

in breathless delicacy. Near the summit we avoided the totally berimed "V", traversing onto the east side of the ridge through deep, unconsolidated snow. We reached the summit about 5:30 P.M. and raced the oncoming night and deteriorating weather to descend. After an hour of fruitless searching for the rappel point, we returned to the summit ridge and bivouacked in a snow cave. On the 21st the weather was beautiful, the storm having passed in the night. The rappel was quickly found and after a brief stop at the Lower Saddle for breakfast, we skied out Garnet Canyon to the valley. It was a fine climb amid the beauties of the Teton winter.

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*Grand Teton, North Face, Simpleton's Pillar.* June 16-17 Jeff Lowe made an important new variation on the north face of the Grand Teton on an early season solo climb. In general the route follows the first section of the standard north-face route, then, ascending the buttress or pillar of rock which rises to the left of the First Ledge, it meets the east ridge at the prominent hump in the snowfield. Lowe left the small ledges below the standard chimney leading onto the First Ledge and followed a snow- and ice-filled chimney leading up and somewhat to the left (east) for several hundred feet until it became possible to leave the gully for the pillar itself. Two right-leaning dihedrals traverse the face of the pillar. The lower one was used and followed to its western end, where a short but steep wall led to a left-trending crack system. Lowe followed this crack system until near the top of the pillar it rounded the left corner of the pillar and became more of a ledge. Some easy 3rd-class leads then took Lowe to the hump on the east ridge and the junction with that route. This remarkable climb traversed considerable new ground on the much-climbed north face and was rated by Jeff Lowe as IV, F8.

### Wyoming—Wind River Range

*Pingora, South Face Direct, Cirque of the Towers.* On August 7 Rich Mathies and I began on the grassy ledges running across the south face below the rope-up point of the standard route. (We could have started at the bottom of the wall as the crack system continues to the base; this would have made the entire climb a long III.) About 300 feet across the face, one can make out two parallel cracks running up to and crossing the normal route, proceeding straight above it. Our first lead meandered up a slabby wall to the base of the right crack. Jamming this led to a ledge under an ominous overhang, which we turned to the left. After gaining a ledge shared with the normal route, we completed the climb with one more lead in the system. Nuts were sufficient for protection. NCCS II, F7.

GREG DONALDSON