

# Mountain Ear

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINEERS

MARCH - MAY, 1964

Vol III No. 5

March 10, 1859

These earliest spring days are peculiarly pleasant. We shall have no more of them for a year. I am apt to forget that we may have raw and blustering days a month hence. The combination of this delicious air, which you do not want to be warmer or softer, with the presence of ice and snow; you sitting on the bare russet portions, the south hillsides, of the earth, this is the charm of these days. It is the summer beginning to show itself like an old friend in the midst of winter. These are your stages. You have the air and sun of summer, over snow and ice, and in someplaces even the rustling of dry leaves under your feet, as in Indian summer days.

- Thoreau



"THE  
LAST  
RUN"



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PUBLISHER.....ROCKY MOUNTAINEERS OF WESTERN MONTANA

2100 SOUTH AVENUE WEST, MISSOULA

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1 A YEAR OR MEMBERSHIP (\$2.50) IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINEERS  
MONTHLY, OCTOBER THROUGH JUNE

#### OFFICERS - 1963-64 SEASON

PRESIDENT.....SAM BRAXTON

VICE-PRESIDENT.....SCOTT TUNNOCK

SEARCH AND RESCUE.....THAD LOWARY AND GARDNER MILLER

TREASURER.....GARY HALL

SECRETARY.....MARTHA WARD

For Rock-Climbing School & Ski Touring Schedule,  
call Sam Braxton, 9-2513, by Thursday of each  
weekend. He'll know what's planned, where  
we'll meet, what to bring, and he'd appreciate  
the advance notice that you'll be along.

And remember, there are activities almost every  
weekend for mountaineers of all skills (or no  
skill, yet) and interests! So give Sam a call  
Thursday.

#### May 30 and 31 - Memorial-Day Weekend

Ski-Tour and Descent of McDonald Peak (10,300)  
Snow-Climb of the North Glacier on McDonald

Leave MSU Lodge at 4:00 Saturday morn.

Leader - Gary Hall--call him at 9-7951 if you're  
going.

## FOURTEEN WILDERNESS WALKS THIS SUMMER

Wilderness Walks, June through August, for experienced hikers or the whole family are on the agenda this summer. The Montana Wilderness Association has planned a variety of trips into the mountains and forests to re-acquaint us with the primeval environment. One and two day hikes, along gentle trails or into rugged primitive areas, for children or woodsmen, under the direction of well-known mountain men, will penetrate some of what has been aptly described as "the most splendid, least noticed, mountainous country in the world."

In most cases interested Mountaineers should contact the trip leader. For more complete information on the walks or the Wilderness program, write to Florence W. Baldwin, Sec'y-Treas., Box 548, Bozeman.

\* Walks Planned For Family Groups All Ages.

+ Walks Not Recommended For Children Under 10 Years.

## WALK NO. 1 \* - JUNE 6 - 7, 1964, MISSOURI RIVER BREAKS -

Near Fort Benton, Montana. Walkers will gather on Saturday afternoon, June 6 for an evening campfire and an over night camp. 1 day walk - June 7th. Start 8:00 A.M. 5 to 6 miles. Road marked from Geraldine, Montana to the meeting place. - Leader: Wm. and Goni Louckner, 205, 7th St. S.W., Great Falls, Montana.

## WALK NO. 2 + JUNE 21, 1964, GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS -

Near Helena, Montana. 1 day walk of 8 to 10 miles. Meet behind the Sam W. Mitchell Bldg. just east of State Capitol in Helena. Bus ride to road end and return to Helena. Start time: 7:30 A.M. Approximate charge of \$2.50 per person for bus and boat ride. Reservations requested. Leader: Robert F. Cooney, Mont. Fish and Game Dept., Helena, Montana.

## WALK NO. 3 \* - JUNE 27 - 28, 1964, BASS CANYON - LAPPI LAKE -

Near Stevensonville, Montana. 2 day walk. 6 miles in and 7 miles out. Good fishing. Meeting place is Forest Service Ranger Station at Stevensville. 7:00 A.M. Take off at end of Bass Canyon Road 8:00 A.M. Leader: C. H. McDonald, Stevensville, Montana.

## WALK NO. 4 \* - AUGUST 29 - 30, 1964, JEWEL BASIN -

Near Big Fork, Montana. 1 or 2 day combination. 1 day walk about 4 miles round trip. 2 day walk 10 or more miles. Meeting place is Lake Cafe, Big Fork, Montana. 7:30 A.M. Good fishing. Leaders: Thomas Best, 215 3rd Ave. East, Kalispell, Montana. Dave Downey, 615 3rd St. East, Kalispell, Montana.

