

SEPTEMBER MEETING

Wednesday

September 17, 7:30 pm

Pioneer Schoolhouse, 3rd & Eagle Streets
Downtown Anchorage

Slide Show: *Haute Route* will be shown by
Michael Thompson.

TECHNICAL ICE CLIMBING SCHOOL

place: Matanuska Glacier
date: September 27 - 28

fees: \$12.50 equipment replacement fee
\$12.50 access to glacier and camping

meeting: Thursday, September 25, Pioneer School
house 7:00 PM. This meeting is manda-
tory, so plan to attend.

coordinator: Nick Parker

The ice climbing school is for all levels of experi-
ence from beginner to leader. We will present the tech-
niques necessary to become at least a competent second on
steep ice. We will not emphasize glacier travel techniques.

PRE-REGISTRATION WILL BE REQUIRED.

Sign-ups are at the August and September meetings for
MCA members only. Potential instructors need to call the
school coordinator, Nick Parker, at 272-1811.

An equipment check will be done at the organiza-
tion meeting on the 25th. Students are required to bring
their boots, and crampons for inspection. Club equipment

will be handed out. (The club has limited supplies of
crampons, ice axes and helmets.) Fees will be collected.
Questions will be answered. **ALL STUDENTS MUST
ATTEND.** AMH, on Spenard Rd. also rents boots,
crampons and ice tools for people signed up for the school.
Some equipment is sometimes available from instructors,
but you should not count on it. Club crampons are not
designed for serious ice-climbing; you should consider other
options. For this school all attendees must have helmet,
crampons, climbing harness, ice axe, and climbing boots.

The school will begin at 9:00 am on Saturday,
September 27th, at Matanuska Glacier at the parking lot
closest to the glacier. Plan on leaving Anchorage no later
than 6:30 am or go up Friday night (no extra charge in the
campground). Please leave your dogs, cats, horses, llamas,
and other four-legged things at home.

Course Goals

- Learn a useful and safe technique for climbing ice in
the alpine and waterfall environment.
- Learn to use modern tools and equipment in order to
insure maximum safety and speed while climbing.
- Learn and practice all of the basic state of the art rope

management techniques; including fundamental knowledge of knots useful for alpine climbing.

- Learn and practice basic climbing techniques, with emphasis on skills most useful for winter (and ice) climbing.
 - Belaying the leader, through mechanical devices and non-assisted or traditional technique.
 - Building safe anchor systems regardless of the terrain or conditions.
 - Route-finding to rapidly and safely achieve the goal without having unnecessary objective hazards.
- Achieve a climbing and fitness level to assure basic competency in alpine winter climbing.

Equipment for Ice and Winter Alpine Climbing

Technical gear:

Ice axe - your basic tool, most useful in the 55 cm to 60 cm range as the primary tool. Modern ice tools have curved or re-curved picks with serrated teeth for maximum holding power in most ice conditions. Taller climbers or those who primarily are snow-climbers will prefer a 70 cm axe. The second tool will be in the 45 cm to 55 cm range, specialized for steep water ice-climbing. A great variety are available, so try to use as many styles as possible to find the tool that best suits your style.

Crampons - rigid 12-point are the best choice for ice climbing. The new one-buckle system is *far* superior to the neoprene straps for attachment. Footfangs are an obvious choice also.

Helmet - a must for the beginning to experienced ice-climber; ice hurts.

Boots - double plastic or leather (if you can get them). Plastic boots are the warmest and as stiff as the best leather without breaking down. Alveolite foam inner boots are the best liner yet made, in terms of warmth vs. weight

- Neoprene socks or booties which are loose fitting are also helpful.
- Neoprene or cloth/insulated overboots are necessary for altitude and all but spring conditions in Alaska. A margin of warmth must be maintained for safety.

Harness - must be adjustable with wide leg loops, that will open up to put on over all your various clothing systems. Most modern styles have this capability.

Ice Screws/Spectres - you should employ a variety of types and lengths to accommodate varying ice conditions. Pound-

in and screw-in types of various lengths should be carried on the climbing rack.

Ratchet wrench - is very helpful, especially for leading steep ice with older screws.

Carabiners - you must have three large locking type and several regular carabiners. As you increase your proficiency and the difficulty of the routes you lead, you will require increasing amounts of hardware to protect your leads.

