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NEW CLIMBS IN THE SNOWDON DISTRICT.

By J. M. A. THOMSON, A.C.

A CONSIDERABLE rock face is formed by the ridge of Lliwedd between the East Buttress and the grassy shoulder. So long as its true name remains unknown, it may be convenient for the sake of distinction to call it Lliwedd Bach. A short climb can be obtained up the centre of the face. After surmounting a few steep rocks and a band of grass, we reach a shallow recess, flanked on each side by a prominent rib, the wall between the ribs is scaled by a somewhat difficult scramble up a narrow chimney or crack, four or five inches in width, and some 25 feet in height. This is the chief feature of the ascent. The finish lies in a small gully, which is bridged by a fallen rock close under the summit. This natural cromlech will prove useful as a landmark, whenever a descent of the face is contemplated.

The ascent was made by R. Backwell, M. K. Smith and myself on April 2nd, 1902.

PEN Y GRIBIN.

On the same day my friends and myself ascended the rock face belonging to the Gribin, which has recently received the appropriate name of Pen y Gribin. The ascent was begun up the rocks a little to the right of the open gully, and continued in a practically straight line, slightly slanting to the right. The rocks here are steep and sound, and afford most pleasant climbing, while the general dryness of the face renders it suitable for attack in damp weather. There appeared to be no lack of entertaining variations on the right of our route, but prospecting was much interfered with by a

heavy mist—so dense, indeed, that, though Messrs. Farmer and Morland were making their ascent at the same time, neither party was aware of the other's presence on the face.

CLOGWEN Y DDYSGYL.

An interesting route up these fine crags was made on September 6th by D. Hunter and myself. On reaching the West Gully, which separates the Parson's Nose from the Clogwen Person, we traversed round at the base of the main cliff, passing far beyond the point where the rocks are climbed from Cwm Glas to the well-known arête, and began the ascent of the face at the second of two large blocks that protrude upon the traverse. We were able to maintain a nearly straight line to the summit ridge, which was struck about 100 feet above the end of the Clogwen Person.

The chief features in the climb are three chimneys; the uppermost is open and easy, the lowest, too narrow to enter, presents a short but puzzling problem; the intermediate chimney, about 35 feet in height, is blocked by jammed stones near the exit, and is climbed partly by wedging and partly by means of notches on the edge of its containing walls. The ascent of each of these two obstacles entails a greater expenditure of energy than is required by any of the pitches on the crest of the favourite arête. An alternative route—made by T. Williams and myself on 8th September—begins in well-defined rectangular chasm, which rises from the first of the projecting blocks mentioned above. The variation, however, is less attractive than the original climb.