

bivouacked. They then took to the steep rock of the great southwest arête, far to the left of the gully utilized by Outram. For two hours they climbed up steep bluffs and along a narrow ridge of extremely rotten rock with great drops on each side. At 9,000 feet they were forced to traverse right over slabs with scant holds and no anchorages, using the greatest care. The traverse was three rope-lengths wide and they used sneakers. Thus they attained another arête which brought them, after an hour of hard climbing, to the main southwest arête of the mountain, which proved to be long and much be-pinnacled. At 12.30 p.m., after 8½ hours of almost constant climbing, they gained the beautiful corniced summit.

They found Outram's record, quite by accident, written upon a torn and weatherworn paper. Only the names of Outram and Christian Häslar remained and the date of their ascent. The names of Messrs. Weed and Scattergood had been obliterated by the elements, their being no bottle or tin container. They remained on the summit one hour, the weather being fine, though smokey in the distance. After building a cairn next to the cornice and leaving their names in a small tin box, they descended in four hours by Outram's route of ascent. Care was needed on slabs coated with hard frozen snow near the summit, but once in the gully, glissades took them rapidly down to a belt of bluffs, which necessitated a traverse to the right, somewhat uphill. This conducted them to grassy ledges by which they descended to timber and the road at 5.30 p.m., total climbing time 12½ hours.

*Habel-Collie Traverse.* The same party ascended Mt. Habel by the usual route from Twin Falls Chalet. They descended its north face on very steep fresh snow to the Habel-Collie col, which seemed to present an easy route to Mt. Collie. However, they soon encountered a series of huge ice-falls and were forced to descend some 2,000 feet in the direction of Habel névé. Passing through numerous crevasses, they attained the scree slopes which lead to the south rock arête and thence the summit. The rock arête presented an unfavorable stratification. The snow to the right was too soft for use, although later in the season it would have afforded an easy route.

GEORGIA ENGELHARD.



MT. OUBLIETTE (10,100 FEET)  
(First Ascent)

This peak of the Ramparts in Tonquin Valley was ascended for the first time July 27th, 1932, by Max M. Strumia and William R. Hainsworth accompanied by the Swiss guide Hans Fuhrer. Leaving Memorial Cabin on Penstock Creek at 2.30 a.m. they crossed Para Pass and traversed ledges of Paragon Peak to the col between Oubliette and Dungeon peaks. From there they

attacked the ridge but after some very difficult crack climbing and traverses they encountered a vertical pitch of 100 feet with an overhang which took two hours for the leader to overcome. At this juncture, a storm broke upon them and lightning hit the crags above, so they were forced to desist. Avoiding some of the earlier difficulties by roping off, they made their way back to the hut at 1 A.M. Next day they returned to the attack leaving camp at 3 A.M. They traversed ledges on both Paragon and Oubliette loaded with fresh snow and finally gained a point near the col between Oubliette and Dungeon. Very steep climbing with pitons and a 10-foot roping off into a notch where they left the rope, brought them to a ledge which they traversed back to the Paragon side of the peak. They were now above the 100 foot vertical pitch and succeeded in gaining the summit at 3.30 P.M., but the melting new snow made the return by their morning's route too risky, so they roped off down the 100 foot pitch. This took one hour. The return to camp was effected at midnight. They report the climb as the most difficult made by them in the Rockies and surely one of the most difficult of the whole chain.

#### THE 1931 MOUNTAINEERING SEASON IN GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

The popularity of the Tetons has reached a point where it is something of a problem to keep tab of all the ascents made each season, but through the zeal of the national park rangers stationed at the Jenny Lake Station (the starting point for most expeditions) a climbing record was kept for the summer of 1931 which is believed to be complete.<sup>1</sup> According to the 1931 Log Book kept by the ranger staff, the season opened on June 22nd with a traverse of Teewinot and closed on October 4th with an ascent of the Grand Teton. Both of these dates are late as compared with previous years. In the log may be found entries relating to fifty-seven successful ascents—a remarkable record in view of the fact that it is necessary to go back into the history of the Tetons only ten years to find a season when throughout the entire range not a single ascent was made.

Climbing conditions were excellent. The light snowfall of the preceding winter was followed by a summer of unprecedented drouth and heat, and men who have lived in the Jackson Hole country for nearly forty years state that they have never seen the snow in the Tetons reduced to such an extent as in the summer just past.

All of the major peaks having been conquered, the emphasis of climbers in 1931 turned to traverses and the accomplishment

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Ranger Phil Smith for a record of the ascents made subsequent to August 20. Credit is particularly due to Smith for the accurate check that was kept of 1931 ascents. F. M. F.