

Various Notes

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UNITED STATES

Tetons, Wyoming. In the past summer several new routes were made in the Tetons. A few of the more important climbs follow.

Traverse between Bivouac and Raynold's Peaks. Lying between Moran and Snowshoe Canyons is one of the most spectacularly pinnacled ridges of the Teton Range, which Leigh Ortenburger has labeled as "terrific." After Bill Buckingham and I had reached the summit of Bivouac Peak by the ordinary route by midmorning on September 4, we started for Raynold's Peak far to the west. Lying between us and our goal was a twisting, crumbling, knife-ridge, which lived up to Ortenburger's evaluation. The actual climbing of the ridge proved not too difficult, it being clearly a problem of endurance and extreme care on the decomposed rock. Bill and I climbed all the major pinnacles, at times even rocking back and forth the summits of the smaller spires. Our greatest problem was water, and toward the end of the ridge a nearby lake was so tempting that we happily descended for refreshment. After this brief respite we took once again to the ridge and soon found ourselves on top of Raynold's Peak. In all we took 11 hours for the traverse and all night for the return to Jackson Lake via Moran Canyon.

JOHN FONDA

West Ridge of the Middle Teton. The long west ridge of the Middle Teton was ascended for the first time on August 4, 1955, by William Buckingham and Mary Lou Nohr. From the south fork of Cascade Canyon we followed a broad couloir into the lower end of the basin between the west ridges of the Grand and Middle Tetons. From there we climbed the ridge over numerous large towers to the section of small pinnacles just before the point where the west ridge abuts against the Middle Teton itself. These pinnacles proved to be extremely rotten, and we climbed only a few, traversing the rest on the south side. There followed a difficult chimney, a bit of airy face-climbing and finally several hundred feet of scrambling before we stood on the summit, just 12 hours after we had left Jenny Lake.

WILLIAM J. BUCKINGHAM

Ascents in Avalanche Canyon. In June and July Graham and Mary Ann Matthews climbed from Avalanche Canyon. They made the ascent of an unnamed pinnacle east of Mt. Wister, quite obvious from the highway

but evidently not previously climbed. A fine climb was that of the south face of Cloudveil Dome, a route that had long attracted attention. It turned out easier than expected, but offered varied and interesting climbing from class 3 to class 6.

GRAHAM MATTHEWS

South Face of Disappointment Peak. Near the end of August Dick Pownell suggested that I make a new route with him on the south side of a subsidiary buttress of the Disappointment Peak ridge between Surprise and Amphitheater Lakes. The route requires about three hours. Several pitons were used for anchors. The majority of leads were class 4, a few being class 5 where protection was desired. We began the climb at the western edge of the face and then traversed right (east), where we reached the ridge quite far down from the summit. At this point there is a choice of proceeding unroped to the summit or crossing, also unroped, the remainder of the face to the outlet of Surprise Lake. ALLEN STECK

North Face of Disappointment Peak. Two routes, one direct and the other on the western edge of the face, were pioneered by William Cropper and John Dietschy on August 4 and 15. The direct route on the previously unclimbed face involved a very difficult struggle with a five-foot overhang which was finally climbed by arm-strength rather than direct aid.

Northeast Chimney of the Middle Teton. On September 4 Donald Goodrich and John Reppy climbed the more easterly of the two prominent chimneys which cut the north face of the Middle Teton. Some ice increased the difficulty near the top of the chimney.

LEIGH ORTENBURGER

Grand Teton Direct North Face. Despite the fuming comments of the guide (Willi Unsoeld), Jolene Unsoeld (wife) dallies in bed at Amphitheater Lake until 5:30 A.M. The first ascent of the north face took 18 hours from the foot of the face, but Jolene hates early starts. By 8:00 A.M. they have climbed the Teton Glacier, deposited ice axes and crampons in the bergschrund and are ready to start up the face itself. Up to the third ledge very good time is made, only four and one-half hours being required for this first three-quarters of the face. The best explanation of the time is Jolene's attitude toward belaying. Before they left the bergschrund, she told her guide that she had just read Wexler's mathematical treatment, "The Theory of Belaying" and that it gave her such a headache that she resolved upon the spot to have nothing further to do with the subject. It is thus unnecessary for any leader of her rope to bother snapping into