

the SCREE

Mountaineering Club of Alaska

JULY 2022

Volume 65, Number 7



“May your dreams be larger than mountains and may you have the courage to scale their summits.”

— Harley King

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Baneful Peak, Western Chugach Mountains

Crown Glacier and Peasant Pillar, Central Alaska Range

Dall Glacier, Mount Mason and Mount Stansfield, Alaska Range

Peak of the Month: Peak 2362, Ahklun Mountains

**General meetings resume in September.
Enjoy your summer!**

"To maintain, promote, and perpetuate the association of persons who are interested in promoting, sponsoring, improving, stimulating, and contributing to the exercise of skill and safety in the Art and Science of Mountaineering."

This issue brought to you by: Editor—Abbey Collins assisted by Dawn Munroe

Cover Photo

Abbey Collins nearing the summit of Baneful Peak.
Photo by Andrew Holman

GENERAL MEETING

General meetings resume in September. Enjoy your summer!

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Article Submission: Text and photography submissions for *the Scree* can be sent as attachments to mcascre@gmail.com. Articles should be submitted by the 11th of each month to appear in the next issue of *the Scree*. Do not submit material in the body of the email. Do not submit photos embedded in the text file. Send the photo files separately. Send high resolution file photos separately, including captions for each photo. We prefer articles that are under 1,000 words. If you have a blog, website, video, or photo links, send us the link. Cover photo selections are based on portraits of human endeavor in the outdoors. Please submit at least one vertically-oriented photo for consideration for the cover. Please don't forget to submit photo captions.

Training

MCA Summer Mountaineering School, July 15-23, 2022– The Bomber Traverse- Basic Mountaineering instruction for accomplished backpackers. Hiking, climbing, and glacier travel in the Talkeetna Mountains. Learn: Snow travel, ice tool use, ice climbing, glacier travel, navigation, route finding, rappelling, rock climbing, fun, exploration, leadership skills and confidence building. Organizational meeting March 5. To sign up please contact trip leader Greg Bragiel (unknownhiker@alaska.net)

Instructors needed to assist with the Summer Mountaineering School. Please contact Greg Bragiel to help with any or all of the following:

- July 15- Meet at Kaladi Bros. Coffee on Tudor at 8 a.m. Stage 1 vehicle at Reed Lakes trailhead. Post hut closure signs. Hike to Mint. Hut Trip plan. Leave No Trace, Navigation and route-finding,
- July 16- Snow travel, Anchors, Running belay, Knots, Rope handling instructions, 10 essentials, Unplanned camping trip. (Service project: clean toilet/change barrels)
- July 17- Terminology, Glacier travel, Belaying, Ice climbing. (Service project)
- July 18- Hike to Bomber Hut, Navigation. Glacier travel/ Crevasse rescue. (Service project)
- July 19- Visit bomber airplane/ Bomber Pass, Crevasse rescue, wilderness medicine (Service project)
- July 20- Hike Rainy Day Knoll, Navigation, Bouldering (Service project)
- July 21- Hike to Snowbird Lake, Water crossing, Navigation. Route finding, Hike Snowbird Lake area.
- July 22- Rappelling, Rock Climbing, Hike to Snowbird Hut
- July 23- Hike out to Reed Lake trailhead. Final Exam.

For the MCA Membership Application and Liability Waiver, visit <http://www.mtnclubak.org/index.cfm?useaction=members.form>.



Check Facebook for last-minute trips and activities. Or, schedule one that you want to organize.



Announcements

Mint Hut Closure

Hikers - The Mint Hut will be closed for training July 15-17, 2022. The Bomber Hut will be closed July 18-20. If you are traveling to these areas, bring a tent and plan to camp outside.

Greg Bragiel- Summer Mountaineering School Trip leader, Huts Committee chairman

Proposed Renaming of the Suicide Peaks Rejected

At its June 7 meeting, the Alaska Historical Commission voted not to approve the proposal to rename the Suicide Peaks. The MCA's Geographic Names Committee had issued comments objecting to the proposal.

Library Poll

As some of you may know, the MCA has a library of printed material such as guidebooks, textbooks, and mountaineering-related literature. The library is currently stored at the Hoarding Marmot, but because of their popularity they're trying to add inventory space and have kindly requested we move it. To help steer the best outcome for the library, please reply to the following questions. Answers can be sent to secretary@mtclubak.org.

