

fascinating layback beneath the next ledge. From the ledge we traversed left around and then up a huge, columnar block. A short section of direct aid brought us to an extremely difficult jam-crack at the top of which we traversed right into the summit cracks. (NCCS IV, F9, A3.)

CHRISTOPHER FREDERICKS, *unattached*

Glacier Point Apron. Although many excellent routes have been done on the exfoliation slabs on the Apron, only two routes had been made to the Apron's top. After two unsuccessful attempts in the spring, on September 6, 1965 Dave Birchiff and I succeeded in climbing from the Point Beyond, an exfoliation slab 600 feet above the ground, to a large ledge several hundred feet higher, which we named "Lucifer's Ledge." On September 11, Russell McLean and I climbed to Lucifer's Ledge, fixed several pitches above and returned to the ledge to bivouac. We completed the climb the following morning.

KENNETH BOCHE

Montana

Beartooth Range. The Iowa Mountaineers held a summer camp in the Beartooth Range from August 7 to 19. Eighty members participated. Considerable investigation was required to determine a suitable Base Camp, which was finally located near Bob Lake with approach from Cooke City. A high camp was placed near Granite Peak. The more important climbs included the following: Beartooth Spire, August 15 by Charles Satterfield, Robert Seiler, Kevan Branner and James Ebert, second ascent. (The spire is directly north of Beartooth Mountain. It required 20 pitons and had two F7 overhanging chimneys.) Harvey's Spire (11,300 feet), August 10 by Kurt Hofer and Dallas Kloke via the southwest ridge and by Harvey Carter and William Wortman via the south face, first ascent. (The peak is between Sawtooth Peak and Wolf Mountain on the Sawtooth Ridge.) Scotch Peak (11,289 feet), August 13 by Branner, Satterfield and James Ebert via the south side, starting with a 700-foot wall which leads to the 3000-foot arête, first ascent.

JOHN EBERT

Wyoming—Tetons

Mount Teewinot, North Face Variation. This important face is nearly bisected by a large chimney-couloir which parallels the Emerson Chimney about 125 feet to the left (north and east). While routes on both sides of this prominent feature had been climbed many times in past years, it remained for Rick Reese, Mike Ermarth, and Ralph Tingey to make the

first climb of this chimney on July 28, 1965. Their climb commences at the ledge which diagonals across the face toward the base of the Emerson Chimney. After 50 feet in the couloir itself, the party climbed out onto the left (north) wall using a difficult, diagonal jam-crack which required an awkward layback in order to reach the large chimney filled with loose blocks at the end of the first lead. The second and third leads went first up this chimney for 60 feet, then right around a corner to some large, steep blocks leading to a small overhang and then to the summit ridge. One significant problem with this route is the rockfall generated by parties climbing the summit ridge just above this route.

Mount Moran, South Buttress Variation. On August 13, 1965, Peter Cleveland, Roland Fleck, and Jack Stauffer made an important variation on the standard south buttress route. From the second grassy ledge of that route a traverse was made to the west, continuing for 1½ rope-lengths along a sloping ledge. The route then passed right and up over three steps of increasing difficulty to a good belay ledge at the corner of the south face west of the south ridge. The next lead, diagonally up and right across a "thin" face, involved F9 climbing to a wall below a sloping ledge. This wall was passed using aid and the party then traversed left to a belay ledge. After the small overhang was passed, the climb went right to an open-book. One more lead, followed by scrambling, led to the top of the first large step of the south ridge, where the standard route was rejoined.

Spalding Peak, South Face. John Hudson and Dick Williams climbed this new route, graded III, F7, A2, on July 14. From the base of the face they ascended the prominent, easy couloir near the center of the face, generally on the left (west) side, for about 300 feet to large scree ledges. After 40 easy feet up broken rock, a traverse to the right over blocks led to the base of an obvious 30-foot dihedral which was then climbed. After exiting around the corner to the right on aid in a diagonal crack, more free climbing took them to a second, steep dihedral. This was climbed to its overhanging section where a difficult hand traverse to the left brought the party to broken ledges. These were then followed for 300 feet to the ridge crest which was then taken to the summit.

Fourteen-Hour Pinnacle, Southeast Couloir. An apparently easier but more dangerous route to this summit was found on August 5 by Dennis Menhet and Alan Rubin; no direct aid was used. After scrambling up about one third of the gully to the left of the pinnacle, this party roped up at the first step before climbing up the center of the face above.