from Eskdale, this buttress is in full view, and presents a magnificent appearance with its 400 feet of more or less vertical rock.

The cairn that marks the start will be found at the right hand end of the buttress, near the top left hand side of the scree face, just below where the rocks steepen. There is about 400 feet of climbing, and the leader should have 100 feet of rope.

Nearly 100 feet of pink Gimmer-like slabs are climbed to a bilberry shelf. These may be divided into three parts,—20 feet of scrambling, 30 feet of harder climbing towards the left, and 40 feet of severe slab work after a short traverse to the left. Anchorage on the shelf is supplied by a large cube of rock.

The next pitch is straightforward, though difficult. The line taken leads at first to the left, but the leader gradually works to the right, and reaches a belay 80 feet above the shelf. A thin steep crack is then ascended until an exit is possible on the right wall, which is then climbed, working to the right to a belay.

Easier climbing leads to a Waiting Room near the vertical slabs on the left.

Of the two cracks above, the wider vertical one to the left is taken, and will be found severe. There is a good belay at the top in a chimney, which is conspicuous from below, as it cleaves the skyline.

A short stiff pitch in the chimney then leads to a break out on the right, landing on a perfect rock ledge.

Easy slabs extend to the top of the buttress.

Est Chimneys.—Immediately to the north of Dow Crag.

Two magnificent 40 foot chimneys will be found. A descent of these is recommended, after their ascent, in preference to the long, steep, and dangerous grassy slopes above.

PIKE'S CRAG.

This fine crag has suffered from its proximity to Scawfell, and has been grievously neglected in consequence. In the far off misty days of the Gully epoch, four gloomy and inferior clefts were ascended, apparently with distressing frequency, while since then vague notes as to buttress climbs have appeared from time to time. It was found that the task of identifying most of the climbs previously noted demanded the acumen of a Sherlock Holmes, in fact, with the exception of the recent discovery near Mickledore, no identification at all was made.

Unbiased exploration, however, produced some new climbs of very considerable merit, which should become popular.

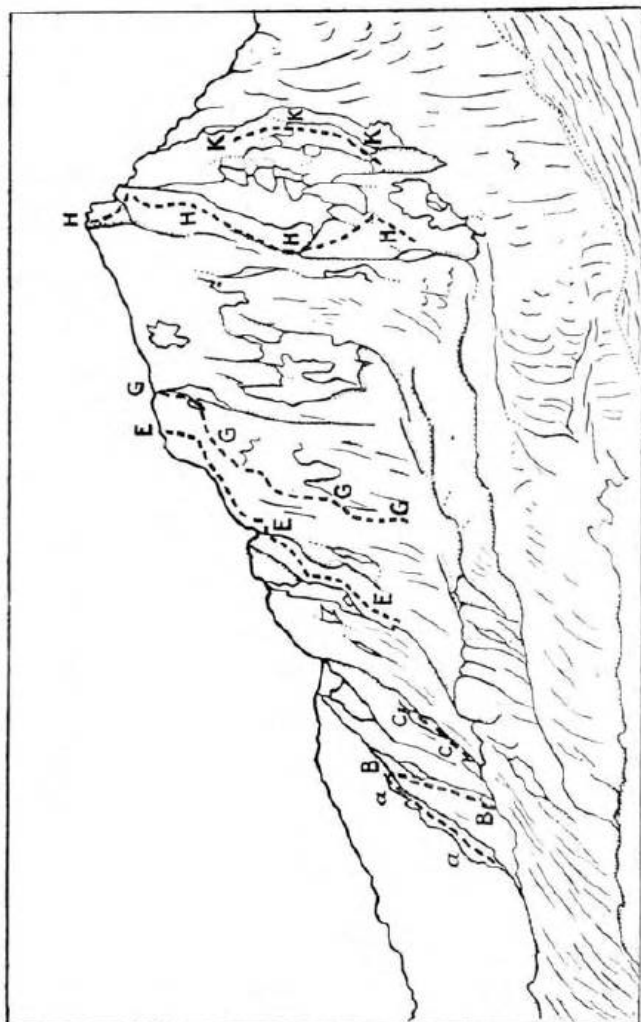
GULLIES.

The Gullies are four in number, and will be found fairly close together towards the left hand end of the crags.

"A" Gully.—Moderate.

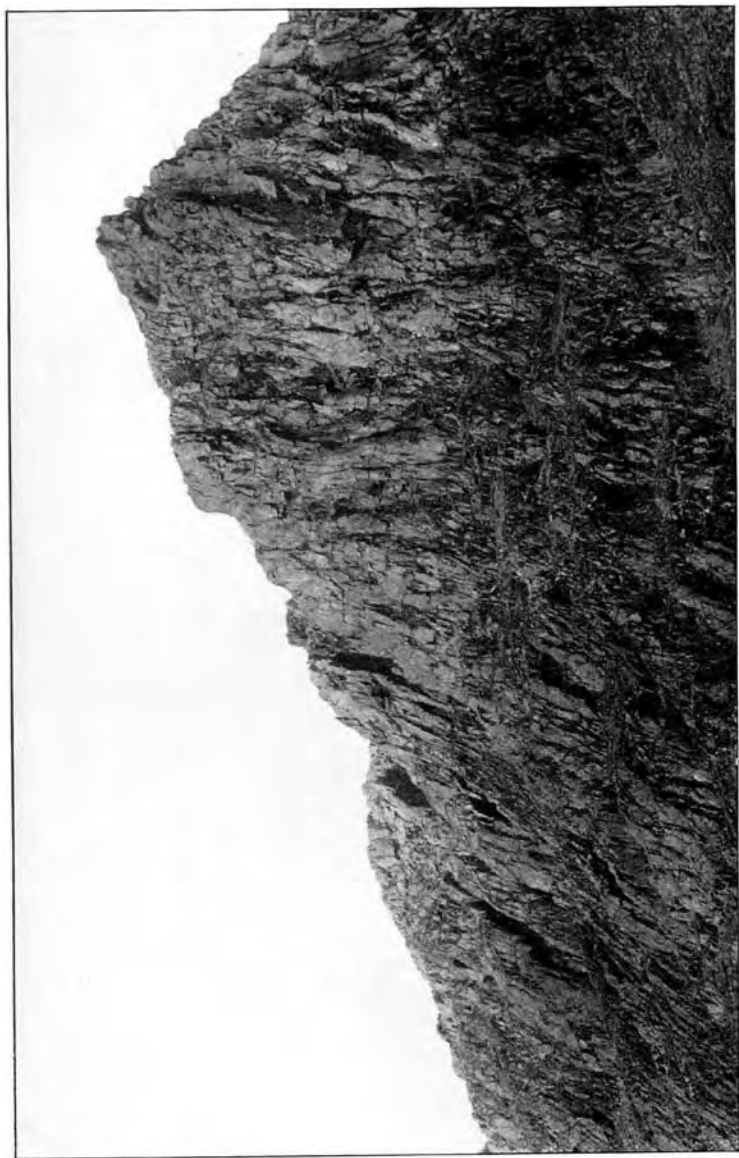
Starting from the left, this is the first met with. A preliminary 20 foot pitch leads up to the bed of the gully, and 150 feet of scrambling intervene before a fine pitch is reached. This is climbed on the right wall, and has an awkward exit.

