

## VARIOUS NOTES

*Pinnacles.* Some of the most enjoyable climbing in the Tetons is to be found on the various pinnacles in the range. Only after the efforts of the past summer can it be definitely stated that *all* the pinnacles encircling the Lake of the Crags have been climbed. Fred Ayres, John Oberlin, Peter Robinson, Leigh Ortenburger, Gary Hemming, and others, have all contributed toward this end. *Pinnocchio Pinnacle*, the lower of the two pinnacles beneath the north ridge of Middle Teton, was climbed for the first time by Bob Merriam and party in July 1951. The higher pinnacle had been ascended earlier by Orrin Bonney. The last unclimbed pinnacle in the Grand Teton group, a slender shaft rising near the black dike on the southeast side of the Grand Teton, was climbed in September 1953 by Willi Unsoeld and party.

*Northern Peaks.* The northern section of the range has been little climbed and several unclimbed peaks still remain. On July 27th and 28th, 1953, Leigh Ortenburger and Bill Buckingham made the first ascents of the unnamed peaks, 10,950 feet and 11,117 feet, west of Mt. Moran. *Reynolds Peak* was climbed August 15, 1954, by Roald Fryxell and Gene Balaz, who found a cairn on the summit but no record. It had probably been climbed earlier by a surveying party. Peak 10,750+ feet, just west of Doane Peak, was climbed for the first time by Roald and Tom Fryxell and Earle McBride August 26, 1954. None of these peaks is difficult, but climbers have been discouraged from approaching them because of the long bushwhack involved.

LEIGH ORTENBURGER

*Wind River Range.* On July 4, 1954, we made the first ascent on Gannett Peak (13,785 feet) of the northwest ridge, which rises along the continental divide from Koven Col. Except for Harvard freshman Roger Dane and myself, our party consisted of fifteen- to eighteen-year-old school boys. Harold Janeway (3rd rope leader), John Briton, John Kelsey, William Rawls, Dixon Riley, and Philip Weld. To avoid a smooth rock step we took to the ridge about a hundred feet from its end on the Gannett Glacier side. After crossing a bit of ice and an easy bergschrund, we attacked a flaw in the buttress that proved extremely difficult. I led the first 30 feet on very small holds

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and found no crack that would hold a piton. A projecting rock then offered a point which I used to belay our second rope leader, Dane, who continued another 30 or 40 feet on very exposed rock but with good holds. After the two of us were up, it took another hour and a half before the whole party completed this section. Just above, we reached the true ridge, which we followed to the summit of the northwest buttress. It was easy climbing to the base of the summit pyramid, where we had to surmount a small rock tower before finding ourselves at grips with the final 200 feet. To the right, the cliff fell over 2000 feet nearly perpendicularly. This steep pitch had good holds at first but soon became very smooth. A melting snow patch above caused water to trickle down this section and the verglas forced me to drive a piton that I used for direct aid to negotiate a treacherous spot. We soon stood on the summit of the northwest buttress. From there it was easy walking to the summit along the boulder-strewn ridge.

H. ADAMS CARTER

### *Ascent of the west face of the North Peak of Mount Index.*

Easily accessible from the highway, scarcely 60 miles from Seattle, and towering above the town of Index, Washington, are the three peaks of Mt. Index. This spectacular little peak, one of the scenic points on one of the main highways of Washington, has long tempted Washington climbers. Around campfires, stories have grown concerning the fabulous North Peak, stories of the mining days and the large sums bet and offerings by the railroad to anyone who climbed to its summit.

In 1929, L. Chute, G. Tepley, and a companion found a route up the steep northeast corner of the North Peak. Since then more than a dozen ascents have been made up this 5400-foot north summit and other routes. Among these was the grueling climb of the east face in 1951.

The west and biggest face has been discussed on several occasions during those winter armchair climbs. People have "looked at it," "taken pictures of it," "walked by it," and apparently through the years some have attempted to climb it.

During the summer of 1954 the west face of the North Peak