

of dead birds at the bottom of the wall, we thought the name "Tombstone Wall" appropriate. (NCCS IV, F7, A3.)

PAT AMENT, *Unattached*

### *Texas*

*Mount Vernon Bailey, Southeast Face, Big Bend National Park.* In March, Fred Pfahler and I began our ascent at the main couloir on the east part of the face. Three rope-lengths of moderate difficulty brought us to the upper of two diagonal ledges which lead west. This we followed to its end before we traversed up to a narrow chimney. The chief obstacle here was a large century plant which blocked the chimney. From the top of the chimney, we scrambled to the summit.

FRANK B. KNIGHT

## CANADA

### *Yukon Territory*

*Mount Kennedy.* The Canadian government has given the name of Mount Kennedy, in honor of the late president, to the lovely mountain which lies just east of Mounts Alverstone and Hubbard, peaks on the Yukon-Alaskan border. The coordinates of the newly named peak are Latitude 60° 20' North, Longitude 138° 58' 30" West. Its altitude is about 13,850 feet. It was discovered in the late winter of 1935 by the National Geographic Yukon Expedition, led by A.A.C. Vice President Bradford Washburn, whose seven members also included mountain rescuer Ome Daiber, former A.A.C. President Robert Bates, and *Journal* Editor H. Adams Carter. (*A.A.J.*, 1936, 2:4, pp. 427-435.)

*Mount Newton, St. Elias Mountains.* On June 15 our party arrived in Yakutat with equipment and plans for an attempt on Mount St. Elias. We consisted of William "Smoke" Blanchard, Bill Hackett, Montague Alford, Dr. Edward Keller, Frank Coale, Roy Johnson and Jack Henry. Adverse snow conditions made a skiplane landing on the Newton Glacier or in the Dome Pass area impossible. It had been our intent to climb the Duke of Abruzzi's route via Russell Col. An alternate plan was used, and unbelievably good weather made it possible for our bush pilot, Layton Bennett, to fly all eight of us within two days to a suitable site on the Seward glacier due north of Mount Newton and Mount St. Elias. We would attempt to approach Russell Col by crossing from the summit of Newton (13,810 feet).

Severe avalanching and extensive crevassing complicated the route selection on Mount Newton. Approaching on the eastern flank of a small subsidiary peak to the north of Newton, we placed Camp I at 8000 feet