## WALK NO. 5 \* - JULY 11 - 12, 1964, YELLOWSTONE PARK -

1 or 2 day combination - Good family walk. About 4 miles in and 8 miles out. Meeting place is Warm Springs Creek, approximately 3 miles west of North East entrance to Yellowstone Park. Time 8:00 A.M. Leader: Bob Howe, Mammoth Hot Springs - For information write Ken Baldwin, Box 548, Bozeman, Montana.

## HOW ABOUT A LONG WEEK-END WILDERNESS RIDE?

The Wilderness Association has also scheduled three 4-day pack trips, designed for people with limited time who wish to get into wild mountain country. The trips are scheduled over weekends--two of them over Independence Day and Labor Day holidays--so they'll involve a minimum of extra time off. A naturalist with expert knowledge of the particular area will accompany each trip.

You can't beat the convenience, cost, companionship, comfort, cupidity, class (it's all 1st), or country. It's a big package. And the MWA invites you to take a look.

### TRIP 1 - ANACONDA-PINTLAR WILDERNESS AREA -

Date: July 3, 4, 5, 6, 1964. Total cost for 4 days \$60.00.  
Outfitter: Gold Creek Ranch, Smoke Elser, Route 2, Missoula, Montana.  
Phone 549-2820.

The trip route enters the wilderness through large open ponderosa-pine valleys and leads up to Johnson Lake. It crosses the Continental Divide and goes through alpine country to Phyllis, Rainbow, Ripple, and Mystic Lakes and comes out via the spectacular and historical Pintlar Pass.

### TRIP 2 - SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS AREA -

Date: July 25, 26, 27, 28, 1964. Total cost for 4 days \$60.00.  
Outfitter: Gold Creek Ranch, Smoke Elser, Route 2, Missoula, Montana.  
Phone 549-2820.

The wilderness route takes rides to Big Creek Lake, over the pass into Packbox Canyon, and down to White Sand Creek for fishing. It then goes up over Bear Creek Pass, down to Bryan Lake, and comes out via the Middle Fork of Bear Creek. The trip is through very high wild country.

### TRIP 3 - SCAPEGOAT MOUNTAIN - BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS AREA -

Date: September 5, 6, 7, 8, (Labor Day Weekend), 1964. Total cost for 4 days \$60.00.  
Outfitter: White Tail Ranch, Tom Edwards, Ovando, Montana. Phone 793-2530.

The Scapegoat trip enters the wilderness through the North Fork of the Blackfoot River country and crosses the Continental Divide into the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area. Scapegoat Mountain is a magnificent alpine rampart of the Chinese Wall. The route crosses the summit of Scapegoat and descends into the Danaher Valley and out.

The outfitters for the MWA Wilderness Rides provide all horses, food, services, and equipment other than personal gear and sleeping bags.

It is important to make arrangements for the four-day pack trips as early as possible, preferable by May. The number of riders is necessarily limited.

For information about meeting-places and all other details, contact the outfitter or Elizabeth Hannum, Wilderness Ride Chairman, School of Forestry, Montana State University, Missoula, Montana. Telephone 543-7242. Extension 458 or 461.

## MOUNT HARDING

9,000 ft.

Traverse-Route, North to South--(Montana Mountaineers,  
July, 1933)

Climb north peak by west face, descend a chasm 50' deep x 10' wide; climb middle peak on east side up a nearly vertical crack and descend south side, then up the north side of the south peak and down its south side. (class III)

