

nate above. Nor had they knowledge of the repeated attempts to climb this gendarme that in the past without exception had ended in failure, twice in near-tragedy. (The passage of the gendarme in 1929 by Henderson and Underhill was accomplished by resort to a north-face traverse.) So we can believe that Ohlendorf and Leese, pausing only for breath and rest, may have started up without trepidation. How high did they get? Is it possible that, with such miserable footgear, they could have attained the summit of the gendarme before tragedy overtook them?

It may be argued that Ohlendorf, the more aggressive of the two, probably fell first. In his pocket was found a watch, broken by the fall and stopped at 11.29, probably 11.29 A.M. One would expect the gendarme to have been attained at about this time. If Ohlendorf fell first, Leese, described by his companions as a quiet, unquestioning type who would have followed his partner anywhere, would very likely have been unnerved, and might have sought to escape from the gendarme rather than remain on it in some place of security until rescue came. He may even have gone on higher, preferring the unknown ahead to a venture alone down pitches such as they had come up, and thus eventually became involved in a fatal predicament. So early in the season the smooth gendarme must have been treacherously wet and icy. Perhaps through fruitless efforts to get down from the gendarme, or over it, he wore himself out, exhaustion and cold contributing to his fall. But these are only conjectures, and other alternatives suggest themselves.

F. F.



*Big Horn Mountains.* The sharp needle  $1\frac{3}{8}$  miles south  $83^{\circ}$  west of Blacktooth was climbed for the first time on June 20th, 1934, by Wm. F. Jenks and David Griggs by a route leading up the south face.



*Wind River Range.* A number of first ascents were made in this range by several parties during the past summer.

Washakie Peak was climbed, apparently for the first time, on July 18th by Dr. W. Atwood, W. Atwood, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Gilman, directly from Washakie Pass.

Mount Hooker north of Washakie Pass was climbed from the pass on July 20th by Mr. and Mrs. Gilman, apparently a first ascent.

Pyramid Peak was climbed from Haley Pass and traversed with descent to the west, on July 22nd by B. B. Gilman, James Nelson, Misses Harriet and Mary Atwood, Mrs. W. Atwood, Jr., and Lucius Kingman, apparently a first ascent.

Peak F 4 was climbed by B. B. Gilman alone from a camp on the west side of Island Lake in 1.5 hours by the little draw which runs up the southwest side of the peak. Descent by the same route. This was the second ascent of this peak, the first having been made on August 20th, 1927, by L. W. Sprague and Joe Feltnor of Pinedale. The third ascent was made on August 1st, 1934, by Orville W. Crowder, Gordon Readmond, James Lamb, Griffith Johnson, Grace Johnson, and Jeannette Speiden.

Glacier Crest was ascended on July 28th for the first time by James Nelson and B. B. Gilman by the west slope to a point on the summit ridge about twenty minutes south of the summit, thence up the ridge to the summit. The second ascent was made a few days later, on August 7th by O. W. Crowder and party ascending from the west to the low saddle south of the mountain and thence up the long snow slope to the summit.

Gannett Peak was ascended from the west by B. B. Gilman, James Nelson, and Walter Kirkendahl on July 31st, 1934, using practically the same route as the ranger Ray Parks in 1928.

Peak G 17 (12,700 ft.). This peak lies due west of G 15, being separated from it by a gap about 400 ft. deep and a sharp, jagged ridge. The first ascent was made on August 9th, 1934, from the south by O. W. Crowder, G. Readmond, and Griffith Johnson.



#### SIERRA NEVADA OF CALIFORNIA

*Mount Shasta.* In the course of a study of the glaciers on the north side of the mountain in September, a party led by Norman Clyde and composed of Oliver Kehrlein, Wm. Horsfall, C. S. French, Charles Reid, Thom. Hunt, Howard Sills, and Kirkwood Bourett reached the summit by a new route up the Hotlun Glacier. Earlier in the summer, on July 3rd, there was the unusual occurrence of a fatal accident on this mountain when Sydney Schlesinger, a member of the Sierra Club, slipped and fell on to the hard surface of a snowfield and slid some 2000 ft., striking several rocks on the way. He died soon after the fall.



*Yosemite.* The Cathedral Spires. The first ascent of the higher spire was finally effected on April 15th, 1934, by Richard M. Leonard, Jules M. Eichorn and Bestor Robinson. This was the culmination of several attempts the previous autumn, and marks the first use of pitons to any extent in the Sierra Nevada. The route led up a difficult series of pitches on the west face. (*Sierra Bulletin*, 1934, pp. 34-7.) These same three climbers on August 25th made a successful assault on the lower spire, being