

Rose and I started up through the wet brush so characteristic of early morning climbs in this area. Soon a stream bed led us rapidly upward to the prominent but easy slabs directly below Castle Rocks. From here we angled to the right, then over a snow shelf to a steepening rock gully. Climbing to the right we continued over alternating patches of rock and steep heather to the summit. The climb is easy but somewhat long. We descended by a rib parallel to Gothic, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south, which took almost as long as the climb.

TONY HOVEY

Vega Peak. This peak lies directly north of Morning Star Peak, and is prominently seen from Barlow Pass. Paul Williams, Klindt Vielbig and I had come to attempt it on the morning of September 4. Taking the Sunrise Mine trail from the Mountain Loop Highway we went up to the cabin and then faced the dismal prospect of clambering over and through the soaking-wet brush that now dominates the section of the trail going to the basin under Sperry Peak. Here we had a fine view of our peak and plugged on up to the base of a gully leading to the ridge just below the final summit. The gully went well, with a chockstone and moist walls giving a little excitement. From the notch we scrambled up to the top.

TONY HOVEY

Mount Fernow, North Face. Bill and Gene Prater, Fred Dunham, and Jim Wickwire climbed the ice finger on the north face of Mount Fernow on September 16 and 17. The approach was by way of Big Creek, upstream on Railroad Creek from the ghost town, Holden. A truck bridge provides a crossing of Railroad Creek, and a miners' trail was followed up the side of Dumbbell Mountain for about 1000 feet before traversing into Big Creek, which has extensive alder and no trail. Game trails were followed on the Copper Mountain side of Big Creek to where the stream draining the ice finger and the cirque between Copper and Fernow comes in from the east. Camp was located at about 5500 feet in creek debris, since no meadows are present and slide alder predominates. The creek was followed to timberline, though a rock slide to the north of the creek was used on the descent. At this late date the ice was firm and free of snow, so crampons were necessary throughout. The angle of the upper 1000 feet varied from 30° to 45° , but being water ice, pitons were necessary in a number of places for safety and belay points. A crevassed section 500 feet above the last rock island provided better belay positions, and near here a traverse to the right brought the party to a prominent buttress on the rock wall of the mountain. This proved to be well fractured, and was followed the last