- Were you aware of the MCA Library before reading this announcement?
- Have you ever used the MCA Library?
- Which of the following would you most prefer:
 - A physical library of books maintained by the MCA
 - A list or bibliography of books the MCA recommends, which might be found at a public library, but which the MCA does not own copies of
 - No library or list is needed - information is now easy enough to find that the MCA doesn't need to provide the service
- What types of material do you think the MCA should include in a library or list?
 - Mountaineering literature, e.g. 'The Beckoning Silence' or 'Denali's Howl'
 - Alaskan guidebooks, e.g. '55 Ways to the Wilderness'
 - Non-Alaskan guidebooks
 - Instructional material
 - Other (please describe)

New Route on Northwest Face of Kichatna Spire (8985 feet), Cathedral Spires

Text by Graham Zimmerman



Route topo

Photo by Oliver Rye

From May 23 to May 27, 2022, David Allfrey, Whit Magro, and Graham Zimmerman opened a new alpine, big wall route on the Northwest Face of Kichatna Spire in the Alaska Range. They named the route "The Pace of Comfort" and graded it VI 5.10, A3+, M6, 70-degree snow, 950m.

The Cathedral Spires are a small clutch of exceptionally steep peaks 70 miles west of Denali. In his 1967 report on the spires, David Roberts stated that "no other area combines heavy glaciation, remoteness and bad weather with such an abundance of vertical walls, pinnacles, and obelisks." During his 1966 expedition to the area, two of his teammates - Art Davidson and Rick Millikan - made the first ascent of the highest peak in the range, the 8985-foot peak via its East Ridge; they named the mountain Kichatna Spire.

The climbs made on the peak in the years since the first ascent have represented some of the most technical ascents in the Alaska Range, and only one of these has successfully ascended the peak's dramatic Northwest Face. This ascent of "The Ship's Prow" by Andy Embick and Jim Bridwell in 1979 was on the cutting edge of applying Yosemite big wall tactics to the big mountains.

The other routes on the north side of the peak (off the Cul-de-Sac Glacier) are The Voice of Unreason (2005), which did not reach the summit, and the Wharton/Smith Couloir (2008) to reach the 1966 route, which is on the far left-hand margin of the face. Many other attempts have been made on the peak's Northwestern Wall, including one in 2008 by Zimmerman alongside Ian Nicholson and Ryan O'Connell.

The team, including videographer Oliver Rye, flew into the Cul-de-Sac Glacier on May 22 in clear weather with an excellent forecast. After setting up basecamp and scoping the route, they got to work on the route's initial pitches. On May 23, Magro led two 70 meter pitches of sustained rock climbing (C2 and 5.10). That evening they returned to camp with two ropes fixed on the wall. The following day, Allfrey led a 68 meter pitch of technical A3+ beaks followed by a stunning 50 meter C3 leaning corner. Above this, Zimmerman led a 45 meter mixed corner (C2, M6). At this point, they reached the snow ledge dubbed "The Triple Ledges." Again, they fixed lines through these initial pitches and returned to camp.

Due to the arc of the arctic summer sun, they climbed late in the day, departing basecamp at noon and reaching the base of the

wall at 1 p.m. to take advantage of the sunlight on the wall that lasted from 3 p.m. to 12 a.m.

After resting and packing on the 25th, they launched on the route at 10 a.m. on May 26, ascending their ropes and pulling the ropes behind. From "Triple Ledges," Magro led a sustained 230-foot A3 pitch. Allfrey then led the two 50 meter pitches of C3 to the top of the upper headwall. On the final moves stepping off the headwall, Allfrey took a 40-foot whipper when a cam placed in poor rock failed. Up to that point, the climbing was sustained vertical and overhanging terrain. Finally, after eight massive pitches of climbing, the terrain leaned back. From there, Magro was able to climb around an M6 chockstone left of the final headwall to reach a small bivy chopped in a snowfield on which the team was able to sit out the bright Alaska night.

The following morning (May 27), Zimmerman led five pitches of high-quality mixed climbing with difficulty up to M5 to reach the summit ridge under clear skies. Magro then led along the moderate and stunning summit ridge to reach the peak's T-O-P. They summited the peak at 4:17 p.m. on Friday, May 27.

Their descent went quickly, and they arrived back at basecamp with all of their equipment just before midnight.

The route required all of the skills gained from the team's numerous expeditions around the world - in Magro's words - "this climb was a culmination of 70 years of climbing experience between the three of us."

The name "The Pace of Comfort" comes from a statement made by pilot Paul Roderick when he picked the team up on the glacier. Looking at the weather, he said, "With these kinds of conditions, we're able to fly at a pace of comfort." The climbing team felt the same way about their ascent. Huge thanks to Tincup Mountain Whiskey for covering our flight onto the glacier, Jack-

son Yip and Jack Tackle for forecasts, Bob Kaufman for route images, Talkeetna Air Taxi for the ride into the Cul-de-Sac and all of the team's sponsors, including Scarpa, Black Diamond, Outdoor Research, Mystery Ranch, Blue Ice, Edelrid, Julbo, Exped USA, Gnarly Nutrition, Skratch Nutrition, First Ascent Coffee and Trail-butter. And most importantly, thanks to the team's families.



