

was well snubbed after a fall of 20 feet, but the climb out was exhausting. We continued on the ridge and then again on the northwest face, fixing ropes on the steep snow and ice. Still 1200 feet below the summit we turned back, feeling we had done a good job of route preparation. On the way back we found a much better route, following the first half of the corniced connecting ridge. We were sure that with one good, long day on the steep snow and blue ice of the summit cone we should have a good chance for the summit. This was not to be. A storm broke in earnest on the night of the 30th. Winds blew more than 100 miles per hour. Our tent collapsed over our heads on July 1. For another day Don Anderson, my son Larry and I held shredded cloth over our heads or took turns shoveling off the drifting snow that threatened to bury us. Then the fragments gave way and we had to join the others in the too crowded two-man tents. On July 4 we escaped in a howling blizzard to Base Camp, where no tent was left standing. For the next ten days the storm continued. Over ten feet of snow fell in all. With a partial clearing we called for Sheldon, not wanting to tempt the wind in strained tents nor venture back onto the steep slopes now covered with so much new snow and windslab.

H. ADAMS CARTER

Mount Marcus Baker, Second Ascent, and Mount Goode, First Ascent, Chugach Range. On April 20 Eric Barnes, flying for Alyeska Air Service, set Helmut Tschaffert and me down at 8000 feet on the Knik Glacier between Marcus Baker (13,176 feet) and Goode (10,610 feet). In the following eight days of excellent weather, we climbed these two peaks, skied down the glacier and walked out the Knik River gravel bars to the highway bridge. The afternoon of the 20th and the 21st were spent carrying food and equipment toward Marcus Baker. High camp was at 10,500 feet. The next day crampons replaced skis at 12,000 feet. We reached the summit via the snow and icy crust of the west face in the bright sun. That afternoon and the next day we approached Mount Goode. On the 24th we skied up the east side of Goode to within a few hundred feet of the summit, completing the ascent on crampons and in kicked steps. The trip out the Knik was over varied and exciting ground. The first day-and-a-half provided long ski runs down the right of the glacier. At Grasshopper Valley Helmut walked a while along the glacier fork of the Knik, then took to the glacier again and finally walked along the left side of the Knik River. At one of the many stream crossings, the water rose above his waist. Meanwhile I followed the canyon of the glacier fork to where it

joined Metal Creek and then came out onto the gravel bars. Descending to Metal Creek took two rappels. The second dropped onto a snowbridge across the creek. The right side of the Knik has numerous shallow streams that must be crossed, and at the bend there is a surprising amount of quicksand which must be navigated.

Western Chugach Range. The more significant virgin peaks near Anchorage are falling fast. The following first ascents were made this year. "Mount Rumble" (7530 feet) was climbed by Dave Meyers and me on July 23. "Peekaboo Peak" (6950 feet) was ascended on July 9 by Gayle Nienhauser and Helen Wolfe. The Mitre (6650 feet) and "Ovis Peak" (6350 feet) the next to the south, were traversed by Bill Hauser and me on August 27. On September 4 Clarence Serfoss and I climbed Camprobber Peak (5855 feet) and the next day we traversed Polar Bear Mountain (6614 feet) up the southeast ridge and down the northwest face and "Bearskin Glacier." Ted Shohl, Rodman and Brian Wilson made the ascent of 5350-foot Tanaina Peak also on September 4. On September 18 Bill Babcock and Bill Hauser ascended Eagle Peak (6955 feet) and on October 23 Jacques Batkin, Ray Genet, Don Hoagland and Grace Jansen climbed Crow Peak (c. 5950 feet, though the topographic map mistakenly indicates it to be 300 feet lower).

VIN HOEMAN

P 5750, Chugach Range. On July 7, 1965 the Spaniard Venancio López de Ceballos and the Alaskan John Samuelson made the first ascent of a minor peak of some 5750 feet above the Harriman Glacier at $60^{\circ}53'45''$ N. and $148^{\circ}36'30''$ W. They were landed by plane at 2000 feet about 12 miles north-northeast of Whittier. Since no mountain in the region approaches the height given it by the Spaniard, it is hard to understand how this nameless peak has been given an altitude of 9200 feet in Spanish mountaineering journals and how the difficulties of the ascent can have been exaggerated so far beyond a more accurate report given the editor by Samuelson.

Peril Peak, Western Chugach. Nick Parker and Yoshio Inukai between July 10 and 12 made the second ascent of Peril Peak (7020 feet), which lies up the Eklutna Glacier, by a new and difficult route. They gained the south ridge at its junction with the west spur and then continued up the south ridge. Much of the rock was loose, which made pitoning difficult. They descended the whole of the south ridge, which ended with six successive rappels.