A scree walk leads to the final 15 foot pitch, which can be climbed either to the right or left.



PIKE'S CRAG.

- A—A Gully.
 B—B Gully.
 C—C and D Gullies.
 E—Wall and Crack Climb.
 G—Juniper Battress.
 H—Grooved Arête.
 K—Southern Corner.



PIKE'S CRAG.

" B " Gully.—Difficult.

This is quite the worthiest of the gully climbs, and will be found especially so in wet weather.

After scrambling a short distance, a fine chimney about 40 feet high will be noticed on the left, and this gives good hard climbing of its type, with another pitch above it, but the main gully lies straight ahead.

After 50 feet of easy climbing, a short vertical section gives but little trouble, and a few feet higher an excellent belay is reached at the foot of the steepest and hardest pitch of the climb. After nearly 20 feet of bridging with the feet on the left wall, a large cave is entered.

This is left and the climb finished by a tortuous hole in the roof, which will be found wholly unsuitable for climbers of generous proportions.

An alternative exit can be made on the left wall and outside the chockstone, without much exertion.

" C " Gully.—Moderate.

This is the next big opening on the right.

The one and only pitch cannot be climbed direct, but from a ledge a few up on the left a slabby 20 foot wall can be reached and ascended on excellent holds.

" D " Gully.—One pitch of the cave variety. A strenuous pull up to the left of the chockstone, very difficult though short, mossy, and usually wet.

A few feet away on the left a 15 foot pitch leads to a subsidiary gully. If this is persevered with up scree and lush vegetation for a considerable distance, a respectable 20 foot chimney will be discovered and found to give some useful exercise.

FACE CLIMBS ON PIKE'S CRAG.

Western Buttress.—On the left of A Gully the climb runs up the right hand corner.

A ledge is soon reached. From the right hand end of this the route goes straight up the corner till one lands on a grassy platform with a block, 70 feet above the start.

The next pitch is taken from the block, and is short but difficult. Within 20 feet a landing is effected on another grass ledge.

A 40 foot pitch ends the climb. After ascending a few feet on the corner a move can be made to a flake on the left, and so straight up. The rock is sound and the climb is a steep one.

Horse and Man Rock.—From Hollow Stones the Horse and Man are a prominent feature of the skyline, and a line of chimneys in the centre of the upper half of the buttress below them are also very plainly observed. The lower rocks are much broken up, and the chimneys may be reached in a variety of ways. Probably the easiest line will be found by taking to ledges on the right, and working up and across to a recess. A long grassy groove above this is left 40 feet up, and an easy traverse to the left round two salient corners leads to the foot of the lowest of the chimneys.

Four short pitches, one of which is quite strenuous, lead eventually to a fine cave with a through route nearly 20 feet high.

This in any case exacts considerable effort, and will provide innocent amusement for the rest of the party if any of its members be designed on broad lines.

Contouring from "D" Gully towards Scawfell, the broad and imposing front of Pulpit Rock is approached, slanting up at a high angle for nearly 400 feet, and search will disclose four cairns marking the starts of four face climbs of some distinction.

Wall and Crack Climb.—Very difficult. On the right of a scree gully, near the edge of which the route keeps the whole way.

The rocks are attacked at the corner, and the ridge is climbed for 40 feet to a platform, from which it is possible to traverse off into the scree gully. -

A 20 foot wall, with adequate holds, is succeeded by a vertical 20 foot crack, on the face to the right of it, landing on a large rock platform.

A mossy and steep staircase finishes in 25 feet on a big sloping ledge, with a large grassy ledge a few feet higher at the foot of a fine looking wall. A spike of rock will be noticed a few yards away on the right.

The wall, 30 feet, is climbed from right to left, starting at an incipient crack, the foot of which is cairned. The holds



Photo by

GREAT END AND SPRINKLING TARN.