*David Allfrey leading pitch 4 (The Golden Corner).
Photo by Graham Zimmerman*



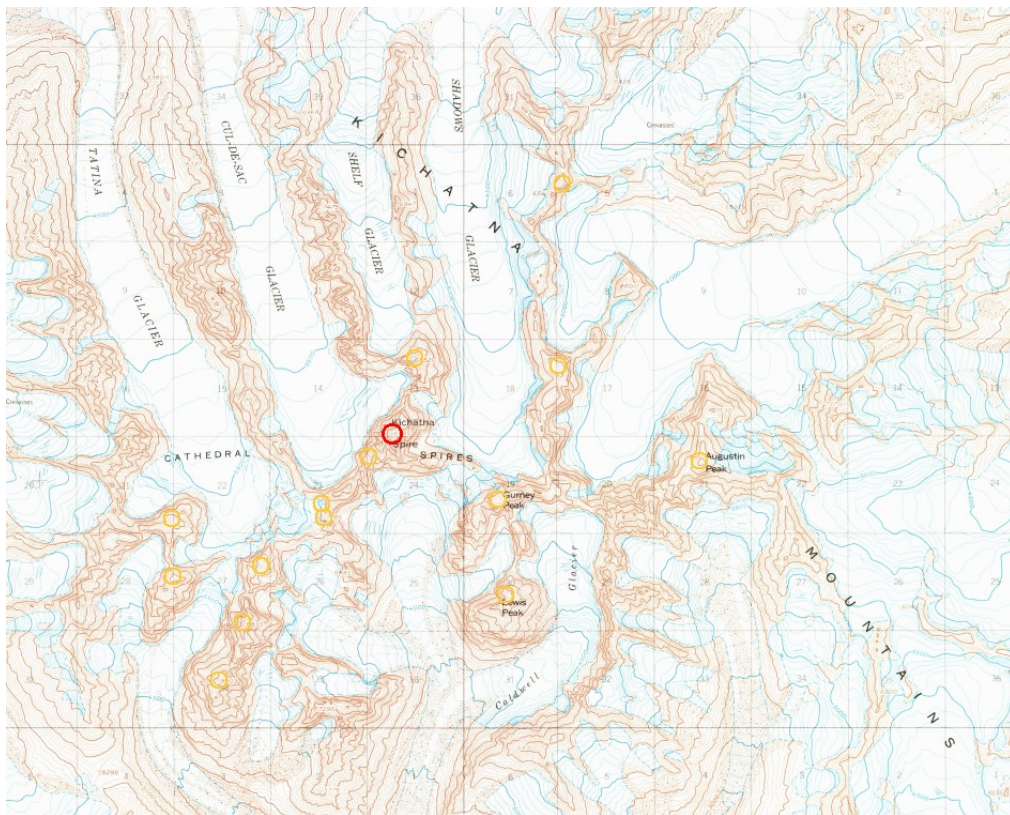
*Graham Zimmerman and Whit Magro at a belay, David Allfrey leading.
Photo by Graham Zimmerman*



*Whit Magro and David Allfrey at a bigwall belay.
Photo by Graham Zimmerman*



*Team climbing on upper ridge.
Photo by Oliver Rye*



Baneful Peak (5,495 feet), Western Chugach Mountains

Text and photos by Andrew Holman



Getting ready to descend Baneful Peak. Lake camp looks so far away.

DISCLAIMER: if you are going up the southwest-ish route, be very mindful of route finding and take your time. While it smartly cuts out all bushwhacking and starts out as a cruiser line, it gets very very heady (at least for us) near the top. There is a lot of runout 4th class terrain with bad, bad rock coated in fragile knife blades of choss. A rope would not help much, especially for the ascent. We were so freaked out climbing up this, that we decided to descend a different route (the northwest-trending ridge). This line was cruiser above tree line but had some brutal, steep, gear-breaking bushwacking below it. Still, we never once thought “if you fall you die” which we thought many times on the southwest-ish line.

