Chugach Range. During an extremely rare period of sustained weather, Art Davidson, from Colorado, and I made first ascents of Kuluk Peak (7535 feet) and Peak 7190, north of Eagle River and east of Anchorage. Real problems came on the approach the second day when we struggled through alder brush to cover less than a mile in eight hours up Kuluk Creek. Kuluk Peak proved an easy climb via its east face and northeast ridge, mostly on snow. We reached the top in the early evening of July 15. The next day we climbed the southwest ridge of Peak 7190, for which we are proposing the name of Mount Soggy because of our soaked condition from wading in the wet snow. Unreported from the previous season was the first ascent of Peak 7005 (Mount Insignificant). After weathering a two-day storm on the Eklutna Glacier, Larry Underwood and I climbed its long northwest snow ridge from the West Eklutna Glacier on June 4, 1963.

JOHN BOUSMAN, *Mountaineering Club of Alaska*

Peaks above the Kahiltna Glacier. Late in May, Margaret Young and I flew our Cessna 180 onto the Kahiltna Glacier and established camp among the group of granite peaks that lie inside the "great bend" of the Kahiltna. We explored the immediate vicinity and climbed the lower summit of a nearby split pinnacle, placing three pitons and a bolt for safety. The higher one would have required 30 to 40 feet of aid, using bong-bongs, which we did not have. Some days later we climbed a peak which measured 7800 feet by aneroid. This peak was just west of the highest peak of the group and just north of the bend. One lead of Margaret's straight up a 140-foot section of snow-plastered rock was hair-raising as she hung onto icicles while standing on a thin covering of snow and ice without pitons. After some days we took off and landed near the base of the very prominent 10,105-foot peak some ten miles south of Mount Hunter. The climb took 22 hours and was highlighted by a fall into a crevasse and a few pitches of steep, very exposed snow near the top. The fifteen-minute flight back to camp was a pleasant finale to a long day.

JAMES RICHARDSON, *unaffiliated*

Peak 10,105, Second Ascent. This important peak, (10,105 feet) rises immediately east of the Kahiltna Glacier and is the highest point south of Mount Hunter. Its impressive west ridge is obviously the safest route to the summit as the east and south faces are precipitous with both loose, shaly rock and dangerous, hanging ice. The badly crevassed north glacier, which feeds a branch of the Kahiltna, offers a good route to the upper west ridge. In mid-July Don Sheldon landed Bob Baker and me on the branch. We set off immediately for the peak. After getting past some inter-