Underhill Route

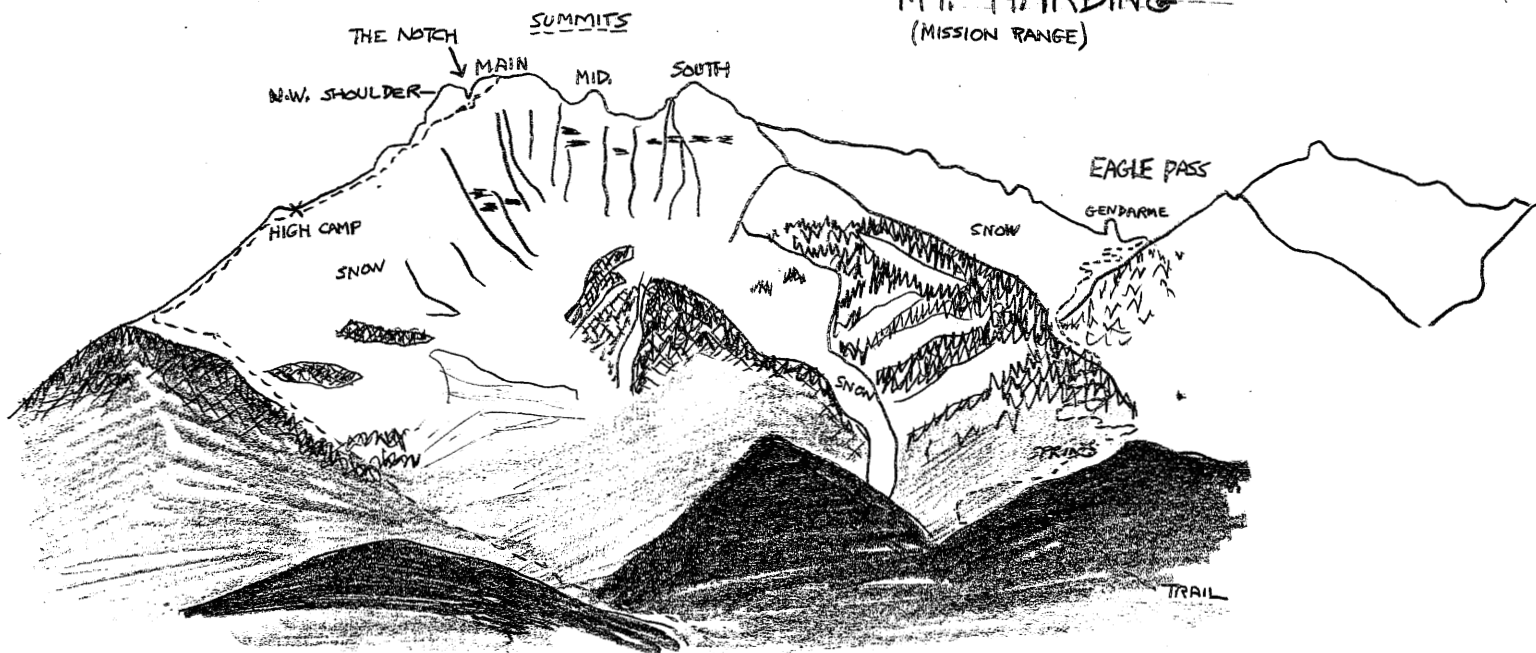
From a camp on Summit Lake, which lies some 3,000 ft. below the summit on the southeast, climb ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) up steep gullies and over snowfields to reach the south foot of the north peak. Rope up and climb the first big gully, turn right, east, to the ridge and finally north around an exposed traverse over the northeast precipice. You're 22 minutes from the summit. (class III)

