

Bremerton Mount McKinley Expedition. The members of our group were Don Anderson, Jerry Koch, Jim Richardson, Roy Harniss, Jack Newman, Kent Heathershaw and Glenn Kelsey of Bremerton, Washington and Paul Williams of Seattle. We assembled on the Kahiltna Glacier at 6700 feet with 1500 pounds of food and supplies. We had been landed on the glacier at the McKinley National Park boundary by Don Sheldon of Talkeetna in his ski-wheel Piper Supercub on June 13. We spent fifteen days relaying food and equipment to our highest camp at 17,150 feet but this included waiting out storms and returning Heathershaw to 10,200 feet from Windy Corner (13,300 feet). A severe cold, a lack of appetite and the altitude made him too weak to continue. Because of two previous bouts with pneumonia, he felt it unwise to try to wait it out. After Sheldon was contacted by portable radio, he flew in and removed Heathershaw from the mountain. The final ascent was made on June 29 in threatening weather. The climbing time from 17,150 feet to the summit was eleven hours, including lunch stops and time to build a rock cairn at Denali Pass in which to house a recording thermometer. The temperature at eight P.M. at the summit was -14° F. and the weather a driving snowstorm. We descended to the high camp in three hours. Another storm forced us to halt the descent at the 14,200-foot camp. Sheldon flew three of us out from the 10,200-foot camp.

GLENN KELSEY, *Mountaineers*

Kahiltna Peak, Mount Crosson and other first ascents. Only one party had previously walked the entire length of the Kahiltna Glacier; that was six years ago when time restrictions prevented their doing any climbing on the way. (Beckey, Harrer and Meyerbohm. See *A.A.J.*, 1955, 9:2, p. 48.) We had decided to concentrate first on Mount McKinley and then to try the unclimbed peaks on either side as we descended the glacier. The glacier would be used for traveling and camping whenever possible. After our airdrop at 6800 feet on the Kahiltna, we should have to carry everything for the rest of the trip. After our successful climb of McKinley (*see above*), Jerry Koch, Jim Richardson, Don Anderson and I left our 10,200-foot Base Camp near Kahiltna Pass on July 10 and traveled up the east fork of the Kahiltna Glacier to the base of the south ridge of the higher Kahiltna Peak (13,440 feet. See Plate 8 of *A.A.J.*, 1960, 12:1.) We gained this ridge via a steep snowfield on the east side and found it a series of schrunds and cornices. It was an interesting thirteen-hour climb to the summit. Our next quest was Mount Crosson (12,800 feet). We moved our camp to 6800 feet at the base of the mountain. The route fol-

lowed an easy southeast ridge. We next climbed a beautiful 10,450-foot peak across the Kahiltna Glacier from Mount Crosson, which we called "Bergchen" ("little Mountain" in German). Its east ridge provided an interesting ice climb with many problems. We moved camp downglacier by ski-toboggan, which worked well at night when the snow was frozen. Our next summit, a 9000-foot peak southeast of Mount Foraker, was easily attained from the north. Since the weather then turned bad, we were unable to complete any further climbs. We found the lower Kahiltna Glacier fairly easy traveling, having fewer crevasse problems now than those reported by the previous expedition. Much worse were the twelve days of rain and the chest-deep river crossings. We encountered only one day of bad brush going across the tundra to Talkeetna.

JOHN H. NEWMAN, JR.

Ascents East of Mount McKinley. Late in June Ken Laufer and I, both seasonal rangers in McKinley National Park, made the third ascent of Peak 8620. (First ascent by Adams Carter and party in 1957; see *A.A.J.*, 1958, 11:1, p. 91. Second ascent by Gene Wescott and party in 1958, who ascended the northwest ridge descended by the previous climbers.) We followed the Carter route for the most part though we reached the foot of the north ridge from the left (east) rather than the right. The snow made glacier travel hazardous. The ridge was hard ice covered with a foot of wet snow, which continuously avalanched from our steps.

In mid-July Tom Clark, three Germans and I made the first ascent of the 8400-foot peak $3/4$ mile west-northwest of Scott Peak. We approached it up the main east tributary of the Sunset Glacier. Bad weather forced us to forgo our plans for Scott Peak and settle on Peak 8400 which was ascended in a blinding snow storm.

Charlie Travers and I made the first ascent of two mountains south of Polychrome Pass. We left the road near the pass and headed south up the ridge leading to Peak 7518. After ascending to this summit, we continued on to Peak 7952, traversing the ridge beyond until a large gendarme forced us to drop to the east branch of the main Toklat River. The ridge was knife-edged and very rotten, with an occasional snow crest.

On August 10 Jim Richardson and John Newman of the Bremerton McKinley party, John Thompson of Fairbanks, Travers and I again hiked up the Muldrow trough to its bend, where we camped. Next morning we crossed the black tributary glacier that enters the Muldrow just above the bend and climbed the north ridge, first up rotten rock and then hard snow, to the crest of the main ridge which divides the Muldrow from the