Slings - you will need to carry several of varying lengths, plus you should have a quick-draw for each ice screw you carry on the rack. You will also need several two-meter lengths of 6 mm to 8 mm perlon for prussik slings and other specialized uses for which tubular webbing is not suitable.

Special mechanical devices - jumars, figure-8, and other gizmos will be used and discussed to establish their relevancy to ice and winter climbing.

Clothing Systems for the Winter Alpine Environment:

The clothing system should layer well and be adaptable to a variety of uses and temperatures. Strive to use the minimum amount necessary to reduce both weight and bulk. The use of pile and (gor-tex-et-all) should yield a warm and light suit able to keep you warm in anything short of a blizzard. An expedition parka and/or suit would be the final layer.

Socks - light wool or poly liner, heavy wool or pile outer. Or a neoprene sock, especially built for climbing. Capilene, wool or blends all are used.

Legs - poly or capilene long-johns in various thicknesses. Salopettes or pile bibs. Mountain pants or a mountain suit. Bibs - or a one-piece suit are the best choice because they eliminate the waist hassle.

Torso - Bib pile or insulated suits are the best choice. Poly or capilene t-neck tops.

Pile or wool sweater. Down vest. Mountain anorak or parka.

Hats and mitts must be warm and wind proof. A balacava or face mask should be carried. Waterproof shells for the mitts are necessary.

Gaitors

Everything in the clothing system should have long zips or full side zips, so they can be easily removed or put on.





A.M.H.

Alaska Mountaineering and Hiking

Beginning this fall A.M.H. will offer a 10% discount on all climbing equipment, mountaineering and hiking boots to current M.C.A. members. Present a current M.C.A. membership card at the time of sale to receive this discount. This discount will be offered year around. Any questions as to this policy should be addressed to Nick at A.M.H.

In addition, A.M.H. is having an ice climbing equipment sale prior to the M.C.A. ice climbing weekend. This sale will continue through Oct. 10th, 1997 to current M.C.A. members.

M.C.A. SALE

Crampons

Grivel Rambo

Reg:\$159.00 Sale:\$140.00

Lowe Superfangs

Reg:\$155.00 Sale:\$136.50

Tools

Charlet Moser:

Quasar Reg:\$250.00 Sale:\$220.00 (2 left)

Pulsar Reg:\$225.00 Sale:\$193.00 (2 left)

Black Diamond:

Black Prophet Reg:\$155.00 Sale:\$136.50 (3 left)

Harnesses

Black Diamond

Alpine Bod: Reg:\$29.95 Sale:\$26.95

Blizzard: Reg:\$77.50 Sale:\$62.50

Scarpa Inverno Boots

Reg:\$338.00 Sale:\$299.00

Biners:

All small auto lock carabiners 15% off.

Black Diamond Live Wire Reg:\$11.95 Sale:\$9.99

Ice Screws:

Black Diamond Ice screws

Reg:\$39.95 Sale:\$34.95

TRIP REPORTS

Mt. Drum's Southwest Ridge

by David Hart



udith Terpstra and I flew into the base of the Mt. Drum's Southwest Ridge (12009) on Tuesday evening, June 10. Paul Claus of Ultima Thule Outfitters landed us on an unnamed 6000-foot glacier after a thirty minute super cub flight from

Chitina in the Wrangell Mountains.

By 7:00 PM we were snow shoeing up the glacier towards our ridge. It seemed strange to be placing wands on such a beautifully sunny evening; three days later we would appreciate our decision to do so. We would also come to understand why this ridge is aptly named the Hurricane Ridge. We reached our first camp at 8000 feet by 9:00 PM.

The next morning was a dream come true - sunny and warm. We left camp at 10:00 AM and made quick progress up the wind swept ridge placing only one ice screw at a bulge at 9800 feet. The route was straightforward, until we crested a rise at about 10000 feet. Ahead, the horizontal ridge was narrow and corniced for a couple hundred yards. Near the end of this traverse, we had to drop off the ridge crest down a 50-degree snow gully for 100 feet, and then climb back up a 70 degree ice gully to regain the ridge. Here we found a perfect spot for our 10200-foot high camp. By 1:30 PM we were digging in.