Northwest Ridge Route

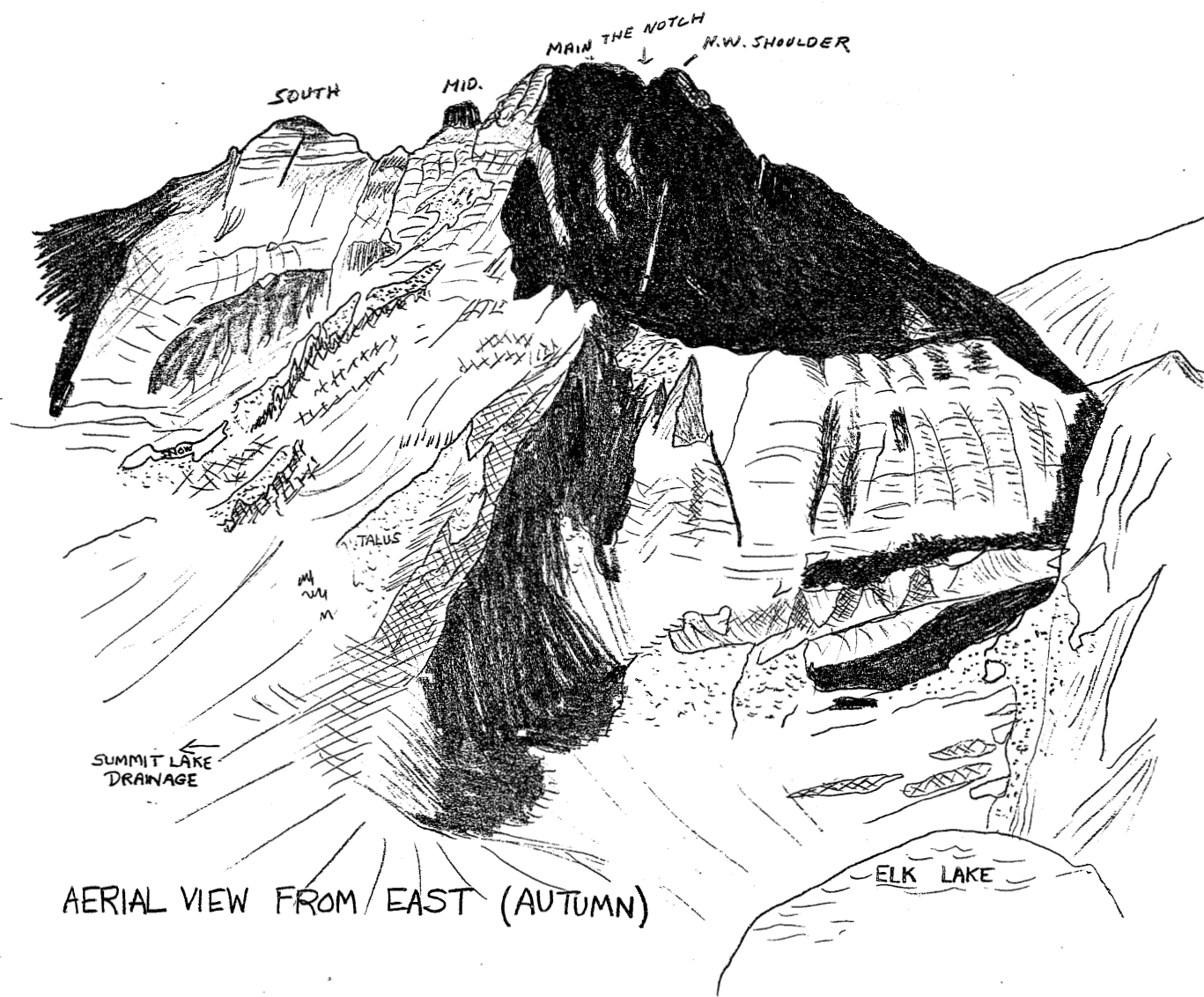
Climb the northwest ridge and traverse under the NW shoulder to a point just below the notch. Traverse out on the west face to the south for about 50 yards. Climb the gully to the summit ridge. On the ridge-top, turn right, climbing fairly steep rock to a crack which splits the ridge. After crossing the crack, the distance to the summit is a walk-up. (class III)

# MT. HARDING (MISSION RANGE)

5.



## VIEW FROM WEST (SPRING)



## A MT. HARDING CLIMB

by

Jim Kanzler

We met Gardner Miller for the first time at the Allentown Cafe on June 1st 1963. A group of us from Columbia Falls had planned for some time to join the Rocky Mountaineers on their scheduled climb of Harding. Several projects interfered with the trip for most of the members, but Dad (Hal Kanzler) and I finally got away. I had seen this impressive 9,000 ft. peak many times and was anxious to try it. We got acquainted with Gardner over a cup of tea and then took off up the road to Cheff's ranch to find the route. Gardner led the way since he'd been with the group that pioneered the northwest ridge route a few years earlier.

After a false start up the wrong skid road we located the right place and found the old trail up the south bank of a stream. We parked the cars and flagged the trail. The mountain looked reasonably free of snow so we left the snowshoes in the car. It had rained the night before and we got soaked from the waist down in the wet brush during the first hundred yards of trail, but Gardner kept us busy flagging the trail for the Mountaineers who were to follow us the next day and we soon forgot our water-logged clothes.

A few hours of climbing through timber put us on the open northwest ridge. Here we could plainly see the rock and snow-covered summit far above. The bear-grass was in bloom and small alpine firs were scattered on the ridge top as we neared timberline. On some of the slick bear-grass slopes cramp-ons were almost necessary but we didn't take the time.

Though the sky overhead was clear and blue a rainstorm was moving in from the southwest so Dad and I ran on up the ridge to locate a level spot for the alpine tent before we were caught in the rain. We passed several likely spots but pushed on for the Higher and Wider One.

