

Mt. Inglismaldie. New route. 1938, E. E. Bishop, D. R. Crosby. From Anthracite by way of the S. W. ridge in 5 h., thence following the crest and making the first ascent of Mt. Girouard.

Mt. Girouard. 1938 first ascent by E. E. Bishop, D. R. Crosby. From summit of Mt. Inglismaldie descent was made to the Inglismaldie-Girouard col and the narrow ridge followed to the summit of Mt. Girouard, traversing where necessary on the steep face overlooking Lake Minnewanka. Col to summit, 2 h.

Second ascent and traverse. In 1940, Miss J. Atkin, A. Bierwagen, D. R. Crosby, P. Lagerström. From Lake Minnewanka at end of N. ridge of peak marked 9270 ft. on Banff Park map between Mt. Girouard and Mt. Peechee. One should go down the lake until opposite the warden's cabin (on the map mentioned it is shown about 2 miles further down the lake than its actual location). The 9270-ft. peak was ascended by its N. ridge, the steeper pitches being avoidable by skirting to the left. Mt. Girouard is easily reached thence, any difficulties being avoidable by traversing on the S. face. Descent by S. W. gully between Girouard and Inglismaldie to Banff-Calgary road.

Cathedral Pass. As a better route, superseding the Dennis and Duchesnay route from Field to Lake O'Hara, Cathedral Pass (8800 ft.) crosses between Mt. Stephen and the Cathedral massif. It is reached on the railroad side by a 3-mile walk or ride to Cache Creek, the easy valley leading to steep snow and rock slopes of the pass. Very easy slopes lead down to Linda Valley. The pass was crossed in 1909 by T. E. Beveridge and A. A. McCoubrey, leaving the Cache Creek bridge at 1.30 P.M. and making a circuit of the Cathedral massif by evening.

North Cathedral Crag. 1940 first ascent by Miss J. Atkin, D. R. Crosby. From Monarch mine at spiral tunnels up brook W. of Cathedral Crag, ascending by way of the W. couloir. A fair trail leads up the brook for 3 miles, after which there is a mile of broken rock and moraine to cross. The abutments forming the base of the Cathedral massif were ascended at a point almost straight W. of the N. Crag. Following the main water course up this shelf one is led to the bottom of a conspicuous snow couloir between points below the two most northerly crags, here designated N_1 and N_2 , the first of these being the northern. After reaching the top of this couloir, which ends in forbidding cliffs, an easy traverse of 150 yards to S. was made where another couloir was followed to the col between N_1 and N_2 . Steps were kicked in soft snow most of the way, but ice made an axe desirable in several places. N_2 had a cairn and is slightly higher than N_1 , the latter being ascended without difficulty from the intervening col.

Mt. Hungabee. Guidebook, page 73. Route 3 is given incorrectly. The total height of the rope-off is 130 ft. Thence down

S. W. (not S. E.) flank by gullies to a big snow patch, whence Prospectors (not Paradise) Valley is reached a little above Eagles Eyrie. Descent 4.5 h., after which Opabin Pass is crossed in 2 h. to Lake O'Hara. See marked photo in *C.A.J.*, xxiv, facing page 52.

Mt. Owen. 1940, E. Cromwell, Miss G. Engelhard. Probably the first ascent via N. ridge and traverse. From Lake O'Hara via trail over McArthur Pass into valley of McArthur Creek to old campsite at 5000 ft.; 2 h. Thence up E. face (grass slopes, gullies and scree) to N. ridge at timberline. Follow long ridge throughout (pinnacles and rotten rock) to summit glacier cap, where the N. E. snow slope is followed to E. ridge and few hundred feet below the summit. This would be time-consuming if ice were bare. Ascent 6.5 h. from Lake O'Hara. Descent by easy broken rock of S. ridge and S. E. face. Total time from Lake O'Hara 12 h.

Vanguard Peak. The same party. Listed in Guidebook as having elevation of 8800 ft. The summit, which bore no cairn, is as high as Mt. Niles, and therefore about 9600 ft. Guidebook probably refers to slabby E. shoulder prominent from Wapta camp, with survey cairn. Peak ascended, probably a first ascent, lies W. of this shoulder and is separated from Cathedral Peak by the steep glacier by which the latter was first ascended.

From Wapta camp via O'Hara trail for 2.5 miles; then ford Cataract Creek and go up through open woods and alpland, bearing N. W. all the time to S. scree slopes of objective, following these to the E. ridge a little above the slabby shoulder. Thence along the ridge to a shoulder about 9000 ft. (survey cairn). The only real climbing is on the bastion of black rock above the second shoulder. Up steep snow to foot of bastion, which is turned to S., to foot of a 30-ft. stem-chimney. Loose rock to steep, scree-laden ledges and small summit. Ascent 5.5 h.; descent to Wapta 3 h.

Allan Peak and Mt. Ennis. The route described under Mt. Allan should be applied to Mt. Ennis, and, unless other information is forthcoming, Allan Peak is considered to be as yet unascended. Mt. Ennis has been ascended by two routes: (1) The probably identical routes followed by the Survey in 1906 and the Gardiner-Gest party of 1933. (2) The traverse to the Ennis-Vaux saddle as made by the A. C. C. parties in 1939.

Lake Louise-Jasper Highway. Climbers and fire wardens alike have noted the misplacement of several of the road indicators between Bow Lake and the Columbia Icefield chalet, notably those arrows supposed to point to Peyto Peak, Mt. Barquette, Mt. Mistaya, Kaufmann Peaks and The Castelets. The latter indicator, for instance, is placed below the "Lighthouse" pinnacle on Mt. Sas-