

wind- and rainstorm, Jacobs, Martin and I on June 7 crossed the glacier south of us to the base of P 6744 and climbed this beautiful shark-toothed peak by its east ridge. On June 8, all four crossed the glacier again to climb P 6855 by its serpentine southwest ridge. On June 9, we returned to Base Camp and Nelson and Martin were flown out. Jacobs and I stayed to attempt P 6842 at the east end of the valley. We moved camp seven miles southeast to near a two-mile-long frozen lake. On June 11, we climbed to 4500 feet on P 6151's south ridge. Heavy fog forced us to give up P 6842, but we continued along the south ridge of P 6151 to its summit and descended the west face. On June 12, we returned to our rendezvous and were flown out. I believe these were all first ascents.

DANNY KOST, *St. Elias Alpine Guides*

*P 7317 and P 6188, Thompson Ridge Area, Chugach Mountains.* A joint trip by Bob Jacobs of the St. Elias Alpine Guides and Matt Culberson of the American Alpine Institute made two first ascents in June. The group of ten made Base Camp on the south side of Granite Creek and spent eight days in the region. They climbed P 7317 and P 6188, which lie on the north side of the Bagley Icefield. This is just east of the mountains climbed in 1986 by the joint Polish-St. Elias Alpine Guides expedition.

*Central Brooks Range, 1985-1988.* During the summers of 1985 through 1988, I and others have made several easy to moderate routes in the central Brooks Range. All routes were done in free time from work on a biological research project. The routes reported here are all one-day excursions from the only road presently traversing the Brooks Range, the pipeline haul road. Originating in Fairbanks, the relatively well maintained gravel road covers about 300 miles of classic Alaskan taiga to cross the Brooks Range at Atigun Pass. From Atigun Pass the often rutted road descends through the Atigun River gorge. Routes mentioned here, listed from south to north from the pass on both sides of the Atigun River, are reached by side canyons. The USGS *Philip Smith Mountains* quadrangle (1:250,000) covers the entire region. Approaches are straightforward, involving the normal arctic Alaska factors such as mosquitoes, tussock tundra and occasional grizzlies. Rock ranges from solid quartzite and conglomerate to terrible limestone and very foul shale. The snow and ice are most solid at "night," and the glaciers appear to be in active recession. May and June are the best summer months, while in the winter it is normally very clear. The haul road also provides a starting point for the day- or-so journey to Mount Doonerak (south of the pass at Trembly Creek) in the Gates of the Arctic National Park. Currently, a pass obtainable from the Bureau of Land Management is required to pass north of Atigun Pass. From Atigun Pass, the routes done so far include the following: *Left Leg Gully*: the best looking snow-and-ice gully above the glacier on the north side of P 7087 (three or four rope-lengths from the glacier); *Dan Peak* (7050 feet) is essentially a glacier slog but the upper part of