The spot we picked (last chance) was well sheltered by dwarfed trees and had a good snow bank for water. We quickly had the tent up and were melting tea-snow on the Borde stove. Gardner came up shortly and set up a lean-to at the front of the tent with a nifty nylon tarp he carries. We had started the climb at elevation 3500 ft. at 8:30 A.M. and established high camp at elevation 7500 ft. at 3:30 P.M. Setting aside the 2 hours we'd lunched and rested, we had climbed 4000 ft. in 5 hours--which isn't bad for carrying transport packs.

We were comfortable in the tent when the rain hit and sat it out drinking tea and eating a snack. The storm was short and the sky quickly cleared. Gardner decided to fix up the camp, melt some snow for a water supply, and rest, so Dad and I went up the ridge to scout the route to the summit. We saw a big billy just below the north false-summit and got a couple of telephoto pictures of him. We also saw half a dozen goats on the far side of the canyon to the north.

At the summit of the northwest shoulder we found a small cairn with a six inch hand-mirror stuck in it, but no register. We looked over the main summit, decided the best route would be to traverse lower down and climb it on the north nose and hiked back toward camp in time to enjoy a colorful sunset across the lower Flathead valley.

In the morning the sky was again blue with a few scattered clouds in the west. After a quick breakfast, we left camp about 7:30 for the summit climb. The ridge-walk up to just below the northwest shoulder is easy and fun. Here, we traversed across some snow stringers to the main peak and bypassed the notch. Belays were necessary across the snow. The crust was too hard to cut good buckets with boots, but not hard enough for crampons and a cut-out on one of these snow patches would have ended in an uncontrolled glissade over a cliff below. A thin ice layer on the ledges necessitated a belay around the rock nose on the main peak, but the rest was an easy scramble up to the crest of the north summit ridge.

Over the edge of the east face is a tremendous exposure below. Once on the ridge-top we turned right and climbed up the fairly steep rock. There were good hand and foot holds and the ridge narrowed in places with exciting exposure on both sides. We crossed a large crack which split the ridge. It was full of snow so we tested it carefully before depending on it for support.

After crossing the crack the remainder was a walk-up. A large snow-drift covered the cairn. While Gardner and Dad took pictures, I ice-axed down to the cairn to get the register. There was a little trickle of water at the base of the snow drift from which Gardner made tea. All around the summit rocks were thousands of lady-bigs, almost filling some cracks. I scooped up a handful and put them in an empty film can to send to J. Gordon Edwards in San Jose who always appreciates insect samples from summits.

We noticed the second party on the ridge below, near last night's camp. They'd made good time. We watched them through the telephoto lens and took pictures as they strung out over the snow stringers. The snow crust had softened by now and they had easy going all the way. They reached the summit at about 11:30 - only an hour behind us. It was fun meeting Pete Hall, Brent Bestram, and Tom and Charlu Choate for the first time on the summit of a mountain.

While we all were chattering and they were signing the register we watched one of the clouds turn into a huge thunder-head and move quickly in from the southwest. Dad has frequently warned "Look out for the ones that turn dark, billow up at the top, and get flat on the bottom." This one sure fit the description. We could hear thunder in the distance and I saw a lightening bolt hit near McDonald Peak to the south of us. We all scrambled off the top. Tom Choate got an angle piton planted in a crack, tested it with a short sling, and we rigged two climbing ropes for a 100 ft. rappel. Tom went down fast using a hip rappel, Charlu followed, then the rest of us descended the rope leaving Gardner to bring up the rear. When he finally started down the rope his hair stood straight up from the static. It was a strange felling, but not a laughing matter.



We pulled the ropes down and descended a short way on the west face, then made another rappel of about 30 ft. which put us on the traverse to the NW ridge; then down the ridge to camp where we sat out a couple of hours of rain storm. It was a nice visit in the tent. We made soup and tea, ate sandwiches and talked climbing and equipment. When the rain stopped we packed-up and hiked down to the cars, arriving about 6:00 P.M.

If the group I met on Mount Harding is typical of the Rocky Mountaineers, then I am proud to wear their patch as an associate member.

####

#### REMINDER TO PARTICIPANTS IN CLUB ACTIVITIES

The Rocky Mountaineer's Club, its officers, instructors, trip leaders, and other members do not assume any liability for accidents, or medical or evacuation expense incurred by individuals who are participating in the Mountaineer's activities.

