THOMAS LLOYD, LEADER OF THE SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION, TELLS HOW HE AND HIS COMRADES PLANTED THE STARS AND STRIPES ON THE HERETOFORE BAFFLING PEAK, THE HIGHEST POINT ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

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He Reinforces His Simple Narrative of the Remarkable Climb
with His Diary of Each Day's Journey.

(Stenographic report of Thomas Lloyd's Account of the Trip.)

WELL, I will tell you—

"About two or three weeks prior to the Pioneers' Order being organized here (during last November) Bill McPhee and me were talking one day of the possibility of getting to the summit of Mount McKinley, and I said that I thought that if any one could make the climb there were several pioneers of my acquaintance who could. Bill said that he didn't believe that any living man could make the ascent. I said that another fellow and myself had been on and around Mount McKinley more than had any one else, and that the other fellow was satisfied that he could climb it from one certain point, while I was satisfied that I could climb it from another point.

Bill said:

"You are too old to climb it," and I said:

"I may be, but I can find men who will do it." He said:

"To prove whether that fellow Cook made the climb or not I will willingly give $500 myself to have the ascent made." I said:

"I don't mind going in on it myself. I have dogs and horses coming out from my mines in the McKinley district after supplies, and when they arrive, with some of my men, we will see about this climbing party business." He said:

"We will see, in the meantime, if we can get any one else to join us in the game." I said:

"I am not going to coax anybody else to go into it, but I know some of my boys will go with me if I say the word."

The consequences were that in a few days time I was talking to Gust Peterson and mentioned my talk with McPhee. Gust remarked that he would like to make the trip, and believed he could make the climb, and I said:

"By golly, you go, then. I am not going, but I will put you on the right track where you can make the climb successfully if it can be made by any one.

"I should say here that a few years ago I went through a pass on McKinley which I believed to be the shortest way from the coast to the interior. I met people who told me that a Swede had come from the coast through a pass to the east of the Muldro glacier, which was believed to be shorter than any other.

"I wished to know if there was a nearer way to the coast than by going around the way I knew, so in April, 1908, a fellow named Mendfield and myself made the 'mush.' I made two trips through that pass, but this one I am now referring to was the first trip.

"We left camp on Glenn Creek on April 27, 1908, and in three days we were on the Chulitna. There we found the camp the Swede had made. Later we met the Swede himself. His name was Pete Andersen—the same Pete Andersen who was with us on the climb.

"We made a trip over the old pass with the horses in the Summer, thinking it was the only feasible route by which to make connections with Broad Pass, and we reached Broad Pass thereby, considering that we made the trip in forty miles from our Glenn Creek camp. With us was young George Wallace, son of the Fairbanks gardener, who was also a good man on the trail. On that trip George remarked that he would like to join with us some time in a climb up Mount McKinley.

"On our return, I put Andersen to work on some quartz properties we have there, and in August of that year, guided by him, W. R. Taylor, Charles McGonagle, and myself started for the Chulitna with horses over the glacier. We made the trip in twenty hours by the pass which Andersen had discovered, and which we had heard about—by going through this pass to the left of the Muldro Glacier. The Muldro Glacier is to the left of Mount McKinley.

"Well, to go back to Gust Peterson. Gust promised he would go on the McKinley trip. The news got into the papers, through telling Roy Tozier of it, and it soon got to be more of a joke than anything else.

"Finally, E. W. Griffin of Chena came to me and said that he would furnish the flag for us to put on top of McKinley if we made the trip, and I said:

"If you furnish us with a flag for the top of McKinley, and put your name on that flag, your name will fly on that flag from the summit of McKinley." I told him that just a few of the Old Pioneers had considered the trip, and that we were not asking any one else for anything; not a dollar. We simply wished to demon-

(Continued on Following Page)
The Trip Was Made Just to Show It Could Be Done and Was Backed by Three Pioneers. Nearly Overcome by Hardships.


Glacier Between Walls of "Wall Street," At El 17,600 ft. and Miller Head, Mt. McKinley, 20 Miles Away.

Footprints of Mt. McKinley, Taken From the Side of the Mountain Looking Down Toward McKinley Pass.

Tom Lloyd Arriving in Ohio, Alaska, After the Climb.

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PETE ANDERSEN, THE INTREPID SWEDIE, IS GIVEN THE HONOR OF RAISING THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE HIGHEST PEAK, WHERE IT STILL FLIES.

By H. F. "BILL" MCKINLEY.

The Pioneers Who Backed the Expedition.

W. H. LOFTIS.

On the night of June 8th, 1910, the American flag was raised on the summit of Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America, by Pete Andersen, an intrepid Swede. The expedition, led by W. H. "Bill" McKinley, was accompanied by several pioneer leaders, including Tom Lloyd, who led the successful ascent.

The flag was raised at dawn on June 8th, 1910, after a long and arduous climb up the steep sides of the mountain. Pete Andersen was the first to reach the summit, followed closely by Tom Lloyd and other members of the expedition. The flag was raised with great ceremony, and the group celebrated their success with a toast to the American flag.

The expedition was sponsored by several prominent organizations, including the American Mountain Club and the National Geographic Society. The group had trained for months in preparation for the climb, and had faced many challenges along the way.

The expedition's success was a significant moment in American history, and the American flag was raised on the summit of Mount McKinley in honor of Pete Andersen's heroism.

Pete Andersen, the intrepid Swede, is given the honor of raising the American flag on the highest peak, where it still flies.