G. P. Abraham & Son.

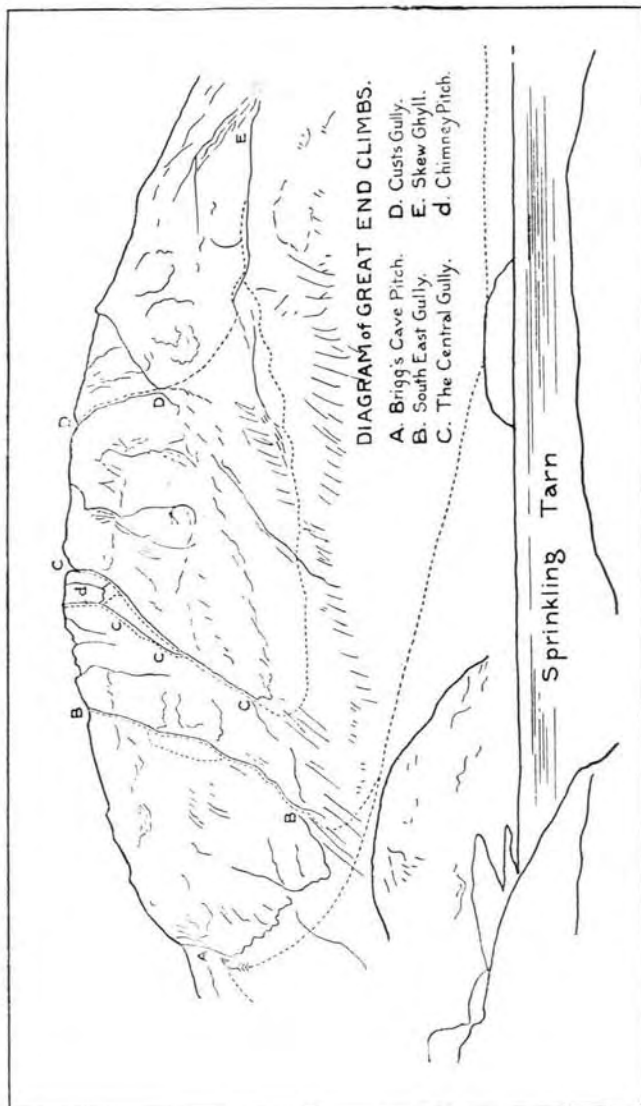


DIAGRAM of GREAT END CLIMBS.

- A.** Briggs's Cave Pitch.
- B.** South East Gully.
- C.** The Central Gully.
- D.** Cusks Gully.
- E.** Skew Ghyll.
- d.** Chimney Pitch.

The left hand corner of a slab is followed to a number of blocks 20 feet higher, above which the slab continues for another 20 feet, which are mossy and holdless. There is a good belay at the top. The steep grass on the left crowns the big slab off which the climber has been forced shortly after the start.

After 35 feet on easy grass ledges, a similar height is gained on a slab, the nature of which forces one ultimately to the left hand side of it, and a good belaying block is reached at the foot of a noticeable crack.

This is 25 feet high, and at the top of it both a belay and a cairn will be found.

5 yards to the left a short slab above a grassy ledge is succeeded by scrambling, and pleasant ridge climbing ends by the last cairn some 50 feet above the top of the crack.

Some distance higher it is possible to descend into the scree gully on the right, without having to go to the top of the rock.

Mickledore Buttress.—The buttress nearest to Mickledore.

Starts at the base near three large boulders. Cairn. 10 feet of easy climbing to a ledge, whence a horizontal traverse connects with a crack. This is climbed, and on emerging the course proceeds up slabs, keeping as far as possible to the crest of the arête until the top is reached in 100 feet.

The crack is difficult ; the rest moderate.

The next buttress to the left gives a climb of moderate difficulty by scrambling to a point on a level with a semi-detached pinnacle, where a 50 foot chimney is entered. This is left near the top on the left wall.

GREAT END.

This fine looking crag, which towers above Sprinkling Tarn, is singularly deficient in good climbing. It sends down a considerable buttress to the Styhead side, which is separated from the main mountain by a deep scree gully, called Skew Ghyll. This furnishes a pleasant variation route to the crag from the Wasdale side, and when filled with hard snow gives useful practice in step cutting. If the crag is in the mist it is well to pass a

short distance beyond Sprinkling Tarn before leaving the path to strike directly upwards over the scree.

Cust's Gully.—This is on the extreme right of the crag, almost above the top of Skew Ghyll. Under snowy conditions it is the haunt of persons with ice axes. It has been alleged that a pitch has been found during its ascent. The rock scenery is however remarkable, especially for the huge boulder jammed high above the bed of the gully.

Central Gully is about two hundred yards east of Cust's and a little past the east end of Sprinkling Tarn. An ideal expedition under snow, but avalanches have been known to fall here on several occasions. Under normal conditions there is not much to interest the rock climber apart from the chimney finish at the top. After 300 feet of scrambling varied by a few easy pitches, the gully divides. Under snow the left hand branch is usually taken. The right hand branch starts with a steep 20 foot pitch, best climbed on the left. Above this steep screes run up to the top of Great End.

Scrambling up the slopes on the left, the chimney finish will soon be unmistakable.

An ascent of 40 feet on the right wall reaches a spike belay where the second should join the leader before the latter makes a difficult step across a slab into the chimney. A short scree slope then ends below the final 15 foot chimney, which is only moderately difficult.

South East Gully.—Starting a few score yards to the left of Central Gully. Moderate or difficult according to the route taken. Most of the pitches can be turned on one wall or the other.

After a preliminary 15 foot chimney, easy scrambling for about 200 feet up the bed of the gully ends below a chockstone. This is passed on the right. 30 feet higher the gully divides, and the right hand branch is taken.

50 feet above the division a series of chockstone pitches begins. The first is passed by a 10 foot mossy wall on the right, the second is about 25 feet high, and can be climbed direct or avoided by ledges on the right.

After 60 feet of scree and scramble, a third is encountered, and the chockstone can be passed on either side with some little difficulty, or avoided on the left wall.

Rather more than 100 feet higher a 20 foot pitch can be overcome by means of a groove on the left, or by ledges on the left wall.

After an 80 foot interlude of scrambling a fine cave is reached, and variety is offered by an exit behind the chockstone. A 10 foot pitch leads to a stony gully, and the top 150 feet above, with easy rocks on the right as a pleasant alternative to the scree.

Brothers Crack.—Very difficult.

This lies among the steep rocks at the Esk Hause end of Great End, a few score yards to the right of the conspicuous cave known as Brigg's Pitch.

By scrambling up sundry ledges a 10 foot corner is reached, leading to a broad grass platform above which the crack starts.

This is about 60 feet in height, and continuously difficult and delectable.

Two 10 foot corners lead to a sentry box. The entrance to the recess immediately overhead is the hardest part of the climb. A few feet higher a fine spike belay safeguards the second on an uncomfortable stance a few feet lower, while the leader proceeds up the slightly overhanging top storey of the chimney for 10 feet.

The Wayfarers' Crack.—Starts directly above the last climb.

There are few indications of any crack formation here, and the task of climbing up the steep and holdless 40 foot wall by the easiest route possible in a direct line, will be found quite severe. Rubbers.

Briggs' Pitch.—Close to Esk Hause. A vast cave with a record chockstone.

