

right, as far as the second ledge. This ledge was then traversed out to the right to the crest of the ridge which forms the extreme right edge of the whole face. This ridge was then followed to the summit.

*Mount Owen, Crescent Arête.* On September 9 Fred Beckey and Yvon Chouinard made a new variation on the north ridge of Mount Owen by climbing the crescent-shaped arête which arises near the beginning of the north ridge, curves upward between the north ridge and the northeast snowfields, and ends near the base of the Great Yellow Tower. The good rock combined with no extreme difficulty led to a rapid climb—the summit was reached in eight hours from Jenny Lake.

*Symmetry Crag No. 4, South Face.* William Buckingham and Fred Wright climbed this route on July 12, making the approach from the Symmetry-Ice Point saddle. The down-sloping handholds and knife-blade piton cracks made the climb more difficult than might be expected.

*Glencoe Spire, South Face.* This route, which lies on the western portion of the south face, was climbed first by William Buckingham and Bea Vogel on July 28. From the base of the headwall below the black dike and Glencoe Spire and just to the east of the prominent waterfall, several hundred feet of black, loose chimneys were ascended to a small terrace on the south face. Two hundred and fifty feet of chimneys and slabs led directly toward the "prow" which can be seen from the Lower Saddle. The prow was avoided on the right and a steep ledge was then taken back to the left to the base of a 140-foot wall, which was climbed directly. Above this wall a series of cracks and chimneys led to the summit ridge in about three rope lengths; the summit was then but a scramble.

*Peak 10,497.* On August 10 Graham Matthews and Irene Ortenburger climbed this peak which separates the two branches of Moran Canyon. An easy climb up the south side led to the old, crumbling summit cairn which contained no note. The cairn may have been built by topographers in the 1930's, although there was no previous recorded ascent. The name, Window Peak, was given after a feature in one of the south ridges.

*Peak 10,450±.* This peak lies directly northwest of Cleaver Peak and had not been ascended prior to August 11 when Irene Ortenburger and Graham Matthews climbed the enjoyable ridge connecting it with Cleaver Peak. The appearance of this peak from their camp in the south fork of Moran Canyon led to their naming it, Dragon Peak.

*Middle Teton, South Ridge.* On the Middle Teton between the southwest and southeast ridges, both of which lead to the south summit, is a jumbled area of rock and snow the uppermost portion of which contains a ridge that terminates on the southwest ridge. The first ascent of this moderate

ridge was made in July, 1957, by Yvon Chouinard and Ken Weeks. The couloir bordering the ridge on the south had been descended in 1929 by Fritiof Fryxell and Phil Smith.

*Nez Perce, South Face.* In July, 1957, Robert Toepel, Yvon Chouinard, and John Lowrie climbed a difficult route more or less directly up the south face of Nez Perce, keeping well to the east of the south ridge route of Merriam, Buckingham, and Clark. It is worth noting that the rock was sound, even as it is on the south ridge.

*Mount Owen, South Chimney.* Of the whole southeast face of Mount Owen, directly above the Teton Glacier, there is only one obvious line of weakness, a prominent deep chimney cutting up across the Fryxell route and finally ending in the lower portions of the upper snowfield of the Koven route. This was probably first climbed on August 16, 1949, by P. B. Bynton and C. B. Lucas; it was certainly climbed in August, 1957, by John Lowrie, T. Thomson, and Yvon Chouinard.

LEIGH ORTENBURGER

*Mount Owen, Serendipity Arête.* A new route on the west side of Mount Owen was climbed on August 8 by Sterling Neale, Rick Medrick, Frank Magary, and Bill Buckingham. The route lies on a steep ridge or corner which runs diagonally across Mount Owen's west face and culminates in the final black tower of the north ridge. From a camp at the lovely little meadow in Valhalla Canyon, we scrambled up a confused maze of couloirs, shelves, gullies and slabs, more or less along the lower part of the West Ledges Route, to a point where our ridge began as an indistinct rib leading up to a great, smooth, yellow, vertical tower. This tower was climbed via a series of slabs on its west side and then around the corner to the right, where several direct-aid pitons were used in the lower part of a chimney. Two more rope-lengths brought us to the spectacular knife-edged summit of this first tower. The second tower provided two fairly difficult pitches, and the third tower, really a short vertical step, was easily climbed by traversing out to the north and back, bringing us to the foot of the final tower. A series of cracks and huge, loose flakes on its north side served to get us started here; several hundred feet of easy scrambling led on to the top of the highest tower on the north ridge, from which we climbed the summit knob via the regular Koven chimney.

WILLIAM J. BUCKINGHAM

*Wind Rivers, Southern Section.* On August 28 William Plummer and I did a new route on the east ridge of Wolf's Head from a camp at Lonesome