

allow them to join the Gore-Perkins route, but the unstable weather turned worse and they retreated on January 28, having climbed 850 vertical meters in 22 rope-lengths.

## Tierra del Fuego

*Monte Sarmiento, West Peak, 1986, Correction.* On page 178 of *AAJ*, 1988, the names of the Italians who climbed the western summit of Monte Sarmiento by its north face were incorrectly given. They should have been leader Luigi Alippi, Pinuccio Castelnuovo, Lorenzo Mazzoleni, Salvatore Panzeri, Bruno Pennati and Clemente Maffei, accompanied by Drs. Franco Baravalle and Gian Mario Confalonieri. The first six reached the summit on December 8, 1986. Maffei had made the first ascent of the slightly higher east summit on March 7, 1956 with Carlo Mauri.

LUCIANO GHIGO, *CISDAE*

*Monte Buckland, Tierra del Fuego, Correction.* On page 25 of *AAJ*, 1994, it incorrectly stated that Monte Buckland still awaited its first ascent. It was in fact climbed on February 6, 1966 by Italians Carlo Mauri, Casimiro Ferrari, Giuseppe Pirovano, Luigi Alippi, Guido Machetto and Cesare Giudici.

*Exploring Tierra del Fuego.* On December 2, the yacht Pelagic sailed out of Punta Arenas due south down the Straits of Magellan toward the western end of the Cordillera Darwin. The skipper and owner was James (Skip) Novak of Chicago. The crew consisted of Britons Hamish, Alex and Joanna Laird, Emma Ellis and Francis McDermot. Doug Scott and Julian Freeman-Attwood were aboard to climb with Novak and McDermot. They passed Cape Forward, the southernmost tip of the South American mainland and continued south and then southeast down the Canal Keats and finally into Agostini Fjord. Halfway along the southern shore of the fjord, the climbers went ashore and worked their way to camp inland. On December 8, they headed for a peak of about 6000 feet some three miles to the south. They tramped two miles along the left side of a snow-covered glacier to the foot of the peak. They climbed a rocky ridge and two steep buttresses to the summit. The view was fantastic with Sarmiento dominating the west and Buckland the north. They tentatively called the peak "Mount Pelagic." Jack Miller's 1966 expedition reported that they had climbed the second highest peak in the group. There seemed to be two other summits higher than "Pelagic." Freeman-Attwood's GPS machine pinpointed the peak at 54°31'S, 70°32'W. This was the *only* really good day in a month. They spent much of the remaining month exploring fjords and bays, such as Serrano Fjord and Martínez Fjord. They headed west and then south towards the Beagle Channel. They entered Fiordo Chueco and stepped ashore at its northwest end, having set their sights on a peak marked as 2100 meters on Lliboutry's map.

This lies between Chueco and Garibaldi Fjords. The weather did not cooperate and they turned back at 4000 feet. On December 27, Scott and Freeman-Attwood left the ship at Ushaia. [We thank Doug Scott for making the report available from which this was excerpted. —*Editor.*]

## ANTARCTICA

*Mount Vaughan, Climbed at 89 Years, Queen Maud Mountains.* On December 16, 1994, our summit party including my wife Carolyn Muegge-Vaughan, Gordon Wiltsie, Vernon Tejas and me made the first ascent of Mount Vaughan (3140 meters, 10,302 feet; 85°55'S, 155°50'W). The peak lies between the Amundsen and Scott Glaciers. Our route was up the snow-cruised west-southwest ridge of the mountain on 30° slopes that increased to 40° near the summit. We started the climb from 6800 feet, to which altitude the Twin Otter ski-equipped plane taxied after landing at a lower altitude. The climb took eight days, because I was slow and had a touch of snowblindness and because of weather delays. On the third and fourth days we had horizontal spindrift with winds gusting to 75 miles per hour. I celebrated my 89th birthday by climbing and spending the night on the summit of my namesake mountain. It was named for me in 1931 by Admiral Byrd. We made the climb to commemorate the work and importance of the sled dog in Antarctic exploration and to recognize the work of Admiral Robert E. Byrd and Dr. Laurence M. Gould. It was also in memory of Edward E. Goodale and Freddie Crockett, two of my best friends who drove dogs with me in the Antarctic. We also remember the four dogs, Stricker, Magoo, Pudge and Pandi, who wandered off after the plane crash in November, 1993. (See *AAJ*, 1994, pages 198-199.) This ended the era of the sled dog in the Antarctic.

NORMAN D. VAUGHAN

*More Information on the Ascent of Mount Vaughan.* In addition to the people named above, the party was also composed of Alejo Contreras Staeding, Robert Hart, Larry Engel and Peter Miller both from the National Geographic, Barry Berkus and me. Three camps were established in the two weeks we were on the mountain. On December 16, not only Vaughan, his wife, Tejas and Wiltsie reached the higher south summit at 3:50 A.M. local time, but also Staeding and the National Geographic team of Engel and Miller. Tejas and Wiltsie also climbed the north summit, some 250 meters distant. Later that day, Berkus, Hart, the Antarctic Network International airplane pilot Brian Cashin and I left Base Camp and, joined at Camp II by Staeding, who had returned there from the summit, climbed to the south summit, which we reached at seven P.M. We then all five climbed to the north summit and returned to Base Camp.

ROBERT FAILING, *M.D.*