This cannot be climbed direct, but after scrambling up a few feet under the chockstone, a route starts up the right hand wall, where the first 15 feet may be taken straight up, or by a traverse to the right, leading back to a big ledge, from

which steep but moderately difficult rocks on the right lead in 25 feet to the top of the chockstones.

PIER'S GHYLL.

This extraordinarily deeply cut ravine was climbed for the first time by Dr. Collier, in 1893. A second ascent was made many years later by a party led by H. R. Pope (1911).

The climb is only possible under exceptionally dry conditions, and even then will be found extremely wet.

The jammed stone pitch, the first difficulty, will not be found a very serious obstacle, if the unsound rock is handled with care, unless the holds are masked by water, in which case it will probably be impossible.

Above this the Ghyll can be followed with less difficulty till the crux is reached, a pitch of 40 feet, the exit being made under a small stone. The pitch above, under the big jammed rock, is less difficult technically, but extremely rotten. It is on the nearly flat ground, between these two pitches, that Mr. T. C. Crump lived for eighteen days.

THE SCREES.

When visiting the gullies on the Screes, much time and energy will be saved by walking by road to the far end of the lake, and crossing the stream a few hundred yards lower.

The path along the lake across the lower slopes of the mountain loses itself eventually in vast screes, and their passage is a tedious and tiring business.

Above the exit of the stream the two principal gullies are obvious, and can be reached in less than a quarter of an hour, "C" Gully being the opening on the right, with Great Gully perhaps 100 yards away to the left.

Denudation is proceeding very rapidly on the Screes, and both these climbs vary considerably and frequently. In consequence they are repulsively loose, and suffer from excess of vegetation and moisture. At the moment "C" Gully appears to be the sounder of the two, but the utmost caution is necessary.

During recent exploration it has been found that the old seventh pitch of "C" Gully has probably not altered, while

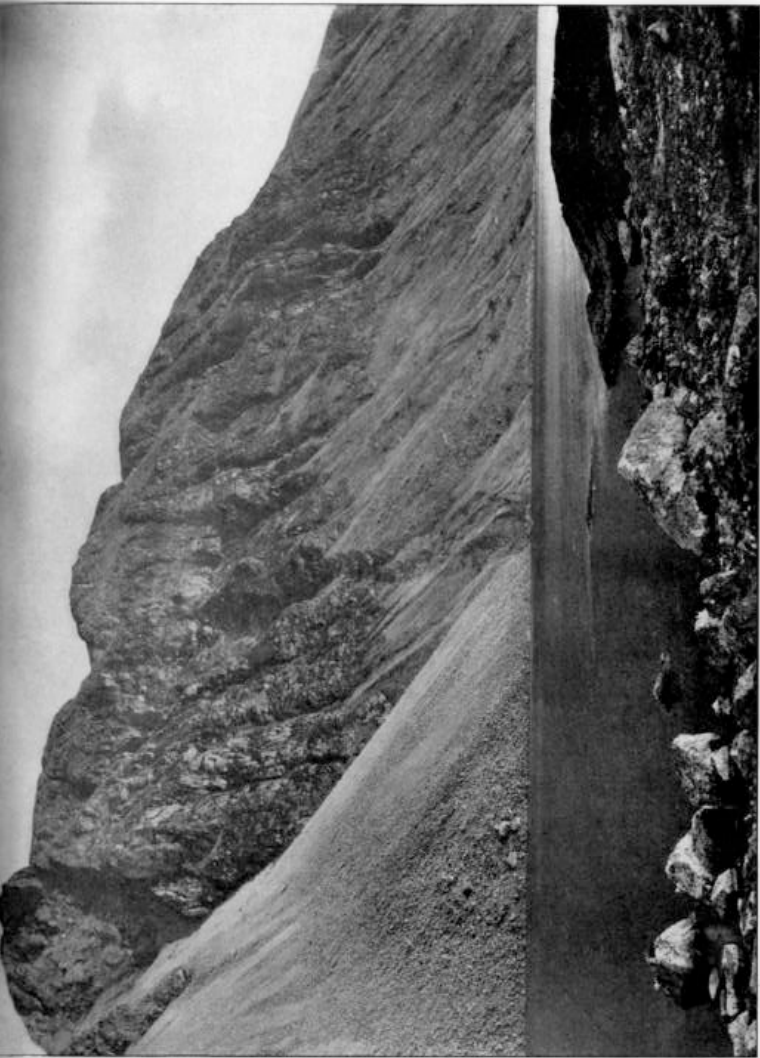


Photo by

THE SCREES GULLIES.

G. P. Abraham & Sons.

the ninth, originally the supreme difficulty of the climb, has become much easier. The original fifth pitch of the Great Gully was passed unnoticed, while the ascent of the first great pitch was found extremely trying and dangerous owing to loose rock.

The upper pitches of the Gully proved the hardest, and the last of all had to be abandoned owing to the furious raging of the waters, and as the original method of climbing out on the left wall seemed hopelessly dangerous, a retreat from the cul-de-sac had to be made down three pitches before it was possible to break out of the gully, and a special warning may be given against breaking out anywhere except by obviously easy rakes, as the steeper parts of the containing walls are quite competent death traps.

"C" Gully.—A 20 foot pitch of unsound rock is climbed on the right, and followed closely by a 30 foot waterslide, with a 100 foot section above it, which will be found hard to start, but after that, moderate.

The cave of the old seventh pitch is now overhead, and may be reached by 40 feet of easy climbing on the right.

The second climber can make himself fairly secure here, but should trust nothing. A traverse to the left enables the leader to ascend to the top of the pitch 40 feet higher, either by the crack, the lower reaches of which have been avoided, or, more easily, by the wall to the right of it.

A 30 foot pitch in the shape of a wet wall is then turned on the left, and the old ninth is at hand.

This is a long scoop, the water channel, rising for nearly 100 feet, and used to be extremely difficult to start. Recent rock falls have altered matters for the better.

The great and final 100 foot pitch ahead is turned by a chimney on the right.

