

E., S. and N. ridges of the Grand Teton, and the N. ridge of Mt. Moran, the latter led by Elizabeth Cowles. It is significant that interest in routes other than the conventional ones has increased. While the Owen route on the Grand still remains the most popular more climbers, guided and guideless, chose the Exum route as offering more continuously interesting climbing. Perhaps mountain climbers are becoming more interested in how they get to a summit than in repeating only the best-known ones.

W. P. H.

#### *Absaroka Range*

An ascent of Pilot Peak (11,740 ft.) located in N. W. Park County, Wyo., was made September 15th by George Haas, John Makowski, and the writer from a camp directly W. of Index Peak and 5 miles S. E. of Cooke City, Mont. The approach (explored in 1936 by Haas) to the final 250 ft. may be described as leading southward from the lower W. shoulder of the peak on a nearly continuous bench to two pinnacles under the S. face, then diagonally upward to a narrow ledge (a key point) and so northward to the upper W. shoulder overlooking the lofty N. face. The actual climb began on the S. W. face, 200 ft. S. of this point where a block leans against the cliff, followed up steep but not difficult rock for 60 ft., to the right from under the overhanging wall on a narrow ledge for 30 ft. to a widening, then straight up through a 65-ft. (shallow) chimney overhanging half-way. The party spent more than two hours attempting to evade this point by trials farther to the right and it was climbed only as the last resort. Above, another narrow ledge furnished a good stance with a belay through a sling and easy access (right) to a large detached block (passed inside) from which a broken slope ran up to the summit. No evidence at all could be found of a 1932 or other party on the 6 x 14 ft. top and the two lower points nearby were also searched without success. After leaving a cairn and record we descended quite easily for 200 ft. to the rim of the S. face and E. corner and looked for a possibility for descent, but not enough below could be seen so the route of ascent was retraced on two 80 and two 50-ft. rappels. It was long after dark when we finally stumbled into camp for a much needed rest.

The rock on Pilot is far better than on Index (climbed the year before) and although brittle affords fairly reliable climbing. The route used was much the easiest possibility seen on the trip or by Haas on three previous trips, one of which followed entirely around the W. and S. faces at 11,300 ft. Perhaps when Pilot Peak is better known and other routes explored it will be regarded as one of the most formidable in the American Rockies.

A week later (September 22nd) Haas and the writer climbed Abiathar Peak (10,800 ft.) in northeastern Yellowstone Park by following its 2-mile S. ridge to the summit. An easy route east-

ward into the head of the beautiful canyon carrying Amphitheater Creek to the Soda Fork was used for return to the highway below Ice-box Canyon. That this attractive peak had survived seventy years of Yellowstone exploration might be attributed to its lack of any very obvious route except the S. ridge. The ridge itself from the Soda Fork valley appears to be quite broken.

PHIL. D. SMITH.

### *Wind River Range*

Gannett Peak was climbed by several new ways this past summer. Henry Coulter, Beckett Howorth, and Charles Webb ascended by way of the N. E. snow face to a saddle on the N. ridge just below the big step. From here the N. ridge was followed to the summit. This is apparently a variant of the route made by Hall, Henderson and Underhill in 1929, and possibly preferable at the present time because of changed snow conditions. The direct ascent of the N. ridge was made on July 16th by Walter A. Wood, Jr. and Floyd Wilson. Leaving a fly camp at timberline about 20 minutes below the Gannett Glacier at 6.30, they arrived at the Gannett-Koven Col at 9.30. From here they traversed S. below the buttress and attacked the bergschrund about midway across the face at 10.15 A.M. Crossing the schrund and climbing the first 50 ft. of face required one and a quarter hours as the former was wide open and difficult. Thence up steep but excellent rock to the N. ridge and either up this or adjacent to this to the top of the buttress, which was reached at 1.15 P.M. The climb was completed by the easy rocks of the N. ridge to the summit, where the party arrived at 2.10 P.M. The descent was by the usual route to the Dinwoody Glacier.

Mt. Woodrow Wilson was climbed for the fourth time this summer by a party composed of Henry Coulter and Beckett Howorth from a camp at the timberline on the S. fork of the Dinwoody. The ascent was made by way of the Dinwoody Glacier and the N. couloir on the mountain.

Turret Peak was climbed by Henry Coulter, Beckett Howorth and Charles Webb who followed a route closely parallel to that of the first ascent by Blaurock and Ellingwood. From Dinwoody Glacier, they ascended the ridge to the right of the scree couloir leading to the saddle N. of the peak. From here they traversed to the left and entered a narrow couloir on the N. side and reached the notch between the N. tower and a subsidiary W. tower. Continuing the ascent just below the crest of the ridge, the N. tower was turned to the right into the couloir between the summit towers. This couloir was followed to the summit ridge and the S. (higher) tower ascended.

The Sphinx was climbed again on August 17th, by John M. Maguire and Floyd Wilson. They traversed from S. to N. below