

P 10,600, Near Mount Hunter. On April 30 Stephen Mascioli and I looked up nearly 4000 feet to P 10,600, which forms the western rampart of Mount Hunter's long curving south ridge. It lies $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles nearly due south of Hunter and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west of P 10,920, the highest point on the ridge. Its summit caps a 2200-foot ice face on the north and a 1600-foot snow couloir on the west. We kicked steps or front-pointed all the first day and bivouacked hanging from ice screws. On May 1 we climbed six more pitches of difficult ice to a col on the mountain's west face. A two-day storm pinned us in our tiny tent. On May 4 we spent five hours climbing up the snow couloir and the dicey ridge traverse over rotten ice to the summit.

ALAN KEARNEY

Mooses Tooth. On April 27, members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska climbed the steep German route of the Mooses Tooth to the western summit, taking 17 hours from the Ruth Gorge. The climbers were Julian Mason, Harry Johnson, Pete Panarese and Dan Hourihan.

P 11,300, West Face, West Fork of Ruth Glacier. From May 6 to 9, John Bauman and I climbed the 3600-foot-high west face of P 11,300. The most prominent feature of the route is a 900-foot-long, 12-foot-wide couloir of 65° to 75°, which has several vertical steps and is mostly of solid blue ice. Snowfall higher up caused heavy spindrift sloughs, which fell continually down the chute. After 17 hours, we reached the top of the couloir to find a snug little cave in which we bivouacked out of the way of the spindrift. The next day we worked through and around rock bands until we met the southwest ridge about 12 pitches from the summit. Late in the day Bauman fell 50 feet through a cornice. After much time and effort, we were reunited and moving. It was one A.M. before we were able to bivouac. The final 900 feet to the summit went quickly. We descended the east ridge, bivouacking a third time.

JAMES HOWE, *Unaffiliated*

Mount Mather. On March 29 Steve Hollenhorst and I climbed the northeast spur of Mount Mather (12,123 feet) in Denali National Park and Preserve. From a high camp on the Eldridge Glacier, we climbed mixed ice and snow.

ALAN EWERT

Mount Hayes, Southwest Face. After climbing the east ridge of Deborah, Carl Tobin and I hauled loads on top-heavy, overloaded sleds over a 9450-foot col and down onto the Susitna Glacier. We were able to dump half our loads on the lateral moraine of the Susitna in anticipation of our returning the same way eventually to float out to the highway on the Susitna River. The inflatable raft we had humped around the mountains for two weeks made a good marker for the

Photo by Bradford Washburn

**Route climbed on Southwest Face of
MOUNT HAYES.**



dump as we headed for Mount Hayes. Our knowledge of the existing route on the west face of Hayes was sparse, but Carl remembered mention of an icefall and gully. It seemed certain that the previous ascent must have been near the icefall tumbling down the right side. Accordingly we decided on a rib line in the center of the face. Due to a storm, we got going only at two P.M. on May 23. Low technical difficulty at first enabled us to climb unroped and within three hours we were halfway up the face. With the steepening angle, our pace slowed and we were soon belaying. At one A.M. we had some vertical ice and then the cornice to dig through before emerging on the huge summit plateau. Erecting the small bivy tent was hell with the wind howling and the temperature at -30°C , but we were soon holed up in it and brewing. The next day, May 24, in a break in the storm, we rushed to the summit and back to our tent. Our plans for a long rest changed when the weather continued to improve. We reluctantly packed up at midnight and set off down the west ridge, a cold and miserable descent, but after a night and half a day of down-climbing and rappelling, Carl fell and I jumped over the bergschrund at the bottom of the ridge. All that remained were three desperate days of skiing out down the Susitna Glacier in a spring thaw and a 12-hour float down the river to civilization.

DAVID CHEESMOND

Mount Spurr. Doug Van Etten, Skip King and I made a winter ascent of Mount Spurr (3566 meters, 11,070 feet) on March 7. Low clouds forced us to land on a glacier south of Chakachamna Lake, 18 miles from where we had planned to start. The route took us over the heavily corniced rim of Crater Peak (2109 meters, 7575 feet), then onto the plateau below. Crampons were required only near the summit of Mount Spurr where we saw several crevasses still venting sulphurous gas. We also climbed nearby P 10,893 (3320 meters).

WILLY HERSMAN, *Mountaineering Club of Alaska*

P 6225 and Sinclair Mountain, East of Lynn Canal. Dana van Burgh and I made the first ascent of P 6225, one of the highest peaks on the eastern side of Lynn Canal between Skagway and Haines, which we have called "Mordor." It dominates the view north of Haines and lies only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast, halfway between Dayabas and Kasidaya Creeks. We spent six days of devious bushwhacking and ridge walking getting to it. We chose not to fly the route or take maps to add to the pioneering aspect. The whole trip took eleven days. Annie O'Dell was the third member of the team. Sinclair Mountain (6300 feet) farther south was climbed by Kevin Allred in one day from his home in Haines. He crossed the Lynn Canal by boat and worked his way up to the base up a major drainage basin. On the west buttress, which is technical climbing, he noticed slings and he found a cairn on top, left by the first-ascent party in the 1970s. His was the second ascent and was done in hunting boots by this relative novice.

JOHN E. SVENSON, JR.