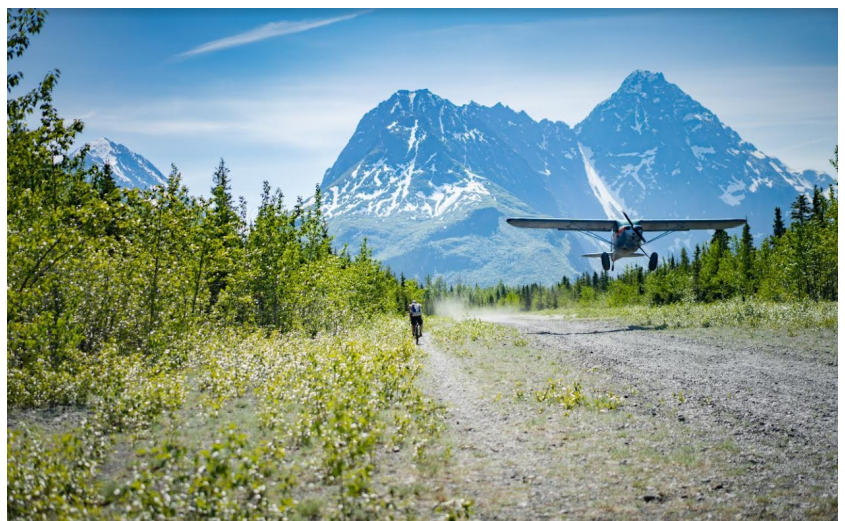
Given the distance from the trailhead and relatively low elevation Abbey Collins and I definitely underestimated this one, DO NOT be like us!

We leisurely biked in on Saturday morning, set up a camp on Eklutna Lake near the crowded Bold Airstrip, and were hiking out on the trail by 1 p.m. on June 4.

We didn't have a route in mind that we were 100% committed to. We had read mixed things about many of them.

The trail was delightfully NOT overgrown (I've been in here just a few weeks late in the season, and it was a jungle). We got to the falls and started trying to find a way up the West/Northwest Ridge. I encountered my first strand of scratchy devil's club, looked at Abbey and said “I'm not doing this.” We had also caught a glimpse of the trail as it continued across the creek, it looked to be in great shape.

And it was.



Leaving camp on a bluebird day.

As we continued to navigate the mountain, we continued to look up toward the summit and see a face littered with walls of vertical rock. It all looked very, very bad. A maze of grassy slopes and rock drop-offs. Eventually, we had curved around south and west of the summit and kept going. We then saw a clear, easy route up the mountain! It was a magical veggie-less path of scree and then snow up an alder-choked stretch of mountain. Just like we had heard it described by others.

And then we saw a black bear right next to the scree slopes, munching on grass.

We yelled at it, and then yelled at it some more and...it didn't really move. It just continued to graze, walk into the brush, walk out of the brush, repeat. Eventually the bear was out of view, and we started making our way up in the blistering heat.

Progress was slow, but eventually the mountain cooled. Scree gave way to snow, and we could start to feel the gentle breezes of the valley.

We got on the snow and it was much easier going. Great boot snow with no need for crampons.

Eventually the snow we were on continued to thin and snake into a narrow constriction. The rock all around us was closing in and was really rotten. At some point the snow was gone and we found ourselves on 3rd and 4th class rock composed of thousands of brittle butter-knife blades. It chipped off when you stepped on it. There were no cracks, there were no horns. Nothing to plug or sling (not that we had any gear with us). This was, by far, the most challenging section, mostly for the brain. I wouldn't call the climbing quite 5th class...I would say it was very similar in character to Chickenshit Gully on Bashful Peak, but it was much longer (it started at around 4,200-4,300 feet).



Abbey Collins climbing the diciest section, at roughly 4,300 feet.

We just kept calm and continued upwards.

The terrain did get easier to climb, but the exposure did not let up. Exiting the chossy butter-knives section just before the ridge turns knife-edge, we climbed through a series of chimneys (the first started at about 61.27546, -148.89408): the stemming was fun, the extremely loose rock, was not! We had to gingerly take turns so as not to knock rocks on each other.

Finally the exposure started to level-off and we were leisurely scrambling to the true summit.



Abbey nearing the summit of Baneful Peak.

It was warm and cozy, with a blob of snow on what was mostly a comfy bed of turf.

We hung out and drank our adult summit beverages, and pondered the way down.

The "West Ridge" (it's more northwest if you ask me) looked to be pretty straightforward.

It mostly was (while on the ridge). The scrambling on this line was much easier than the line we took up, 3rd class at the

worst, and mostly pleasant hiking.

It starts to get challenging as you near the treeline, though. There are a series of sneaky cliffs buried in the brush. When we followed the path of least resistance, we were suckered onto the tops of them.

We needed to constantly side-hill and down-climb around them.

