

The full list of ascents is as below (together with an approximate alpine grade):

Date	Peak	Grid	Height	Party	Grade
April 18	West Summit of Adluk Peak				
		LU941971	1820m	DW, CT, IM, RF, D13	F
April 18	Unnamed Peak	LU962988	1850m	GR, JK	F
April 21	Unnamed Peak	MU178895	1920m	DW, CT, GR, IM, RF, DB	F
April 22	Qilaut Mountain	MU243802	2150m	DW, CT, RF, DB	PD+
April 25	Valhalla Mountain	MU290832	1720m	DW, CT, GR, IM, RF, DB	PD+
April 26	Unnamed Peak	MU315812	1660m	DW, CT, GR, IM, RF, DB	F
April 27	Unnamed Peak	MU243745	1900m	DW, CT, GR, IM, RF, DB	F
April 27	Unnamed Peak (Cairned)				
		MU232756	1680m	DW, DB	PD
May 2	Unnamed Peak	MU056758	1780m	DW, CT, GR, RF, DB	PD
May 2	Unnamed Subsidiary Peak				
		MU068750	1820m	DW, CT, GR, IM, RF, DB	F
May 3	Unnamed Peak (Cairned)				
		LU008694	1820m	DW, RF, DB	PD
May 3	Unnamed Peak	MU014682	1550m	DW, DB	F
May 4	Takuniakvik Peak	LU994705	1830m	DW, GR, RF, DB	PD+
May 4	Summit Ridge of Unnamed Peak				
		MU010674	1650m	DW, DB	F

The weather was generally high pressure with clear skies and little wind. Daytime temperatures ranged from -10°C to -15°C with nighttime lows of -30°C. Travel was restricted on three out of 20 days. Snow cover was good, but of dubious quality, with approximately 30 centimeters of windpack layers overlaying one meter of depth hoar. It was apparently a high snowfall year for the area. John Kentish broke a back molar tooth in half on day four and, in some pain, decided to retreat alone down the Weasel Valley to get treatment.

DAVID WILLIAMS, *United Kingdom*

*Mt. Thor, Midgard Serpent, Solo Ascent.* In July and August, the young big wall climber Jason “Singer” Smith made a solo second ascent of *Midgard Serpent* (VI 5.9 A5, 3,600') on the west face of Mt. Thor. An account of his climb appears earlier in this journal.

*Summit Lake Area, Various Ascents.* Six of us from the Banff area converged on Summit Lake during the first two weeks of May. We only had time for a short trip, so were banking on a lucky weather window. People seemed to think that going before the sea ice breaks yields less humidity in the air and therefore better weather. A suspicious theory at best, but we were clinging to it.

Our arrival at Summit Lake seemed to be timed perfectly: a north wind brought the clear skies we wanted, but unfortunately was accompanied by -20°C temperatures. At this point, the prospects for even going ski touring were looking rather grim and we resigned ourselves to be happy with even one summit. On the first day, Marc Ledwidge, Rob Orvig and Larry

Stanier climbed the Swiss Route to the top of Mt. Asgard. At the same time, Tom Fayle, Mark Klassen and I climbed an unnamed and possibly unclimbed peak just to the southwest of Asgard itself. Our unnamed peak climbed a big snow face to a ridge, had three pitches of fifth class, and then followed a sharp ridge to a summit. This was a great cold-weather route, as it wasn't too hard to keep moving.

Two days later, Tom, Mark and I climbed another new route on the southwest face of Asgard's north tower. We named our route *Polar Thievery* after an incident that occurred with some snowmobilers at Summit Lake. Approaching as for the Swiss Route, our climb then cuts across snow and rock slabs to the very right-hand edge of the southwest face somewhere near the *Bilfrost Buttress* (though we never did locate this route). *Polar Thievery* takes a crack system that starts directly below and finishes in the large obvious corner on the upper right side of this face. We did eight pitches of awesome crack climbing on perfect granite up to 5.11a, but in drier conditions one should expect two or three more pitches.

After a rest and a ski tour to scope out another project, we split into three teams of two. Mark and Rob climbed the north face of Bilbo Peak, Larry and Tom climbed the Scott/Hennick Route on Asgard in 44 hours from Summit Lake, and Marc and I climbed the south ridge of the big unnamed peak to the northwest of Northumbria, directly north from *Tinfoil Ridge*. The route was ten pitches of good stone up to 5.10a, and we called it *First Air* after a startling commercial flight that buzzed us on the summit.

We all reunited back at the head of the Fjord to be picked up on skidoo 12 days after we arrived. As we rode the machine out in the wet and stormy weather, I couldn't help but laugh and think that very occasionally, some weather folklore can actually come true.

GRANT STATHAM, *Canada*

*Mt. Asgard, Mt. Overlord, Mt. Turnweather, Ascents.* To travel north of the Arctic Circle, journey five days amid otherworldly landscapes to the base of a 4,000-foot granite monolith, then ascend an unending system of solid cracks to the summit in the company of good friends: this is a wondrous thing for a climber, and a great gift of life. Over our 43-hour round trip on the northeast buttress of Asgard's North Tower, the arctic sun never set on Rich Prohaska, Jia Condon and I while we established *Line of Credit* (5.10 A1, 4,000'). We placed no bolts and three pins and climbed 23 pitches with the use of a 60-meter rope.

On Mt. Overlord, we climbed the Central West Buttress (5.10 A1, 4,000'), the prominent diagonal buttress leading to the center of the west face. Old fixed lines were discovered on the lower portion of the climb without evidence of passage higher up\*. The climb took 36 hours round-trip from the Overlord shelter; descent was made via the glacier and valley directly north of Mt. Overlord. Excellent views of the tide rolling in and out over many kilometers of the Pangnirtung Fjord were visible.

After ferrying loads the 12 kilometers to the north face of Mt. Turnweather, Jia Condon and Rich Prohaska chose a prominent feature right of the center of the face. We spent eight nights climbing *Dry-Line* (VI 5.10 A2+, 3,000'), getting precipitation on virtually every day, and being pinned by a snow storm for a day during the descent. We found the rock quality to be mostly good. The climbing was mostly easy aid with a little hard (for us) free climbing. We