At this point our trip took a turn for the worse. A storm front had been slowly enveloping the larger peaks to the southeast. Mt. Blackburn had already disappeared, and Mt. Wrangell was slowly being obscured. Snow flurries reached us later that afternoon. After dinner we listened to the Valdez and Glennallen weather forecasts on our tiny FM walkman. It was not good. Judith and I decided that if we were to have any chance of reaching the summit we would have to try it now. We packed a few things and left our high camp at 7:30 PM. By 9:00 PM we were climbing into the clouds and I could barely see Judith coming up behind me one rope length away. Half an hour later we reached 11200 feet in increasingly deteriorating weather. Judith was a blur following up in my footsteps. I couldn't see a thing up or down. I had no idea which way to go. There was no question we had to turn around. An hour later we were back in camp.

It stormed all night long. Thursday morning

we woke to more of the same. Our friends Dave Lucey and Paul Barry were due to be flown into base camp this morning. We were convinced that the weather would prevent this. To our amazement, later that afternoon we heard some whooping and hollering. Looking outside, we saw Dave and Paul appear out of the storm. They managed to land that morning, and follow our wands up to high camp. Quite a feat in the wind and snow. Paul said they couldn't have even left base camp without our wands to follow. Now we were four.

By Friday afternoon it was apparent that the weather was not going to break, so Judith and I packed up camp and headed back to base camp. Paul Claus was due to pick us up in the morning. Even with wands leading the way back to base camp, it was a struggle to stay on the route. Visibility was terrible. We considered holing up a few times on the descent, but each time convinced ourselves to push on a bit further. Finally, we broke out of the clouds right above base camp. Whew, what a relief.

The next morning the winds had settled down a bit, but were coming in gusts. Paul Claus appeared around noon and flew us back to Chitina. We were disappointed that we didn't summit but the two days of climbing we did enjoy were tremendous. This route is not very difficult, yet steep enough to be interesting the entire way.

We were happy to learn that Dave and Paul summited this same day in terrible conditions. They were flown off two days later.

Mount Igikpak

Don Hansen



e left Anchorage for Bettles via Fairbanks on Saturday, July 26th and arrived there late due to weather and had to wait until about 8 PM that evening for the cchart flight to 12 mile slough along the Noatak River. It rained that night at our first camp but the

weather looked a little better in the morning when we started hiking up the river towards Mount Igikpak. We spotted a grizzly bear on the other side of the slough that morning while breaking camp. That bear was one of the few wildlife that we seen during our 9 day trip. As we hiked up the Noatak on Sunday the weather began to gradually clear as we shifted back and forth from backpacking across tundra with tussocks to gravel bars and lowland swamps. After

about 6 miles of rather slow going the skies cleared and we found a pretty good camp site on a tundra bank along a gravel bar of the river about one mile down stream from the mouth of Tupik creek the drainage we would be hiking up to get views of Igikpak. The following morning we headed up Tupik Creek after an easy crossing of the Noatak River about a quarter mile above the mouth of Tupik creek where the river widens out into a shallow channel. The route up the east side of Tupik creek involved packing up tundra benches with some fields of tussocks and/or fairly easy travel up gravel bars for short distances then bush-whacking through willows and climbing back up on to the tundra benches. After about 5 to 6 miles of this under clear warm (hot) temperatures we reached a nice camp site along the creek within about 2 miles of Angiaak Pass lake. That afternoon Peter Clifford and I decided to hike up the ridge in back of camp in hopes of getting a view of Mount Igikpak. The route up the ridge was straight forward up the steep tundra slope avoiding the loose talus slopes. After a couple of false summits we reached a point on the ridge just below the rotten rock on the crest of the ridge and decided this was far enough. Although we could not see Igikpak from there we had great views of the lake just below Angiaak Pass and of Tupik creek valley and the Noatak below. On the decent we did not completely avoid the loose talus slopes since we took a little different route but made it down safe after I knocked loose a few large boulders on the way down.

The next morning we easily packed the last 2 miles to the lake under crystal clear blue skies and setup camp on a sandy tundra bench on the east side of this beautiful lake surrounded by fields of puffy-white cotton grass, and clear views down Tupik Creek valley, the Pass, and the hanging glacier mountain overlooking the lake. That afternoon Peter, Linda, Bill and I hiked over Angiaak Pass and about a mile down the other side for a great view of Mount Igikpak with its awesome summit pinnacle, jagged toothed ridge, and vertical alternate bands of rock and snow (probably ice). The next day was also sunny and clear, Charles Lane hiked over the pass for the great view of Igikpak while Linda White, Fred 'tundra lizard' Kampfer, Bill Wakeland, Peter Clifford and I hiked up the head waters of Tupik Creek for great views of Igikpak. Peter and I continued up the creek to its source and climbed up the boulder field for views up one of the glaciers feeding into the creek from the mountain ridge system that ascends up to the Igikpak ridge. The view of the glacier was not much because the ice had greatly retreated since when the map was made.