So be careful!

####

#### NOTE OF CAUTION TO SKI TOURERS!

An unusually severe avalanche hazard hangs on the ridges and mountain sides this spring. The heavy, wet snows that fell late lie over a dry, light blanket and the risk of slab-avalanches is greatly increased.

We advise tourers to read LaChappelle's ABC's Of Avalanche Control, which can be purchased inexpensively from any of the mountaineering stores. Read it before you go out and carry it in your pack. It's small, but contains the information that may save your life.

####

#### USED MOUNTAIN CLIMBING EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

COOK KIT - One set of NESTLING BILLIES, nearly new, 1,2,3 qt. bails with deep lids, Aluminum, weight 1-3/4 lbs..... \$ 3.50

BOOTS - One pair of LASSEN Italian 8" climbing boots, size 9B, fair condition, new price \$32.50 .....MAKE OFFER!

One pair of GI ski mountaineering boots, fair condition, new price \$9, size 7-8.....\$ 2.95

C O N T A C T - Gary Hall, 236 Dixon Street, Missoula, Mont. 549-7951.

Members are invited to use this page to swap and sell. If you have something to list in the June issue, call the Editor or drop him a note at the above address.

## WALK NO. 6 + - JULY 18 - 19, 1964, MIDDLE FORK WILD RIVER -

Near West Glacier, Montana. 2 day walk - Not recommended for children under 10 years. Good fishing. Meeting place is West Glacier Cafe at 7:30 A.M. Leaders: Cliff Merritt, 1038 Butte Ave., Helena, Montana. Dr. Loren Kreck, Box 536, Columbia Falls. George Ostrum, 503 West Oregon, Kalispell, Montana.

## WALK NO. 7 + - JULY 18, 19, 1964, SPANISH PEAKS -

South of Bozeman. 2 day walk about 6 miles in and 6 miles out. Good fishing. Meeting place is Hammond Ranger Station east of Ennis, Montana. Time 8:00 A.M. Leader: Dr. Nevin Thompson, Bozeman. For information write Ken Baldwin, Box 548, Bozeman, Montana.

## WALK NO. 8 \* - JULY 19, 1964, TURQUOISE LAKE -

In Mission Mountains near Seeley Lake, Montana. 1 day walk, is good family trail. Meeting place on Montana Highway No. 209 north of Lindberg Lake turn off road at the U.S. Forest Service observation sign about the Mission Mountains and the Swan Valley. Time 8:00 A.M. sharp. Leader: Dr. John M. Fritts, 1010 Arthur Ave., Missoula, Montana.

## WALK NO. 9 + JULY 25 - 26, 1964, LINCOLN BACK COUNTRY -

Near Lincoln, Montana. One (1) and 2 day walk combination. One day walk is round trip of 9 miles. 2 day walk, 20 miles round trip. Horses to carry sleeping gear will be available. Meeting place is Indian Meadows near Lincoln, Montana. Leader: Cecil Garland, Lincoln, Montana. Write him for horse-use and information.

## WALK NO. 10 \* - JULY 25 - 26, 1964, ANACONDA PINELLOR WILDERNESS -

Near Anaconda, Montana. 2 day walk. Good family overnight trip about 10 miles over-all. Take off point will be at the end of the Carp Creek Road which goes past East Fork Reservoir - on East Fork of Rock Creek. Leader: Rolf Jorgensen, 1300 Texas Ave., Butte, Montana.

## WALK NO. 11 \* - JULY 25 - 26, 1964, FRED BURR CANYON -

Near Hamilton. 2 day walk. 6 miles in and 6 miles out. It is good for a family trip. Meeting place will be the Forest Ranger Station at Stevensville, Montana. 7:00 A.M. Take off from Fred Burr Reservoir Dam. 8:00 A.M. Leader: C. H. McDonald, Stevensville, Montana.

## WALK NO. 12 \* - AUGUST 1 - 2, 1964, GRANITE LAKE -

Near Libby, Montana. A 2 day walk. 12 miles round trip. Good family walk. The meeting place is Libby Ranger Station on Mont. Highway 37 near Libby, Montana. Meeting time 9:00 A.M. Leader: Winton Weydemeyer, Fortine, Montana.

## WALK NO. 13 \* - AUGUST 1 - 2, 1964, BEARTOOTH WILDERNESS -

Near Cook City, Montana. 2 day walk. 5 to 6 miles each way. Good fishing. Meeting place is Clark Fork Camp. 3 miles east of Cooke City, Montana. Time 8:00 A.M. Leader: Earl Welton, Box 140, Bozeman, Montana.