Once we were firmly below treeline, there were veins and memories of the trail, but...there wasn't much. We grabbed lots of devil's club and did a mudslide or two. I broke a beer (but didn't realize it, as it soaked all my camera gear) and a trekking pole and Abbey also sacrificed a beer.

Still, we were grateful to not be descending what we had climbed up!

Finally, we were free.

As we rested at the creek, Abbey thought she saw another bear and instinctively yelled at it. It turned out to just be a sleepy wolverine that quietly returned to the woods.

We found a makeshift log bridge to cross the creek, and saw a mouse that looked like it was drowning, and then proceeded to run on the water, against the flow. Savior vole drowned for our souls.

Times: it took us about 9 hours to get to the summit from the trailhead, and about 7 to get back to camp. We summited just before sunset, and got to our pre-pitched tent just before sunrise. Like a couple of vampires.



Abbey Collins descending the northwest ridge.

Crown Glacier and Peasant Pillar, Central Alaska Range

Text by Zach Lovell



*Route line on Peasant Pillar
Photo by Chris Robertson*

One of my favorite parts of "going to school" in the Alaska Range are the annual lessons in adaptation. Both of my expeditions in June shared several elements: week-long weather delays, landing on backup glaciers, and healthy (or some may argue unhealthy) amounts of "Chappelle's Show."

The first expedition was with Tad McCrea and Mark Westman in the Kichatna Mountains, where our Plan B objectives still yielded a great trip. My second trip was also planned for the Kichatnas, but with questionable landing conditions, Joseph Hobby, Chris Robertson, and I ended up in Little Switzerland, focusing on objectives off the Crown Glacier near the terminus of the Kahiltna Glacier. The Crown Glacier has several south-facing rock walls between Your Highness (7820 feet) and The Royal Tower (8130 feet) that I had sighted while ski touring in April a few years ago. These walls are relatively small for Alaska (ranging from 800' to 2,000') but the most important landscape for us was having fun—a focus that can all too often be forgotten.

On June 28, Joseph, Chris, and I flew onto the Pika Glacier and headed due west to the Crown for two days of line-scoping and summer skiing. One shield of rock, in particular, caught our eye,

due to the apparent quality of the rock and potentially connecting crack systems.

Two days later, the three of us skied to the base of the proposed route and climbed moderate snow into easy 5th-class rock for 500', until we reached the start of the shield. Seeing this up close revealed good rock, but also a sea of question marks. These questions were answered with a comical effort involving a few starting attempts, a tension traverse, some wandering flakes, and a thank-god ledge to line us up with the main crack system.

Aside from a few brief bits of moss concealing the crack, we found wonderful splitters on the ever-steepening shield, starting with the 55m "Black Crack Pitch." The route's crux ended up being pitch 11, which started with some wild traversing shenanigans before reaching an exposed hands to offwidth crack near the prow of the shield. Under the glow of evening light, this memorable pitch put us on top of the main wall.

We climbed a few more pitches of blocky steps that ultimately led to the ridge running between Your Highness and Royal Tower, and then descended back the way we came via a few brief down-climbs and several rappels. After being up for 25 hours,

we flew out to Talkeetna to enjoy a sunny start to July and some sense of normalcy during a COVID lull, with a buzzing crowd at the Fairview Inn.

Peasant Pillar (1,400', 15 pitches, 5.10+ C2) took us 20 hours base-to-base and was climbed predominantly free, with approximately 10 percent of the route utilizing aid tactics to connect the route's dots. Like most of the neighboring walls on the Crown and similar routes off the nearby Pika Glacier, Peasant Pillar doesn't lead to a summit; it ends at the previously mentioned ridgeline. It is, however, the first route up this wall. This route surprised me with its high-quality rock, which seems like a rarity in the Alaska Range, where so many routes have the proverbial "choss toll" in order to complete a line.



*Joseph Hobby on traverse Pitch 12.
Photo by Zach Lovell*



*Joseph Hobby leading Black Crack Pitch.
Photo by Zach Lovell*



*Joseph Hobby leading lower on Black Crack Pitch.
Photo by Zach Lovell*



*Zach Lovell leading a crux pitch.
Photo by Chris Robertson*

Dall Glacier, Mount Mason (9680 feet) and Mount Stansfield, Alaska Range, First Ascents

Text and photos by Zach Lovell



Mount Stansfield with Chamo route line.

“Zach, I just learned that Mason Stansfield died in a crevasse fall in AK.” I read and re-read the message over and over again on my satellite phone. There was a somber silence in our kitchen tent besides the steady purr of a white gas stove. Four days prior, my two climbing partners and I had flown on the same plane as Mason and his partner Tessa, dropping them off on the Eldridge Glacier before heading to an area south of Mt. Russell, establishing a base camp on the Dall Glacier. As I ruminated on the news I stared at two unclimbed peaks through the tent’s window, which were now drenched in gold as the sun rose higher.

