

then had some free climbing. Bill climbed a ramp free at first and ended with 50 feet of nailing. An easy lead brought us to an unexpected ledge. We set another pitch before descending to the ledge for a bivouac. On Thursday we climbed three or four leads with aid getting harder and free climbing taking almost as long. On Friday we both had the runs and got a late start. Bill nailed flakes in the falling snow. Then I went on sloppily, nailing loose blocks; a fall was held on an aluminum rivet! We bivouacked again. On Saturday Bill nailed an extremely tricky traverse and up a series of expanding flakes with stacked pitons. On Sunday Bill led the final roof on bolts and rivets. NCCS VI, F8, A4.

JAMES WHITE, *Calgary Mountain Club*

Mount Eisenhower from Tower Lake. Although Mount Eisenhower presents a high rock-climbing challenge, the only route on its northern side prior to our visit was that of the first ascent by Professor A. P. Coleman in 1884. On August 3, Jamie Fitzgerald, Gordie Freedman, Bill and Lowell Putnam, Rob Wallace, Arnold Wexler and I climbed five miles on the excellent trail beginning at the warden's station of Route 1A to Tower Lake, where we camped at 6500 feet. Our first climb was on Mount Eisenhower proper, on the buttress just northwest of a waterfall about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the gully splitting the southeast tower from the rest of the peak. Both Putnams, Wallace, Wexler and I started in a gully, then exited onto the buttress. In three pitches, the third F6, we gained the crest of the buttress. Three more pitches of easier climbing led to a broken area where no belay was necessary. A short scramble led to the final pitch on an impressive tower of exposed but not difficult rock ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hours from camp.) The next day, Rob Wallace and I climbed the southeast tower by the northwest buttress. We passed the lower cliff band via a large gully in line with the split between the tower and Eisenhower proper. We continued up this split for 150 feet above the scree slope, where a large chockstone barred further progress. We exited left and in one pitch (F6) gained the crest of the buttress. We continued along this for three pitches of loose rock, then angled up and right, staying left of the gully of Route 1 for four more pitches to a large flat area where we crossed the gully to the right. One more exposed pitch brought us to the summit, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours from camp.

EUGENE F. BOSS, *Unaffiliated*

Athabasca, North Face. In early August, Duane Soper and I climbed the small but steep north face of the west summit of Athabasca. This face was traversed from right to left earlier this summer by Hans Fuh-
rer and party. We approached the left side of the face as directly as possible through a section of crevasses and seracs. From the bergschrund just right of a prominent patch of bare rock we made five and a

half 200-foot leads of ice directly to the top. There was very steep ice at the schrund and some 55° sections above.

DEAN RAU

Mount Forbes, Northwest Face. Jeff Lowe, Graham Thompson and I walked in to Glacier Lake and the following day forded the stream emerging from the Lyell Glacier to bivouac on a moraine near the junction of the Mons and North Forbes glaciers. The climb was directly up the northwest face, which was in excellent condition for front-pointing. We belayed over one short section through the rock band but otherwise moved together on the 2000-foot face, the weather being cloudy throughout. NCCS III.

CHRISTOPHER A. G. JONES

Interior Ranges

Mount Sally Serena and the "Irish Peaks", Taurus Group, Purcells. On July 24 the A. Maki, C. Wagner, and R. C. West families began their backpacking up Irish Creek to camps at Tara and Shannon Lakes. Two days later Bob and David West made a first ascent of 8800-foot Eire Spire #1 from the southeast. On July 27 Art Maki, Bob and Peggy West, and I hiked a mile up the Shannon Glacier and then climbed a prominent, steep snow couloir on the northeast face of 9880-foot Mount Donard, gaining the ridge at about 9700 feet. An attempt on the long, irregular west ridge of Sally Serena was aborted, and we turned instead to complete the ascent of Donard by its east ridge (third ascent, new route). We descended the 1970 southwest couloir route to the col northwest of Donard, from where we ascended the granite southeast ridge of 9550-foot Leitrim Peak (second ascent, new route; it was first ascended the previous day from the west by the A. Larson party). Two days later, on July 29, Art Maki, Bob West, and I ascended steep snowfields and rock ribs to gain the east ridge of Mount Sally Serena about ½ mile east of the main summit. We climbed west over a 9400-foot rock spur and up several long leads of steep snow to the final rock ridge at about 9700 feet. Two leads on the north face were followed by three leads over the jagged ridge crest and one lead across the north face of the summit pyramid, after which the 9950-foot summit was reached via the northwest rocks, about 7 hours from Shannon Lake. On the summit we found a small cairn, presumably left by MacCarthy in 1915. We added our second-ascent record and descended via our ascent route. Two days later Bob and Peggy climbed 9000-foot Dublin Spire from the southwest side (second ascent, new route), and continued eastward over 8900-foot Eire Spire #3 (second ascent) and 8850-foot Eire Spire #2 (first ascent). On the same day David West, my wife Gretchen and daughter Kara Marie (2 years) and I made the first ascent of 9000-foot Mount Cuchalainn (½ mile southeast of the Ban-