

climbed steeply to the northeast to gain a permanent snowfield at about 6600 feet. We continued on skis, avoiding crevasses by sweeping toward P 8765 in a northerly arc. The peak was an easy snow plod. We climbed P 7910 on skis and P 7542 on foot via the southeast ridge. We descended from the snowfield to Kennicott in one day.

BRIAN HULL, *British Schools Exploring Society*

Climbs in the Franklin Mountains. During the first week of August, Bill Dougherty and I made a traverse and four ascents in the Chamberlin Spur. Our initial ascent was of Mount Chamberlin itself, which in a recent survey has regained its status as the highest in the Brooks Range. Ascending from South Neruokpuk Lake, we proceeded up Chamberlin Creek onto the Peters Glacier. The eastern rim of this steep glacier afforded a less exposed route and we ascended to rock buttresses leading to the summit ridge. We then followed the corniced ridge overhanging the Chamberlin Glacier to the summit with the full moon circling in the southeast just after midnight. Ascending Carnivore Creek, we headed east into the third drainage south of Chamberlin Creek and camped on the glacier at the foot of P 7600. The ice wall on the north face is the prime feeder for this glacier and we climbed the peak by departing from its upper trunk onto a chute to the north ridge following its west-leaning icecap to the rock summit. We camped on the eastern glacier below. From there, we did not descend into Patuk but instead climbed to the col north of P 8540 and on to the south summit of P 8000 and thence south in snow and fog to the summit of P 8540 via steep chutes in the west face. The clouds swept away on the summit at midnight. The following day, we descended the col onto the large glacier which descends to the east toward the lowland at the end of our traverse.

DENNIS SCHMITT

Peaks near Petersburg, Coast Mountains. In early July Charlie Crocker and I made what we believe are the first ascents of five summits in the Coast Mountains to the southeast of LeConte Bay. From Petersburg, these peaks may be seen to the southeast. The summits form an amphitheater around the largest glacier in the southeast corner of the USGS quadrangle *Petersburg D2*. We drove a skiff from Petersburg into LeConte Bay. Perhaps the biggest obstacle to all ascents was getting through the jungle and onto the glacier below the peaks. We ascended near the south fork of a stream due east and slightly north of Thunder Point in LeConte Bay. It took 1½ days to climb through the “green death.” We had forgotten mosquito repellent and had to thrash through devil’s club and alders. We camped on the glacier a mile southeast of P 3810. On July 1, we climbed the third-class east ridge P 4900+ in five hours for ascent and descent. On July 2, we walked to the saddle between P 5240 and P 5709 and climbed the latter by the northeast ridge. With a couple of 5.8 moves and a rappel, it was mostly enjoyable third and fourth class. We rappelled off the southeast face and

climbed P 5310 in two easy fourth-class pitches on the south face. We ascended a chimney and ledges, where there was a move or two of 5.7. On July 3, we climbed the third-class southeast face of P 5340 and then headed south to P 4580, where we climbed a four-pitch 5.9 route on the north face just to the east of a prominent couloir. On the summit it was clear that mountain goats had beat us to the top. We descended the second-class west ridge. Our descent to the bay through brush on July 4 took only four hours. Overall, these were relatively short climbs in a spectacular setting on generally solid tonalite.

PETER HAEUSSLER, *Unaffiliated*

Washington—Cascade Mountains

Tower Mountain, Southwest Rib, 1989. From afar, this route appears both south-facing and defined as a ridge. Close inspection revealed it to be a series of southwest-trending ribs blending into one. Joe Cataloni and I discovered this on July 21, 1989 after a leisurely Pacific Crest Trail approach. The route, the central rib of a possible four, was gained via the sparsely vegetated south shoulder. Climbing was characteristic of the Cascades where a direct line was unveiled to the summit.

GORDY SKOOG

Forbidden Peak, The Forgotten Spurs, 1989. West of the northwest face of Forbidden Peak, on the divide leading to Mount Torment, are a pair of north-facing spurs long neglected by climbers. On August 26 and 27, 1989, my brother Carl and I climbed both spurs after descending from Forbidden Peak's west-ridge notch. On the afternoon of the 26th, we rappelled from the notch to the Forbidden Glacier and traversed to the base of the west spur. We gained it on its east side at a little notch about 300 feet above the toe. The first pitch was up brittle rock left of the notch; the second with terribly loose rock near the crest. Above, the angle eased and the spur became a delightful scramble on clean textured gneiss. A snow crest completed the last few hundred feet to the airy Torment-Forbidden divide. A thunderstorm made reaching our bivouac at Forbidden's west ridge frightening. (III, 5.7.) The next morning we descended to the east spur. From the base, we climbed clean blocks and then lichen-covered cracks along the crest, up steep blocks and corners just left of the edge. I made a few aid moves to get up a fine dihedral that seemed hopeless in my wet mountain boots. The third pitch climbed a brittle pillar, then increasingly mossy rock to the crest. The spur eased to enjoyable, blocky fourth-class scrambling. From the top, it was a fairly short climb along the divide to the west-ridge notch. (III, 5.8, A1.) If continued to the summit via the west ridge, either spur would be a Grade IV route on the peak.

LOWELL SKOOG