South Ridge of Teepe's Pillar. Willi and Jolene Unsoeld and Norman Lee followed on August 10, 1957 the extreme southeast ridge of the triangular south face, using small ledges which overhang the face. The third lead, a very difficult pitch, was the crux of the climb. The most interesting portion of the ascent was the first four pitches; the remainder was enjoyable but not difficult.

Variation on the East Ridge of the Grand Teton. The crest of the east ridge was reached August 11, 1957 by William Cropper and Jim Langford by ascending the subsidiary ridge which leads from Teepe's Glacier to the gendarme immediately east of the Second Tower. This ridge forms the eastern edge of the hanging couloir high on the southeast face of the Second Tower. The main obstacle of this ridge, an 800-foot nearly vertical section of gray rock, was passed by means of a ledge slanting very steeply up from west to east across the ridge crest. The remainder of the ridge was climbed on its east side until the notch between the gendarme and the Second Tower was reached, after which the usual east ridge route was followed to the summit.

Northeast Face of Teewinot Mountain. William and Evelyn Cropper and John Dietschy climbed this impressive face July 13, 1957 directly up its center. This significant new route proved to be moderately difficult.

The Rabbit Ears. These two pinnacles lie near the center of the northwest ridge of the Grand Teton, which forms the western boundary of Valhalla Canyon. On July 17, 1957 Fred Ayres and Leigh and Irene Ortenburger found the south pinnacle exposed and sharp but not difficult. It probably had been climbed before by one of the two parties which had ascended the northwest ridge of the Grand Teton, or possibly by Hans Kraus's party in 1945. The north pinnacle, however, was overhanging on *all* sides. Many pitons for direct aid were used by Fred in his fine lead up its north ridge. The absence of a summit cairn or a rappelling piton or sling indicated that this was a first ascent of one of the more spectacular pinnacles of the park.

Cascade Pinnacles. These three easy pinnacles lie directly west of the Ice Point-Symmetry Spire saddle and are at about the same altitude. They were climbed July 22, 1957 by Fred Ayres and Ellis Blade in an attempt to find the difficult and elusive Stanford Pinnacle, which, after its first ascent in 1947, had apparently disappeared. (Later in the summer it was rediscovered.)