The Great Gully.—Two easy pitches lead to a point where the gully divides. The big yellow wall on the left is hopeless, and has to be turned. This is done by climbing the first 12 feet of the branch gully, after which a direct ascent for 20 feet leads to a traverse to the left into the main gully above the impossible pitch. For this dangerous and difficult section,

the second should get as far as possible up the branch gully, but should put no trust in belays.

A waterslide in three sections rises above, the first 20, the second 25, and the third 60 feet. This latter is apparently the old fifth pitch, but great changes have taken place of late years.

A few yards higher the gully opens out into a huge amphitheatre, the continuation being up the branch on the left.

After a long walk up scree another watercourse is entered and climbed for 30 feet on the left wall to a platform, and for a further 30 feet up the bed.

An impressive vertical 20 foot pitch is now encountered, and is climbed on the left wall until a bridging position can be attained.

The landing above this is close to the foot of the last pitch, a vertical 25 foot crack with a good belay and stance about 10 feet up.

If water is falling here in such volume as to make the exit by the crack impossible, the best plan is to descend to the bottom of the watercourse, and walk out to the left, as the right wall is impossible, and any route up the left one excessively dangerous.

In conclusion, the extreme unsoundness of these gullies at all points must be emphasized ; they are most dangerous.

There are two other gullies of very little interest. The "A" or Seven Pitch Gully is little better than a long scree walk. It is situated to the east of the big buttress which forms the (true) right retaining wall of Great Gully. The other is a minor gully on the west of the crag. It has one pitch of some difficulty which can be turned on the left by means of steep heather.

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CLIMBS ON THE SCAWFELL GROUP.

APPE DIX.

BY H. M. KELLY.

The following new climbs were done after the Guide had gone to press.

LORD'S RAKE.

Castor.— Starts about 10 feet below the second col of Lord's Rake, i.e., in a westerly direction from the foot of Scafell Pinnacle. Almost difficult.

- (1) 30 feet. A well defined steep ridge with holds of excellent quality. Towards the finish one is forced slightly to the left to a good ledge. No belay.
- (2) 20 feet. A few easy steps or a more difficult rib on the left lead to an obvious stance. Good belay.
- (3) 25 feet. The confronting wall can be avoided for easier rock immediately on its left, where either a chimney or rib can be ascended.
- 4) 15 feet. Moderate ridge climbing. Cairn.
50 feet of grass scrambling lead to a prominent pile of blocks ahead.
- (5) 40 feet. The wall behind the blocks is climbed. Two delicately wedged flakes of doubtful stability are noticeable features of this pitch, and the route goes directly up to and between these, afterwards passing behind the left one, whence slab climbing on small holds finishes the pitch. Cairn.
- (6) 60 feet. Intermittent slab climbing leads to final cairn.

Pollux.— Starts about 30 yards beyond Castor, midway between the latter and Red Ghyll Buttress. Very difficult.

- (1) 30 feet. A prominent pillar, abutting on the main rock, is ascended direct up its face. About half way up the route swings over to the left. An easy alternative route can be made up a chimney on the right of the pillar. Cairn.

- (2) 30 feet. A yard or two to the left a mossy groove slants up leftwards. The climb goes up this, and some good holds will be found on its outer edge. A grassy ledge is reached below a shallow cave.
- (3) 25 feet. The cave can be climbed direct, and is probably severe if wet. This can be avoided by a good traverse across the wall on the left into an incipient gully which is ascended for a few feet. Then a long stride on to a very sloping ledge to the right enables one to travel back to just above the cave. A rather open and grassy chimney finishes the pitch. Cairn.
- (4) 40 feet. A short and moderate rib succeeded by grass.
- (5) 100 feet. Interesting rib, climbed as one pleases.

The Bannister.—A moderate climb, about 120 feet long, situated near Red Ghyll Buttress. It rails off the left hand side of the scree shoot which is descended when approaching Lord's Rake from the Burnmoor direction. Actually this shoot is the final terminus of the Rake. The climb is composed of narrow slabs, set at a moderate angle in two sections. The first comprises the initial pitch, and the second has two pitches. The first of these has an awkward start, bulging rock having to be circumvented by a right hand movement.

SCAWFELL SHAMROCK.

Tower Buttress.—The start is cairned, and lies about the centre of the base of the crag, opposite the large boulder at the top of Holl Weston's. Severe.

- (1) 50 feet. grassy chimney climbed mostly up its left hand edge. A small stance above a scoop on the left at the finish. Big flake belay above.
- (2) 30 feet. Traverse a little to the right and then climb up into a nook by a short chimney and steep grass. Moderate belay.
- (3) 50 feet. The exposed wall on the left is ascended to a narrow sloping ledge. A few feet higher is a small stance affording a resting place. An oblique chimney (rather narrow) is afterwards climbed to a moderate stance on a grassy ledge. No belay.

- (4) 50 feet. A wide easy chimney straight ahead.
- (5) 50 feet. Continuation of chimney.
- (6) 30 feet. Steep grass and a short slanting chimney on the right lead to a wide terrace below the Second Tower.
- (7) 20 feet. A few yards along the terrace, a ledge sloping up to the right gives an awkward traverse. Large block belay.
- (8) 60 or 70 feet. The wall immediately on the left is climbed and a sloping stance is reached. It is possible to bring the second man here, but the position is rather a constricted one with no belay. A long step to the left ensues, and with some difficulty a slanting gallery is attained. This is traversed to beyond another corner and entails very exposed climbing, a small foothold on the face being the key to the situation. It is satisfactory to know that a good flake hold is to be found a yard beyond the corner. From this point the rocks straight ahead can be climbed, but they are steep and the leader may prefer to continue the gallery until an easier exit presents itself.
- (9) 100 feet. Scrambling over boulders, with a short pitch at the start, leads to a formidable wall, the Third Tower. Looks impossible.
- (10) 100 feet. Descend to right of wall down a grassy chimney, and at the bottom traverse round to the right.
- (11) 50 feet. Ridge climbing.
- (12) 20 feet. The route goes past a wide chimney, then a short traverse to the left finishes at some large blocks.
- (13) 50 feet. An awkward slab followed by easier rocks. Cairn.