That 2021 expedition ended up coming to a close shortly after hearing of Mason’s passing and I was grateful to be able to make it to his memorial in Ouray, Colorado, to celebrate his life with our San Juans community. A year later my friend Joseph Hobby and I climbed both of the aforementioned peaks, naming them Mount Mason and Mount Stansfield.

On April 15th, 2022, Joseph and I flew into the Dall Glacier and spent the first day making camp and assessing conditions. April 16th, we set our sights on the first of the two unclimbed peaks, which was approximately 9,200 ft in elevation. We reached the

start of the route in an hour, traveling southwest of camp (2 miles/ 700 feet of gain). We began climbing friendly névé, generally working our way up the peak’s south ridge. This ridge, while moderate, proved to be relatively lengthy with chossy rock and overhanging cornices to navigate. We reached the summit in approximately 7 hours and skied roughly 60% of our route. Changes in aspect and elevation caused abrupt shifts in ski conditions from wet snow to ice, so we aborted our original plan for a “center punch” descent down the peak’s south face. Due to the lack of a good fall line on the south ridge we would briefly ski the south face before periodically traversing back to the ridge, which proved amenable besides one desperate traverse through a cliff band on wet, deteriorating snow. Mt. Stansfield was climbed and skied in 11 hours base to base and we named the route Chamo (3,700 ft, 70 degree snow/ice, mod. rock) after Mason’s dog who would have undoubtedly beaten us to the bottom of the route on the descent. Most of the route was climbed solo besides roping up for a few hundred feet of crevassed terrain near the summit.

After a few days of drying gear out and skiing north-facing terrain near camp we focused our efforts on our next peak with a summit listed at 9,680 feet on the USGS scanned topos (this

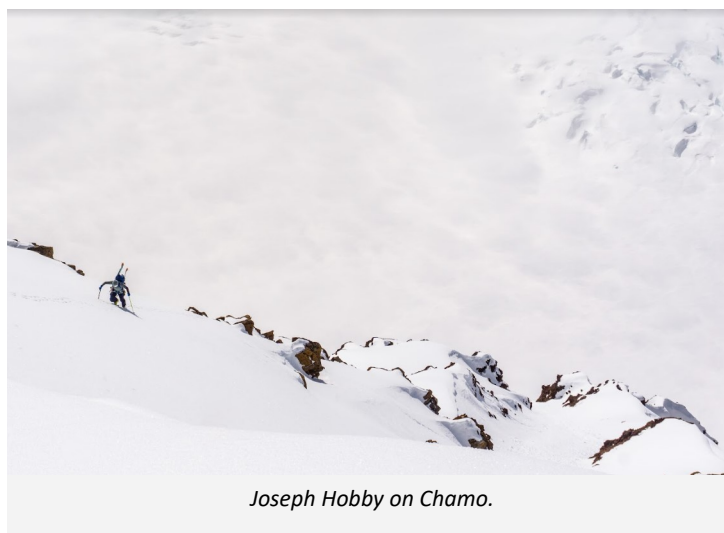
peak is immediately west of Mt. Stansfield). On April 19th, Joseph and I left camp and approached our proposed route on skis, gaining 2,100 feet of elevation and traveling 4 miles until reaching the start of the peak's west ridge, which was surprisingly well-coated in rime ice for the majority of the ridge.

We cached skis and began simul-soloing névé with intermittent ice sections steepening briefly to 70-80 degrees. After 1,000 feet of elevation gain, we reached a series of friendly crux steps as the ridge narrowed. These short crux steps involved mixed climbing on excellent granite and navigating through small, overhung rime formations. The remainder of the route went relatively quickly, roping up for a final stretch of ice that put us almost directly on the summit. We descended via our ascent route with a series of rappels on the upper mountain and otherwise utilized belayed down-climbs and down-soloing for the majority of the descent. Mount Mason was climbed in 12 hours base to base and our route was dubbed Busta-Rime (3,000 ft, 80 degree ice, M4). While I only listened to Busta Rhymes a few times with Mason, I'm sure he'd appreciate the climber/rapper pun.

We spent our final days of the trip, April 20th and 21st, soaking up sun, powder skiing, and introspection. These routes weren't cutting edge, nor did they put us at our limit, but they were climbed with a lot of laughs and quickly enough to enjoy beer afterwards - the exact sort of trip Mason would want us to have.



Mount Mason with route arrow.



Joseph Hobby on Chamo.



