



Photo by Walter A. Wood

This aerial photograph of King Peak was taken looking north from above the Seward Glacier. The mountain mass extending up to the right from King leads to the summit of Mt. Logan (19,850 ft.). Mt. Logan is the second highest mountain upon the North American continent and is reported to be one of the largest single mountain masses in the world.

On the south side of the Seward Glacier are the St. Elias border peaks, which include Mt. St. Elias and Mt. Augusta. Farther south are the coastal glaciers and finally the Gulf of Alaska. Yakutat, located on the Gulf of Alaska, is the nearest town.

The climbing route and camps are indicated on the photograph.

Nunatak Camp (King Base Camp) is just out of the picture in the lower right side. The King Peak air drop is about one-half mile farther south near the area, where the King Glacier flows into the main mass of the Seward Glacier.

The first camp marked in the photo is Cache Camp. Hospitality at Cache Camp was enjoyed with a swarm of mosquitoes, none of which could bite. Some vegetation was also present (See text).

The glacier was very broken above Cache Camp, and it was necessary to cross the glacier (camping at Glacier Camp), continuing along the west edge of the glacier to the head of the cirque, where the second King Base Camp was established. Snowshoes were used almost continually to this point.

On two successive cold mornings (hard snow) all members of the party proceeded to establish the next camp on the spur ridge at about 13,000 feet. After one day of storm the camp was moved to the top of the east shoulder at 14,500 feet. Slightly *sub-zero* temperatures and relatively high winds were encountered. The summit attempts were made from this High Camp.