

gray-yellow buttress in the middle of the face. We climbed eight pitches on cracks on the right side of the buttress (VII, A3), rappelled diagonally left for 20 meters, climbed four more pitches (VII, A3) until we could traverse left to the top of the buttress. A severe storm with rain, snow and high winds hit us there and we rappelled off. We were flown out the next day, July 17.

ANDREAS ORGLER, *Österreichischer Alpenverein*

Rooster Comb, Northwest Ridge of P 9680 to P 9220. Andy Cunningham and I climbed the northwest ridge of P 9680 to an upper snow shelf on May 14 and 15, traversed left and climbed to the summit of P 9220 on May 16 and descended the same route on May 16 and 17. The initial rock wall was avoided on the left with a brief exposure to sérac fall. We returned to the crest by a fluted snowfield. We bypassed the next rock wall by a zigzag to the left before we followed the crest to the crux section of the route. A very difficult pitch of mixed climbing led to a big cornice which we passed on the left by a long unprotected pitch of steep insecure snow. The snow arête led to a bivouac site. We had climbed 19 pitches in 17 hours. May 15 started with three difficult pitches on the right of the crest. The final rock buttress was passed by an ice gully on the right directly under séracs and then through a sérac wall further right (13 pitches). We were now on a snow slope under P 9680, which had an enormous cornice. We went left to a bivouac below P 9220 (12 hours). A long pitch led to the summit of previously unclimbed P 9220. The mountain had the last laugh, however, because the summit was hollow and on my final step onto the highest point, I fell into a crevasse! In view of this, the cornices on the summit ridge, the lack of food and the dangerous appearance of the descent from the main summit of the Rooster Comb, we climbed down and abseiled the ascent route, reaching the glacier just as the weather broke.

ANDY NISBET, *Scottish Mountaineering Club*

Foraker Correction. On Plate 5 of *A.A.J.*, 1985 and Plate 27 of *A.A.J.*, 1987 the line of the Pink Panther route on Mount Foraker should move $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to the right to the obvious S-shaped gully for the initial 2500 feet.

Broken Tooth South Face. Mugs Stump and Steve Quinlan completed a new route, the second, on the Broken Tooth in mid-May, when they spent four days on the south face. They found two good bivouac sites a third and two-thirds of the way up the 22 pitches. They rated the climb as VI, 5.10+, A3.

Broken Tooth, West Ridge. Jack Lewis and I climbed the west ridge of the Broken Tooth, gaining the ridge from the southwest and making the third ascent of the peak. Our route is probably the easiest of the three routes that

PLATE 29

Photo by Bradford Washburn

BROKEN TOOTH from South.
Solid line on left is Bauman-Lewis
route. Dotted line on right is
Stump-Quinlan route.



have been done. The major problem was the weather and it was good enough only on the third try. Two rock pitches and a lot of wallowing in depth hoar put us on the west ridge. Snow steps on the ridge took us to a rock tower, which we climbed on the right. Then hard ice brought us to the summit tower and three pitches of good rock climbing to the summit ridge. It was then a hike to the top. (IV, 5.9).

THOMAS BAUMAN

West Tripyramid, Northwest Ridge. On August 22, Scott Gill, Randy Waitman and I climbed a new route, the northwest ridge of West Tripyramid (3572 meters, 11,720 feet). We established our high camp at 6400 feet on the Traleika Glacier after a five-day approach via Wonder Lake, the Peters Glacier and Gunsight Pass. This included one storm day. The Peters Glacier has surged and is generally impassable below the Tluna Icefall. The Muldrow Glacier between Gunsight Pass and the Traleika was heavily crevassed, necessitating caution. Tripyramid is 11 miles east-northeast of Denali. The route rises 5300 feet and we rate it Grade III. All climbing was unroped except for two pitches of 40° to 50° ice directly below the summit, which we climbed simultaneously with protection. Descent was by the ascent route. The climb took 13 hours round-trip.

CLIFF BEAVER, *Unaffiliated*

Silverthrone, Winter Ascent. On March 5, my father Jim Okonek of K2 Aviation flew my wife Diane, Ricardo Ernst and me to Kantishna. We skied to the Muldrow Glacier via McGonagall Pass and ascended the Brooks Glacier to the Silverthrone Col at 10,650 feet. Ricardo pulled moose steaks and smoked salmon from his heavy sled for us to dine on. Despite wind-scoured slopes, we never experienced the slightest breeze for the entire trip. On March 12, we followed the north ridge to the 13,220-foot (4029-meter) summit of Silverthrone. A thin, and in some places corniced, summit ridge added excitement to an otherwise easy climb. My Dad, returning to Talkeetna from the Iditarod Dog Sled Race, flew by as we neared the summit. The temperature was comfortable 0° F and it was calm and clear. Denali loomed so close it seemed we could touch it. On March 14, Diane and I walked up McGonagall Mountain under the full moon and northern lights. On March 16, the three of us ascended P 9240 from Gunsight Pass. This is the true beginning of Denali's Pioneer Ridge and the point the Cairns expedition had reached in 1912. The next day we descended to the Peters Glacier, which we followed to its terminus and along the Muddy River. In August of 1986, the Peters Glacier began to surge and in a few months advanced several miles. The surface of the glacier is an imposing jumble of dirty séracs and crevasses. We returned to Kantishna on March 21.

BRIAN OKONEK