Intermittent Chimneys.—These are only moderate, and start on the left hand side of the Shamrock, about two hundred feet below the foot of Lord's Rake. A hundred feet of grass lead to a 10 feet chimney with an awkward upright block in its full length. After 40 feet of walking another 30 feet chimney is found. Twenty feet further on a long easy chimney (100 feet) is climbed. The end is rather crevass-like, and finishes at the foot of the Third Tower of the Buttress Climb.

BLACK CRAG.

This crag is the prominent mass of rock seen on the right from near the top of Brown Tongue. Despite its grassy appearance it should not be ignored by climbers.

Sinister Ridge.—Very difficult under dry conditions, probably severe when wet. Starts on the left hand end of the crag at its lowest point. Cairn.

- (1) 15 feet. An easy ridge ending at a moderate grassy stance. Belay on left.
- (2) 60 feet. The climb goes up the right hand side of a V groove, then crosses to the left at the top and afterwards straight ahead up steep rocks.
- (3) 40 feet. 20 feet of steep grass lead to a corner crack with an awkward tilt (20 feet). Pitch evidently watercourse in wet weather. Belay.
- (4) 25 feet. An imposing wall on the left forms the next pitch. Starting from a flake resting against the face, small but good holds enable one to reach a capacious ledge. Cairn.
- (5) 35 feet. Traverse back on to the wall by a small grass ledge on the right, then ascend to good grass ledges.
- (6) 50 feet. A delicate step up the wall to the right and over the crest. After a short distance the route breaks back to the left and continues in a diagonal direction to a niche near some loose blocks. Belay.
- (7) 20 feet. From the niche, climb a 10 foot corner on the left and cross to the foot of a shallow gully.
- (8) 15 feet. The ridge on the left is reached by some easy slabs. Small belay.
- (9) 40 feet. Steep ridge climbing to a bilberry shelf. Fine flake belay on the right.
- (10) 60 feet. A steep groove is first climbed, then the route bears to the right on to the slabs of a shallow gully until the climber is once more forced to the left. Cairn.

Dexter Slab.—As its name indicates this route will be found high up the fell on the right hand end of the face. A good difficult.



Photo by

BLACK CRAG.

R. E. W. Pritchard.

a. Sinister Ridge.
b. Dexter Slab.

c. Wide Gully.
d. Hole and Corner Gully.

- (1) 40 feet. From the cairn the left hand edge of the first slab gives the best climbing. A thread for the rope was found underneath the stone on the floor of the stance.
- 60 feet. Traverse to the right to some unstable blocks. These are climbed direct, and afterwards the route inclines to the left to an eyrie which has a possible belay at one's feet. A singular belay, however, was found on the face, shoulder high, consisting of a small loose block in a deep socket. This can be taken out, but climbers are requested to leave it in situ.
- 3) 40 feet. The steepness of the crag again forces one off the direct line on to the verge of the gully on the right. A terrace running back to the left, however, is soon reached.
- 4) 40 feet. The middle of this terrace offers a good start to the face above. Cairn.

Further to the right of, and higher up than Dexter Slab, a wide gully sweeps up to the left, and gives an easy route on to and off the crag. It has an evil looking branch near the top of which has so far been avoided.

Hole and Corner Gully.—This runs at right angles to the wide gully and both start from almost the same spot. It is about 150 feet long, and has only three short pitches. The first is a hole and second and third two narrow slanting chimneys, avoided obviously in each case by slabby walls on the left. Probably these would be troublesome in wet weather, otherwise the climb is hardly difficult.

Slime Chimney, Scawfell.—“ There is a little easy climbing on the East side of Mickledore, but further East the crag overhangs considerably, and has not been climbed.” Still further East, however, by mounting two tiers of grass terraces, climbable crag is again encountered. There are a narrow crack (still unclimbed) and a wider fissure, which was climbed under depressing weather conditions last Whitsuntide (1925).

20 feet of rock steps laid in " crazy-pavement " fashion.

40 feet. A vertical crack, knee-width, in a square corner, like the crack leading from Tennis Court Ledge to the Fives Court inverted, providing a right arm jam instead of a left.

15 feet gully climbing. A series of scoops on the left, or alternatively a problem cave pitch on the right.

15 feet. Less difficult chimney.

The rift continues a short distance and opens on the summit of Scawfell. A right incline march brought our party to Mickledore Chimney, mistaken in the mist for Broad Stand. We were four: A. W. Wakefield, Beetham, J. Wright, and one who thus joyously celebrated his proud election to the Club.

The route might prove a short cut out of Eskdale to the top of Deep Ghyll, or again it might not.

C. D. FRANKLAND.

Direct Route to Moss Ledge.—From near the foot of Steep Ghyll a conspicuous grassy terrace slants up to the right. Some distance along this will be found a cairn by a corner. This spot can be reached also by a short diagonal traverse from the foot of the ordinary route.

The climb begins just to the right of this cairn, on a face with good holds. About half way up there is a momentary difficulty after which a grass ledge with belay is reached, 40 feet from the start.

The most vulnerable point in the steep wall above will be found a few feet to the left. At a height of about 15 feet above the ledge, there is a steeply sloping platform. The route touches this, and then, after a stride to the right, goes up to the First Nest.

From the Nest a fault, going diagonally to the right is followed to the foot of a corner, and passed at the same level round a mild nose. It is best in negotiating the latter to stride round and move up the front of the nose till a splendid handhold can be grasped.

The route now continues with little difficulty to a small ledge, above and to the right, and from this point the steep sloping steps below the Moss Ledge are tackled. After reaching the top step a traverse is made along it to the extreme edge of a small buttress on the left. This short passage is exposed and somewhat delicate, as the ledge, though wide, slopes steeply and for a moment there is but little handhold, and reliance must be placed on the hold of the rubber footgear. Once across, the climber soon reaches Moss Ledge.

The route is rather harder than the usual way to Moss Ledge, but does not offer any notable difficulty under good conditions.

The section from the First Nest onwards was taken in one run-out.

F. GRAHAM.

Variation to Herford's Finish of Woodhead's Climb.—On Herford's route, after passing the overhang, easy rocks are taken to the left. By keeping to the right, past a stance with belay, severe climbing overlooking Professor's Chimney leads directly to the summit cairn.