Joseph Hobby following a pitch on Busta-Rime.



Joseph Hobby leading ice on Busta-Rime.

Peak of the Month: Peak 2362, Ahklun Mountains

Text by Steve Gruhn

Mountain Range: Kuskokwim Mountains, Ahklun Mountains

Borough: Unorganized Borough

Drainage: Nimgun Creek

Latitude/Longitude: 59° 35' 15" North, 160° 50' 57" West

Elevation: 2,362 feet

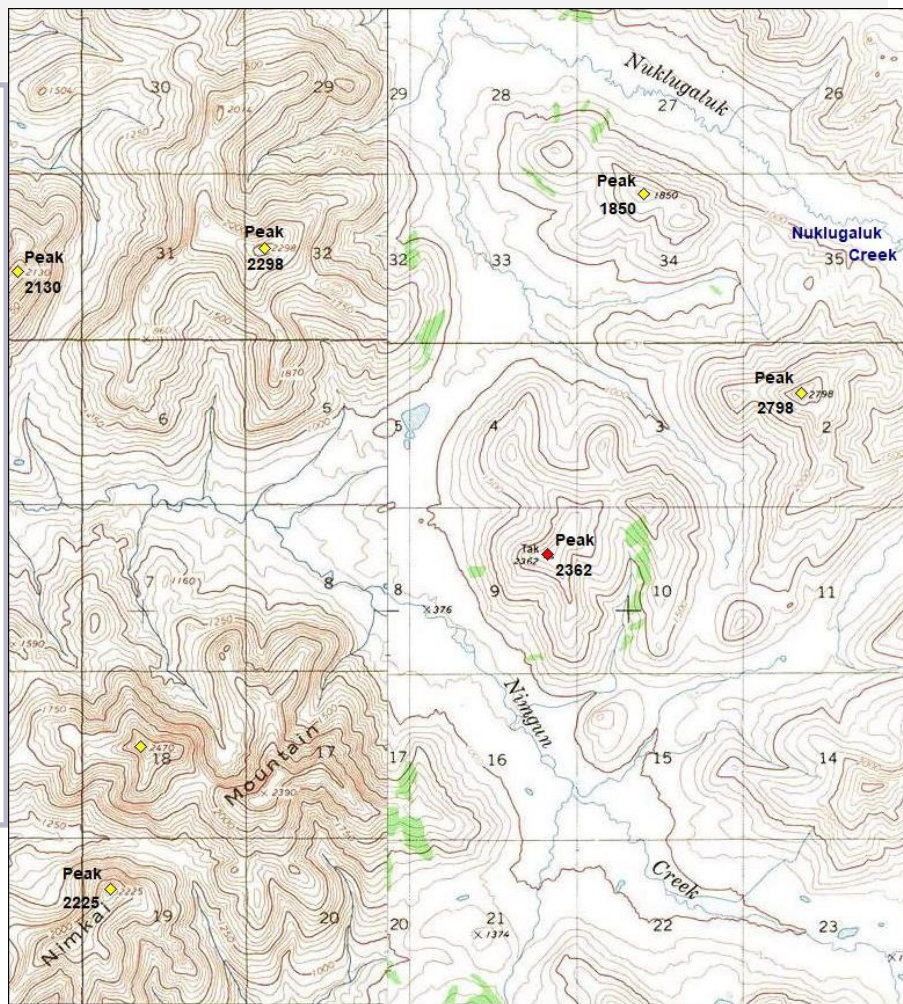
Adjacent Peaks: Peak 2798 in the Nuklugaluk Creek drainage and Peak 2298 in the Nimgun Creek and Nuklugaluk Creek drainages

Distinctness: 1,012 feet from Peak 2798

Prominence: 1,012 feet from Peak 2798

USGS Maps: 1:63,360: Goodnews Bay (C-5), 1:25,000: Goodnews Bay C-5 SW

First Recorded Ascent: 1954 by a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey party



Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

A sub-range of the Kuskokwim Mountains, the Ahklun Mountains rise south of the Kanektok River, west of the Kemuk River, and north of the Togiak River in southwestern Alaska. The majority of the Ahklun Mountains are within the federally-designated Togiak Wilderness of the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Togiak Wilderness, established in 1980, includes three major river systems – from northwest to southeast, the Kanektok, Goodnews, and Togiak rivers.

Nimgun Creek, in the heart of the Togiak Wilderness, is one of the major north-side tributaries of the North Fork of the Goodnews River. Its name derived from the Yup'ik word meaning “to wind around,” Nimgun Creek flows a rather circuitous route from its headwaters at Nimgun Lake to the North Fork of the Goodnews River. Peak 2362 is a summit located about three miles northwest of Nimgun Lake.