The clear weather continued for the next 3 days on our trip back down to 12 mile slough our pickup point and a day of relaxation and bathing in the Noatak and 12 mile creek. On Saturday August 2nd, afternoon Brooks Range Aviation, our charter dropped off people on Pingo lake about 5 miles down river from our camp and picked up Charles on the trip back to Bettles when the rest of us went for a hike along the river and 12 mile creek. Saturday evening our entertainment was to observed 4 novice backpackers that were dropped off on the other side of the slough by Bettles lodge air charter. The first sign of their inexperience was the removal of their equipment from the aircraft. Odds and ends came flying out, then came heavy rifles, and backs with all kinds of things dangling off of them that needed 2 people to carry them from the aircraft to the bank. This was followed by a lecture from the pilot and much time looking at maps, and taking a smoke break. The older man and his 3 young male companions or teenager then managed to put on these heavy backs with rifles, rope, and one guy with a glass bottle of wine in hand. and another who needed help getting up with his back on his back. They were surprisingly able to get about two hundred yards up the bench on the other side of the slough before 2 of them needed a rest. Our entertainment was over when they finally disappeared over the hill towards 12 mile creek. The next day Steve Ruff of Brooks Range Aviation came in their yellow Beaver aircraft and manage to takeoff from the slough with all the remaining five of us on the trip back to Bettles under overcast smoky skies and eminent rain. When we got back to Bettles the Frontier Air flight to Fairbanks was waiting for us. We managed to find time in Fairbanks 'pig out' and have a beer before our flight back to Anchorage. I would like to thank my wonderful companions on this great trip: Bill Wakeland, Peter Clifford, Linda White, Charles Lane and Fred Kampfer. We had a great time and accomplished our goal of exploring the route to Mount Igikpak and getting a good look at the mountain. Hope to have an even better view on a future trip.

Ascent of Mt. Spurr

by Peter Clifford



t. Spurr (11070) stands out on Anchorage's south-western skyline. It is the highest peak in the Tordrillo Mountains. An active volcano, it is best known for its eruption in 1992, which rained ash over Anchorage. The volcanic crater (7575) is not the main

summit of Spurr but, in order to reach the summit, it

is necessary to climb the volcano first.

The attractions of Spurr include not only its volcanic history, but also its challenge as a significant, but non-technical, glacier ascent. Even for Alaska, it has an unusual combination of remoteness and accessibility. Only 100 air miles from Lake Hood, it is in an area of very rough, almost primeval, terrain rarely visited by humans.

For anyone planning a trip to Spurr, the first challenge is access, which means planning the trip within a very narrow time window in order to hit optimal conditions - essentially from the last week in May through the first week in June, at least in 1997. We identified three possible landing areas. Chakachamna Lake, which we used for pick-up, is easy for a floatplane, but leaves a tough two-day 'adventure' through brush and wild terrain in order to reach the base of the mountain. There is a bumpy but sizeable airstrip on a plateau south-east of the mountain (point 2035), which we landed on. It involves a one-day crossing of a ravine to reach the mountain. A third option, which has been used by at least one other group, would be to find a Super Cub pilot bold enough to land on a tundra strip (close to point 2495) on the plateau directly south of Crater Peak.

Our original date for the climb was early May, but a reconnaissance flight (recommended also to other parties) showed that snow and ice conditions were still at the 'in-between' stage, when neither lake nor airstrip could be used. There was also evidence of avalanche activity on the peak. We postponed the trip for three weeks, coming in on May 31st, just a few days after the snow had cleared from the airstrip. This left just enough snow on the volcanic cone to avoid having to climb most of the 5000 feet of steep, loose rubble, and presented us with the high level glaciers in almost perfect, stable snow conditions. A week or two later and we would have been faced by a giant rubble heap followed by multiple crevasses on the softened glaciers.

Given that Spurr is not a suitable peak for sleds or skis (unless you're prepared to carry them most of the way), we planned the climb as a double carry. Considering the amount of effort we had to put into covering most sections of the route at least three times, and some sections six times, it might be a better alternative to discard gear ruthlessly and attempt it as a single carry.