M. DE SELINCOURT in C.C. Bulletin, N.S., Vol. I. No. 4.

STAND CRAG.

This little crag lies just to the left of and level with the main fall of Greta Ghyll.

The climbs on it are very short, but not altogether lacking in interest, and are easily accessible.

Rowan Tree Buttress.—A rather broken up 150 feet stretch of rock near the left edge of the crag. The route can be followed as choice indicates.

Little Buttress.—Difficult ; finish very difficult. A slabby buttress in the middle of the face, and just to the left of a grassy gully. It starts with a short traverse to the left above the cairn, and then goes up the centre of the slab above to a stance on the left edge ; 40 feet. Next, after a step round to the left, it follows the right edge of the face to another stance and belay ; 40 feet. The finish, taken direct, is awkward, though short.

South Face Route.—Severe ; 40 feet of rope ; rubbers. The route begins just on the right of a big V groove, and goes more or less straight ahead on good holds. At a height of 30 feet or so a small slab gives a momentary difficulty. Above this is an open groove with a small belay in it. One now goes up the slab on the right for a very few feet, traverses to the right to a grass ledge, ascends again, and traverses once more to the right, past a nose and on to a fine platform with no satisfying belay.

The nose, the only real difficulty on the climb, must now be surmounted. This is best done from the left edge of the platform. Above it a little groove is climbed for a few feet, and then one steps out to the right and finishes.

Although so short (only 110 feet) this climb is interesting. Such are the modest attractions of Stand Crag.

F. GRAHAM.

LIST OF FIRST ASCENTS.

By H. P. CAIN.

Broad Stand. Probably early in the 19th Century.
Mentioned in Green's Guide. W. G. Collingwood suggests that Coleridge may have ascended it.

1869—North (or Penrith) Climb, Petty's Rift Haskett-Smith.	Major Ponsonby Cundill, R.E.
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1869—Mickledore Chimney, Easy finish C. W. Dymond.
12th Sept., 1893—Direct Finish :
W. H. Fowler.

1882, April—Deep Ghyll (descent in deep snow) A. L. Mumm and J. E. King.
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Aug./Sept., 1882—W. P. Haskett-Smith.

Aug./Sept., 1882—First Pitch, right hand side : W. P. Haskett-Smith and C. Cookson.

April 20th, 1892—Second Pitch, direct left hand route : O. G. Jones, W. Heller, H. Klugh, R. P. Roseveare, and W. E. Sumpner.

Second Pitch, right hand route :
 J. W. Robinson.
 25th Dec., 1896—First Pitch, left
 hand crack : O. G. Jones and Mrs.
 Hill.
 10th Sept., 1901—Second Pitch,
 Through Route : J. B. Farmer.

1882, Aug./Sept.—Central Gully, Great W. P. Haskett-Smith.
 End

Aug./Sept., 1882—Chimney Finish :
 W. P. Haskett-Smith.

1882, Aug./Sept.—South East Gully, W. P. Haskett-Smith.
 Great End

1884, Sept. 3rd—Scafell Pinnacle W. P. Haskett-Smith.
 High Man from Jordan Gap.

20th Sept., 1884—By way of Steep
 Ghyll, Low Man, High Man : W. P.
 Haskett-Smith and J. W. Robinson.
 15th July, 1888—Slingsby's Chimney :
 W. Cecil Slingsby, Geoffrey Hast-
 ings, E. Hopkinson, and W. P.
 Haskett-Smith.

June, 1912—Variation on left of
 Chimney : S. W. Herford and G. S.
 Sansom.

2nd April, 1893—Hopkinson and
 Tribe's Route : C. Hopkinson and
 N. Tribe.

20th April, 1896—From Deep Ghyll :
 O. G. Jones, A. P. and G. D. Abraham.
 1904—Do. (Variation)—Gibson's
 Chimney : A. H. Binns.

7th June, 1919—Bad Corner : H. M.
 Kelly, G. S. Bower, Mrs. Kelly and
 R. E. W. Pritchard.

30th July, 1919—Variation from
 Hopkinson's Cairn to foot of Jones'
 Arete, including Bad Corner : C. G.
 Crawford, H. M. Kelly and C. F.
 Holland.

1898, April 19th—O. G. Jones' Route O. G. Jones and
 from Lord's Rake. G. T. Walker.

30th July, 1919—Waiting Room
 from First Pitch in Steep Ghyll :
 C. G. Crawford and H. M. Kelly.

22nd April, 1898—Jones and Collier's
 Climb—O. G. Jones.

17th April, 1912—Via Hopkinson's
 Cairn : S. W. Herford and G. S. San-
 som.

19th June, 1912—Via Hopkinson's Gully : S. W. Herford and G. S. Sansom.

[30th Dec., 1887—Hopkinson's Gully was ascended and descended in ice by C. Hopkinson and two of the following :—H. W. Holder, H. Woolley and E. W. Bury. While not strictly a first ascent, having been climbed on a rope, the history of Scafell Pinnacle would be incomplete without this record.]

6th Sept., 1925—Direct Route to Moss Ledge : F. Graham and G. M. Wellburn.

1st June, 1900—From First Pitch of Professor's Chimney : P. S. and P. A. Thompson.

24th August, 1907—Woodhead's Climb : A. G. Woodhead and W. L. Collinson.

10th July, 1913—Do. Direct Finish : S. W. Herford and S. F. Jeffcoat.

28th July, 1919—By right wall of Steep Ghyll : C. F. Holland, H. M. Kelly, and C. G. Crawford.

5th Aug., 1919—From First Pitch in Steep Ghyll (by traverse) : C. G. Crawford and C. F. Holland.

29th Aug., 1920—Central Route, Deep Ghyll Slabs : H. M. Kelly, G. S. Bower and R. E. W. Pritchard.

1892, Dec. 26th—Moss Ghyll

lli

Exit

J. N. Collie.

G. Hastings.

J. W. Robinson.

27th Dec., 1892 Collier's Chimney : J. Collier, B. Goodfellow, E. Talbot, E. J. Woolley, S. B. Winser.

11th Jan., 1893—Omitting Tennis Court Wall, i.e. straight up chimney : O. G. Jones.