In 1954 a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey party landed a helicopter atop Peak 2362 and established a triangulation station by drilling a hole in a boulder flush with the ground surface about a foot below the summit and installing a standard bronze

triangulation disk. The disk was stamped “Tak 1954,” likely in reference to nearby Takshilik Creek and the year of the USC&GS visit.

I don’t know of a second visit to the summit of Peak 2362. The establishment of the Togiak Wilderness came with restrictions on the use of helicopters, so future parties intent on visiting Peak 2362 will not have the same ease of access that the 1954 USC&GS party had.

The elevation of the peak was shown as 2362 feet on the USGS’s 1979 *Goodnews Bay (C-5), Alaska*, quadrangle, but the USGS’s 2020 *Goodnews Bay C-5 SW, AK*, quadrangle indicated that the summit elevation was between 2380 and 2400 feet. For this column I’ve used the elevation reported on the 1979 map because I’ve found numerous errors in the newer map series.

The information for this column came from transcriptions of USC&GS field notes obtained at <https://www.geocaching.com/mark/details.aspx?PID=UV7791> and from the Geographic Names Information System maintained by the USGS.

Board of Directors Meeting Minutes

May 25, 2022, at 7:00-8:00 p.m.

Roll Call

Gerrit Verbeek (President) - Present
Nathan Pooler (Vice-President) - Absent
Curtis Townsend (Secretary) - Present
Katherine Cooper (Treasurer) - Absent
Brendan Lee (Director) - Absent
Josh Pickle (Director) - Absent
Coleman Ahrens - Present
Heather Johnson (Director) - Present
Andy Kubic (Director) - Absent
Peter Taylor (Director) - Present
Mike Meyers (Past President) - Absent

Scribe: Curtis Townsend

Action Items

- Gerrit and Curtis to organize a MSR white gas stove maintenance class.

Board Discussion

- Gwen Higgins discussed the amount of printed materials that are stored in the library at The Hoarding Marmot. THM has requested that we reduce the amount of material stored on the shelves to make room for retail items.
- Discussion about Mark Smiley about his HOW TO DENALI webpage. We discussed possibly requesting a discount for our members in the future rather than pay for this training ourselves.
- Update: Patagonia's Worn Wear program does not have plans to visit Alaska with their mobile workshop, but always receives mailed clothing.

Time and location of next meeting

- General Meeting (Friday) June 17th, 2022 - Solstice Meetup on Flattop Mountain
- Next Board Meeting on June 29, 2022, via Zoom

Mountaineering Club of Alaska

| | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| President | Gerrit Verbeek | president@mtnclubak.org | Director 1 (term expires in 2022) | Coleman Ahrens | board@mtnclubak.org |
| Vice-President | Nathan Pooler | vicepresident@mtnclubak.org | Director 2 (term expires in 2022) | Brendan Lee | board@mtnclubak.org |
| Secretary | Curtis Townsend | secretary@mtnclubak.org | Director 3 (term expires in 2022) | Josh Pickle | board@mtnclubak.org |
| Treasurer | Katherine Cooper | treasurer@mtnclubak.org | Director 4 (term expires in 2023) | Heather Johnson | board@mtnclubak.org |
| | | | Director 5 (term expires in 2023) | Andy Kubic | board@mtnclubak.org |
| | | | Director 6 (term expires in 2023) | Peter Taylor | board@mtnclubak.org |

Annual membership dues: Basic ("Dirtbag") \$20, Single \$30, Family \$40

Dues can be paid at any meeting or mailed to the Treasurer at the MCA address below. If you want a membership card, please fill out a club waiver and mail it with a self-addressed, stamped envelope. If you fail to receive the newsletter or have questions about your membership, contact the Club Membership Committee at membership@mtnclubak.org.

The Scree is a monthly publication of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. Articles, notes, and letters submitted for publication in the newsletter should be emailed to MCAScree@gmail.com. Material should be submitted by the 11th of the month to appear in the next month's *Scree*.

Paid ads may be submitted to the attention of the Vice-President at the club address and should be in electronic format and pre-paid. Ads can be emailed to vicepresident@mtnclubak.org.

Missing your MCA membership card? Stop by the monthly meeting to pick one up or send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and we'll mail it to you.

Mailing list/database entry: Katherine Cooper — 209-253-8489 — membership@mtnclubak.org

Hiking and Climbing Committee: Vacant—training@mtnclubak.org

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Zach Lovell rappelling over a crux step while descending Busta-Rime on Mount Mason.

Photo by Joseph Hobby

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