The trip got off to an interesting start when the first arrivals were greeted at the airstrip by an inquisitive black bear, which fortunately then disap-

peared. The size and density of the alder forest which blankets the entire area, apart from the steepest slopes and streams, was astonishing even after a few years of hiking in Alaska. It didn't take long to realise that progress was going to be slow, and descending some very steep and unstable sand and scree slopes to cross the ravine was far from comfortable. However, by the end of the first day, we were camped directly beneath the volcano, under increasingly clear skies.

Next day we began the really heavy work, with the first of our two carries 5000 feet up to the crater rim. We knew, from speaking with another group, that the route went round the crater rim on the right (east) side, and fortunately we ascended quite far to the east. Ascending directly from the south would have been a mistake. It was possible to climb up residual snow in the gullies for about 75% of the ascent, and we became truly thankful for the snow after we were forced eventually to break out on to the 40 degree loose rubble from old lava flows which lay above. A few slightly tricky rock and ice sections finally took us on to the flat crater rim, which we walked round on mixed snow and mud, before caching our gear on the north side of the rim, still clouded at that time. We were later able to peer down into the ice-crusting caldera and see the vents which were occasionally emitting small clouds of sulfurous steam. The following day was a repeat, except that we finished the strenuous climb by roping up and carrying our gear 500 ft down from the north side of the crater on to the broad glacial saddle separating the volcano from the main peak of Spurr. Tired as we were, we were pleased by the blue skies and the crisp snow conditions underfoot. We dug our camp on the saddle, from where a retreat would have been possible even in near-whiteout conditions.

Fortunately, the next day dawned calm and clear. Without a doubt, this was going to be our summit attempt. From the map and our aerial photographs, the easiest route would take us a long way north-east from camp, before turning to make a direct approach up the relatively gentle north-east slope of Spurr. However, after a fairly straightforward glacier crossing, we came across a deep trench in the glacier, extending eastwards from the mountain, which had not been clearly visible on the flight. The alternatives were either to head eastwards, down and away from the mountain, in order to look for a way across the trench, or to head directly up a shallow gully towards the summit. This route was steeper than planned but, in the good conditions, we made a decision to go for it. It turned out a bit longer and more of a challenge than it looked. With two to three inches of loose snow lying on top of a 45 degree hard layer in places, we

had to take good care to kick in our crampons without getting them balled up. After 2000 feet without much of a break, and feeling the altitude, we were lifted by the opportunity almost within reach. Finally we broke out onto the summit plateau. One remarkable obstacle lay ahead. The summit itself is a 50-foot tall snow crest, possibly a cornice, separated from the plateau by a crevasse. We decided that the weight of four climbers would not affect such a massive ice sculpture, and crossed a snow bridge to summit in amazingly beautiful weather. Views stretched from the sister volcano Mt. Redoubt in the south, to Anchorage to Denali. Patrick, always resourceful, brought out from his pack an Irish tricolor and a large bottle of champagne (which we didn't actually drink at that moment!)

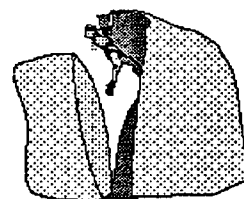
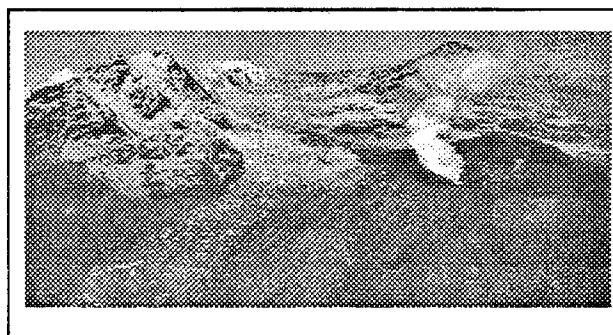
Not being very keen to reverse the ascent route, at least without protection, we descended by the gentler north-east slope, taking care to wind our way between crevasses and steep ice faces. Crossing the glacier trench required knowingly treading several thin snow bridges. In the heat of the afternoon, we took a couple of falls, but fortunately these were well under control. We saw that we could probably have had an easier passage if we had headed even further east before crossing the trench. Everyone was beginning to fry in the reflected sun when we reached the welcome shelter of camp after 11 hours. Dale Letourneau and I were very happy finally to have reached an Alaskan expedition peak after two or three previous attempts thwarted by weather and snow conditions. For Stephanie Ruthven and Patrick Collins, it was a first time success.

