

Sheer on three sides, on the fourth a steep slope led about half way up. Here I walked with little difficulty until my head was only a few feet from the summit, but then a weather-polished bulge directly in front stopped me. Failing to hoist myself over the protuberance, I attempted futilely to lasso the top. At length I managed to loop the rope around the uppermost portion of the rock and to tie it to my waist so as to prevent a fall of more than a few feet, should I happen to slip. The protruding bulge and the smooth surface rendered the short scramble a strenuous one, but eventually I pulled myself to the top, a mere wedge several feet in length and one in width. Being in fact the slender culmination of a great pinnacle falling away precipitously on every side, it was an extremely airy perch.

By now, however, the thunder cloud was only a few minutes away so I hastily dropped down to the base of the monolith. Here I snapped a photograph, pulled down the rope, built a small cairn, picked up my nailed shoes and without waiting to put them on, began to descend the couloir up which I had come. Presently I was involved in whirling snow and a violent wind, but the electrical accompaniment did not prove as severe as had been anticipated.

Continuing along the side of the chute and over the arête. I came to the head of the chimney. In it and on the wall below it I used the rope continually. At the foot of the latter I crept into a niche which afforded partial shelter from the wind and driving snow, and ate a hasty luncheon. Instead of descending the lower wall with its wet slippery holds, I swung to the right and entered the couloir. Except for the cutting of steps for some distance in steep ice, and some maneuvering in getting across the schrund at the base of the couloir, this was accomplished without incident.

With the bergschrund safely crossed, I made a swift glissade down the snow-fan below. Soon the sky was clear again and the western sun shone upon the craggy summits of the Palisades, and a few lingering cumulus clouds. With some elation I gazed upward at the topmost spire of the second highest crag of the North Palisade, attained for the first time by human effort.

NORMAN CLYDE.

TEEPE'S PILLAR, TETON RANGE, FIRST ASCENT

Messrs. K. A. Henderson and R. L. M. Underhill made the first ascent of this peak on July 18th, 1930. Leaving camp at Amphitheatre Lake at 5.30 A.M., the usual route to the Teton glacier was followed and the left arm of the glacier ascended to the col at its head. There is some danger from stonefall here and the rocks to the right, ascending, should be followed as most of the stones come from the rotten rock on the other side of the glacier. The col leads onto Teepe's glacier and from there a route was taken to the left, to strike the rocks at their lowest point, on the

east side of the peak. Nailed boots were left there and sneakers used for the rest of the climb. Commencing at 8.15 abrupt slabs were followed for several hundred feet into a chimney and under an overhang. The overhang was surmounted to the left, the leader being assisted by the second man. Another smaller overhang a hundred feet higher was surmounted to the left without any difficulty. The way then led onto the south or southeast face up which it zigzagged, the easiest way being chosen. The final bit was up the southwest ridge to the summit, which was reached at 10.10. The descent, which took an hour and a half, was made by the same route. The proper chimney at the start may be recognized by the black rock of the overhang and its apparent impossibility. There is also some wet grass just beneath the overhang. A very interesting climb, reasonably difficult.

CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAINS

(1) *Yoho-Waputik Group*

ST. NICHOLAS PEAK, 9616 ft. First ascent, June 27. J. M. Thorington, *P. Kaufmann*. From Bow Lake by way of the snowfield above the southern Bow glacier, and the east face, 4 hours. Descent of south arête and traverse to north peak of Mt. Olive, 10,270 ft. Return to intervening col and descent to snowfield and Bow Lake.

MT. AYESHA, 10,036 ft. First ascent, July 15. E. Cromwell, J. M. Thorington, *P. Kaufmann*. From Bow Lake by way of Bow glacier and south shoulder of Mt. Rhondda, which is crossed and a couloir descended to the snowfield below east face of objective peak. Ascent of south shoulder, followed by 300 ft. of rock climbing on east side of summit cap direct to top. Ascent, 8 hours, 20 minutes. Descent to Twin Falls (Yoho valley) 5 hours, 20 minutes.

(2) *Pipestone Group*

DOLOMITE PEAK, 9828 ft. First ascent, June 30. J. M. Thorington, *P. Kaufmann*. From Bow Lake by way of rock slides and meadows across a high shoulder to the foot of Dolomite pass. The fourth tower, counting from the north, is the highest point. The head of the valley is rounded to a point on the west slope between the third and fourth towers. A rib and a long, narrow snow-couloir form the line of ascent to the depression between these towers. The highest tower then requires a traverse on its face until a snowy cleft, immediately north of the highest point is reached. Bow Lake to foot of Dolomite pass, 3 hours 30 minutes. Descent to Bow Lake, 4 hours, 30 minutes.

(3) *Freshfield Group*

WATERSHED PEAK NORTH OF PANGMAN PEAK, 9600 ft. This is the highest point between Pangman Peak and Bush pass. First ascent, July 5. E. Cromwell, J. M. Thorington, D. Duncan, A.