5th Sept., 1897—Barton's Exit : G. D. and C. W. Barton.

10th June, 1909—Botterill's Exit : F. Botterill, E. E. Roberts and H. B. Gibson.

1892, Dec. 27th—Great Gully : The
Screens

Geoffrey Hastings.

J. W. Robinson.

J. N. Collie.

1893, 2nd April—Collier's Climb...:

J. Collier and

S. B. Winser

1893, Easter Monday—Great End
Briggs Cave Pitch J. J. and W. A. Brigg
and Alfred Holmes.

Descended Aug., 1884, by a large party, including Messrs. C. N. Williamson, Bryden, Zperro, three ladies, and W. P. Haskett-Smith. Mr. Brigg writes that it should be called Holme's Cave Pitch.

1893, April 29th—Piers Ghyll J. Collier.
S. B. Winser.
H. S. W. Jones.
G. Fairbairn.

1894, Sept. 9th—A Gully, Pike Crag W. H. Fowler and
H. W. Blunt.

1894, 9th Sept.— C do. do. do.

1894, Sept. 15th—D do. do. do.

1894, Sept. 16th—B do. do. do.

NOTE.—One of these gullies climbed by W. P. H. S. in 1882, another in 1884 (probably as it was repeated) in company with O. G. Jones the first time he visited the district.

1895, Sept. 23rd—Great Chimney, Deep V. Blake and
Ghyll A. W. Southall.

1897, April 29th—C Gully, The Screes O. G. Jones and
H. C. Bowen.

1897, July 12th—Keswick Brothers G. D. and A. P.
Abraham, and J. W.
Puttrell.

NOTE.—This climb had been ascended as far as Collier's Ledge by J. W. Puttrell and — Carter, in July, 1896. 25th Dec., 1897—Variation Finish : O. G. Jones.

- 1898, April 22nd—Pisgah Buttress O. G. Jones, G. D.
and A. P. Abraham.
- 1st Sept., 1910—From Tennis Court
Ledge to Fives Court, omitting Crack:
N. C. Maden and H. R. Pope.
- 6th July, 1911—Direct from Rakes
Progress : S. W. Herford and F. M. J.
McConechy.
- 1898, Sept. 10th—West Wall Climb,
Deep Ghyll J. W. Robinson.
T. H. Doncaster.
H. W. Blunt.
- 1903, June 2nd—Botterill's Slab.... F. Botterill.
H. Williamson.
J. E. Grant.
- 1910, 24th Aug.—Brothers' Crack,
Great End G. F. and A. J.
Woodhouse.
- Sept., 1911—Upper West Wall Climb,
Deep Ghyll : J. Laycock, H. B. Gib-
son and S. W. Herford.
- 1912, Sept. 14th—Girdle Traverse S. W. Herford.
G. S. Sansom.
W. B. Brunskill.
H. B. Gibson.
- 5th Aug., 1923—Traverse from Fives
Court to Botterill's Exit : H. B.
Lyon, T. R. Burnett, M. M. Barker,
and H. P. Cain.
- 1913, May 13th—Wayfarers' Crack,
Great End S. W. Herford and
J. Laycock.
- 1914, April 20th & 22nd—Central But- S. W. Herford.
tress G. S. Sansom.
C. F. Holland.
- NOTE.—H. B. Gibson and D. G.
Murray were in the party on the
former date, when the lower part,
including the Flake Crack, was
climbed.
- 1920, May 16th—Esk Buttress G. S. Bower.
A. W. Wakefield.
P. R. Masson.

- 1920, May 23rd—Upper Deep Ghyll Buttress H. M. Kelly.
R. E. W. Pritchard.
G. S. Bower.
- 1921, 8th Sept.—Stand Crag
Rowan Tree Buttress C. F. Holland.
Miss Rathbone.
- 1921, 9th Sept.—Stand Crag :
Little Buttress F. Graham.
- 1922,—Sept. 10th—Red Ghyll Buttress W. Eden-Smith and
H. M. Kelly.
- 1923, March 22nd—Esk Chimneys W. T. Elmslie.
N. M. P. Reilly.
H. Mackintosh.
- 1923, Easter—Cam Spout Buttress,
Peregrine Chimney C. D. Frankland.
W. V. Brown.
G. Addyman.
- 1924, April 21st—Wall and Crack
Climb, Pikes Crag H. M. Kelly.
R. E. W. Pritchard.
NOTE.—The lower portion of the
climb was climbed by C. F.
Holland a day or two earlier. B. Eden-Smith.
Graham Wilson.
- 1924, April 22nd—Juniper Buttress,
Pikes Crag H. M. Kelly.
R. E. W. Pritchard.
N. L. Eden-Smith.
W. Eden-Smith.
- 1924, April 23rd—Grooved Arete, Pikes Crag C. F. Holland and
G. R. Speaker.
- 1924, April 23rd—Southern Corner,
Pikes Crag H. M. Kelly.
B. Eden-Smith.
N. L. Eden-Smith.
W. Eden-Smith.

1924, Sept. 27th—Western Buttress, Pikes Crag	Fergus Graham.
1925, April 14th—Castor	H. M. Kelly and R. E. W. Pritchard.
1925, April 14th—Pollux	do.
1925, June 5th—Slime Chimney	C. S. Frankland Bentley Beetham. A. W. Wakefield and J. Wright.
1925, June 18th—The Bannister....	B. Eden-Smith and H. M. Kelly.
1925, June 22nd—Sinister Ridge	do.
1925, June 22nd—Hole and Corner Gully	do.
1925, Aug. 25th—Dexter Slab	H. M. Kelly. B. Eden-Smith. R. E. W. Pritchard.
1925, Aug. 30th—Tower Buttress The climb as from the foot of 3rd Tower was not done until Sept. 3rd., 1925, owing to the severity of the weather conditions prevailing toward the end of the day.—Aug. 30th.	H. M. Kelly. R. E. W. Pritchard. B. Eden-Smith.
1925, Sept. 3rd—Intermittent Chim- neys	R. E. W. Pritchard. H. M. Kelly. B. Eden-Smith.
1925, Aug. 30th—Stand Crag : South Face Route	F. Graham. C. B. Jerram.

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