Far from an anticlimax, the three-day descent and walk-out to Chakachamna Lake proved to be such an expedition and a challenge that Stephanie could honestly say she didn't think the summit day stood out from any other day of the trip. Confronted by impenetrable brush, perilously steep frozen scree and raging glacial streams, we really didn't know (and sometimes doubted) if any given section of the route would be passable until we'd headed out and done it. This element of uncertainty is surely what distinguishes Alaskan mountaineering and wilderness travel from the rest of the world.

We admit to innovation on the descent of Crater Peak. Having two loads to carry down, we were not delighted with the thought of a third rubble ascent, to the extent that we decided to turn the perfectly conical volcano slopes into a 5000-foot bowling alley, and tumble one of the packs to the base. They most certainly bounced high and picked up a fair speed. Surprisingly enough, it actually worked, with fairly minimal casualties to our gear.

The difficulties of the walk-out from the plateau to Chakachatna River, and along the river to the lake, were mixed with some fine country. Particularly memorable was the view from our campsite deep in the Chakachatna valley, looking up over the rim of the volcano, to the summit of Spurr rising beyond. Bears were our allies - their trails made travel at least possible - and we only wished they were larger. After seven days of quite unrelenting activity, and probably the expedition of a lifetime, we made it finally to the broad beach on Chakachamna Lake, where we could sit back and await our pick-up.

We would like also to recognize Dennis Morford as an originator of this trip, who unfortunately broke his ankle on a training climb a few weeks before. We wish Dennis a complete recovery soon, and feel we can honestly say that persistence pays off in the end.



Climbing Notes

Phil Fortner and Willy Hersman made an ascent on July 5th of a 7168-foot peak above Wolverine Creek in the Northwestern Chugach. The climb was done from the unnamed creek north of the peak and followed the north face and ridge to the top. No evidence of a previous ascent was found. The name Rusty Mt. was given to the peak due to crumbly, rust-colored volcanic rock found in abundance near the summit. The location is in Section 27, T18N, R4E, about six miles south of Pinnacle Mountain.

Fellow MCA members Jim Sprott and Greg Higgins and three California/Oregonians made a climb on the west side of Mt. Rainier in early July. Their objective was the Success Cleaver. A high camp was placed around 10000 feet just where the climbing got interesting, but miserable weather kept them tent bound just long enough to use up available time.

MINUTES

JULY MEETING

The July meeting was brief and was held outdoors as it was the annual picnic. There were about 40 people in attendance with 9 new members (2 were from Belgium).

TREASURY REPORT

Kirk Towner reported the club has \$6,109.53. To date we have \$4,765.28 in revenues and \$4,981.21 in expenditures.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

There were brief reports on Hiking and Climbing, Huts, Parks Advisory, and Training.

OLD BUSINESS

None.

NEW BUSINESS

None.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

From July 29-August 5 Todd Miner will be leading a group of 10 people on the Eklutna Traverse. Consequently, the huts may be crowded during this time period.

The August meeting is the deadline for submitting photographs for the calendar photo contest.

A drawing was held for trip leaders. Curvin Metzler is the proud owner of a \$50.00 gift certificate to A.M.H. Everyone attending enjoyed a barbecue under sunny skies with an overabundance of food.

Respectfully submitted,
Wayne L. Todd

ADZE



Request for Information

We are writing a book about climbing and flying in the Tordrillo Mountains 1957 - 1997 (Mt. Spurr, Torbert, Gerdine, etc.) We believe we know about almost all climbs there since the 1950s from accounts in Scree, the American Alpine Journal and from notes we have been keeping about the area since the 1960s.

If you think we might not know about your climb or the climb of someone you know, we would greatly appreciate your telling us about it. We want to know about all trips to the Tordrillos, not just the ones that reached the top of something. And accounts in newspapers or other publications.

Also, if you have any absolutely spectacular or unusual photographs or slides, including ones with people, we would like to see them. If used, full credit would be given.

Please call or write:

Rod Wilson
361 Egavik Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99503
563-7010
563-7015 fax

Paul Crews, Sr.
2300 Telequana Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99517
243-8857

Lowell Thomas, Jr.
10800 Hideaway Lake Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99516
346-3468

Looking for

Autofocus Kodak slide projector and
140-slide trays.
Wayne 522-6354

Free Slide Show

Richard Baranow and Wendy Sanem
Slides of Eagle River and Eklutna Peaks
Jitters Café
Eagle River
7:30 P.M. Thursday, September 25th

