

*McArthur Peak, South Face.* On June 1, Paul Gonzales, Fred Beckey, Mark Landreville and I were dropped on the Hubbard Glacier at the landing site for Logan's east ridge. The following day we sledged loads up-glacier to set up a camp just east of McArthur Peak. Beckey's persistent cough convinced him to have Andy Williams fly him back to Kluane Lake. After he left, we hauled a final load to our camp at 7200 feet. On June 4, we ate and watched our route, the central spur on the south face. We started climbing that night and bivouacked four times on the route, at 9500, 11,500 and 12,800 feet and on the summit plateau. We got to the top (14,400 feet) at four P.M. on June 9. We descended the north ridge in only five hours! The next day, we paid for our easy descent with a ten-mile slog around the mountain. We had some snowfall every day, but cold, cloudy weather made for good conditions. We found good use for some rock gear but climbed generally on ice and snow. Our route was well to the left of the Canadian route of 1988. (Grade VI, 55°-60° ice.)

GREGORY COLLUM, *R.L.M.C.*

*Mount Augusta.* Mount Augusta (4289 meters, 14,070 feet) was first climbed by Pete Schoening and party in 1953 by the north ridge, by Don Serl and party in 1987 by the north rib and by Mark Bebie and Bill Pilling in 1990 by the south ridge. Ade Miller, Paul Mead, Rob Wilson and I made the fourth ascent. We were in the mountains from May 3 to 25. We had hoped to make the first British ascent, to climb a new route taking a spur from the cwm northeast of the mountain and joining a subsidiary ridge leading south to reach the east ridge, and to descend the north ridge. We got to the summit, but not by this route. We placed Base Camp on the Seward Glacier just north of the mountain. Reconnaissance led to the conclusion that it would be unwise to descend the north ridge because of possibly impassable crevasses low on the route. It was in much worse condition than information and photos from 1953 and 1987 indicated. On May 10, we left with ten days' food for the east ridge. We camped in the middle of the large cwm northeast of the peak and took a snowy spur between two hanging glaciers to join a spur leading toward the east ridge. In wet, unconsolidated snow, we reached a small summit of 10,000 feet on this subsidiary ridge on the third day. From there, two kilometers of badly corniced ridge led to the four-kilometer-long east ridge, which crossed over a sizable fluted peak. We descended. On May 19, we set out for the north ridge. We passed through a highly avalanche-prone valley leading to the base of the ridge. We camped at 10,000 feet and bivouacked at 12,000 feet to reach the summit on May 23. There were crevasses all the way up the ridge and a snowbridge collapsed near the summit. The weather was unsettled and caused us to stay an extra night at 10,000 feet both on the ascent and the descent.

PAUL J. KNOTT, *Alpine Club*

*Pinnacle Peak and Other Ascents.* On April 30, Rodden McGowan and I flew to the south arm of the Kaskawulsh Glacier. Our original plan was to try an alpine-style ascent of the north ridge of Kennedy, but we were unable to land