## WALK NO. 14 + - AUGUST 22 - 23, 1964, GREY WOLF LAKE -

Near Seeley Lake, Montana. 2 day walk about 20 miles round trip starting time is 7:30 A.M. Sat., August 22 in Seeley Lake, Mont. at Coyle's parking lot. Leader: R. W. Behan, School of Forestry, U. of Montana, Missoula, Montana. (The End)

# A NEW ADJUSTABLE LITTER

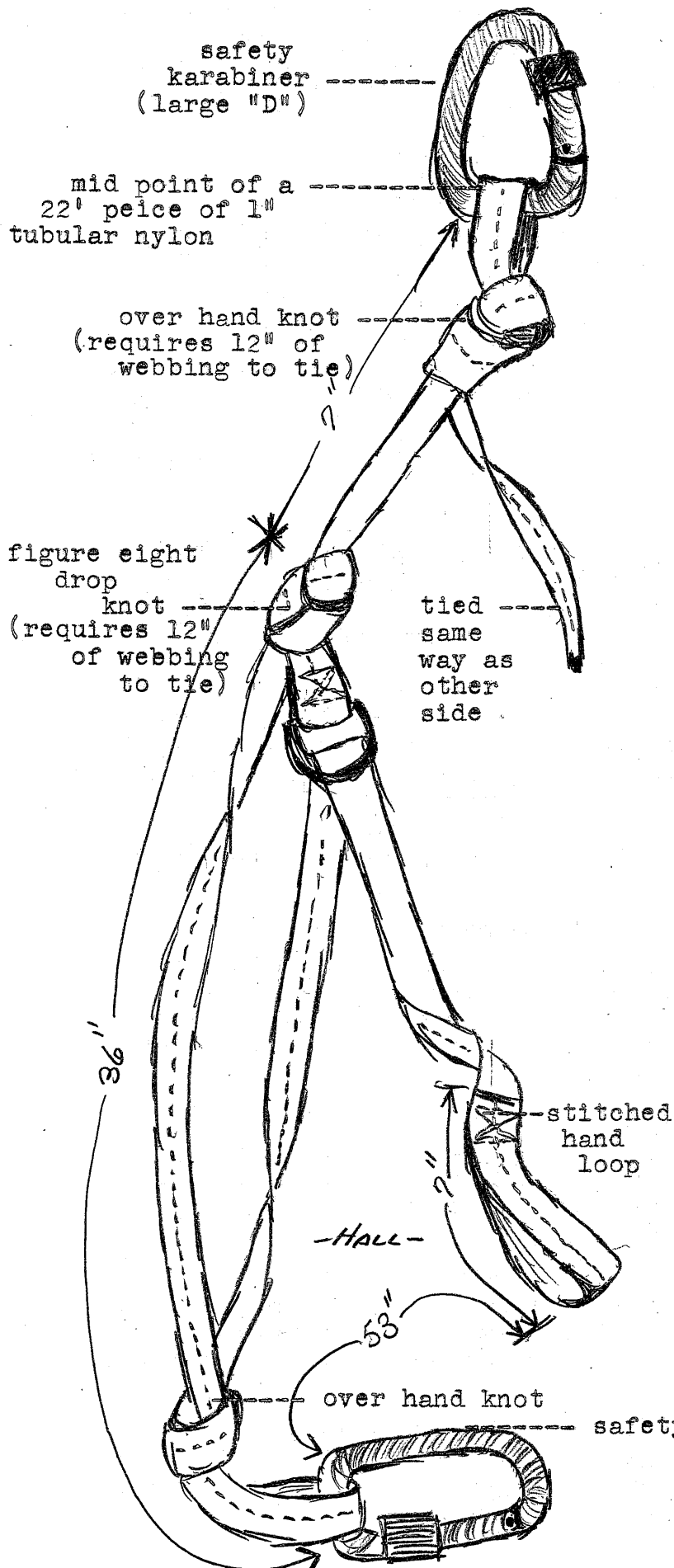
## HARNES S

designed by  
S.A. Braxton

During one of our litter evacuation practices, it became apparent that the weakest link and the most time consuming part of the evacuation was that of rigging the litter. The knots had to be constantly checked and the leveling of the litter was difficult even under favorable conditions.

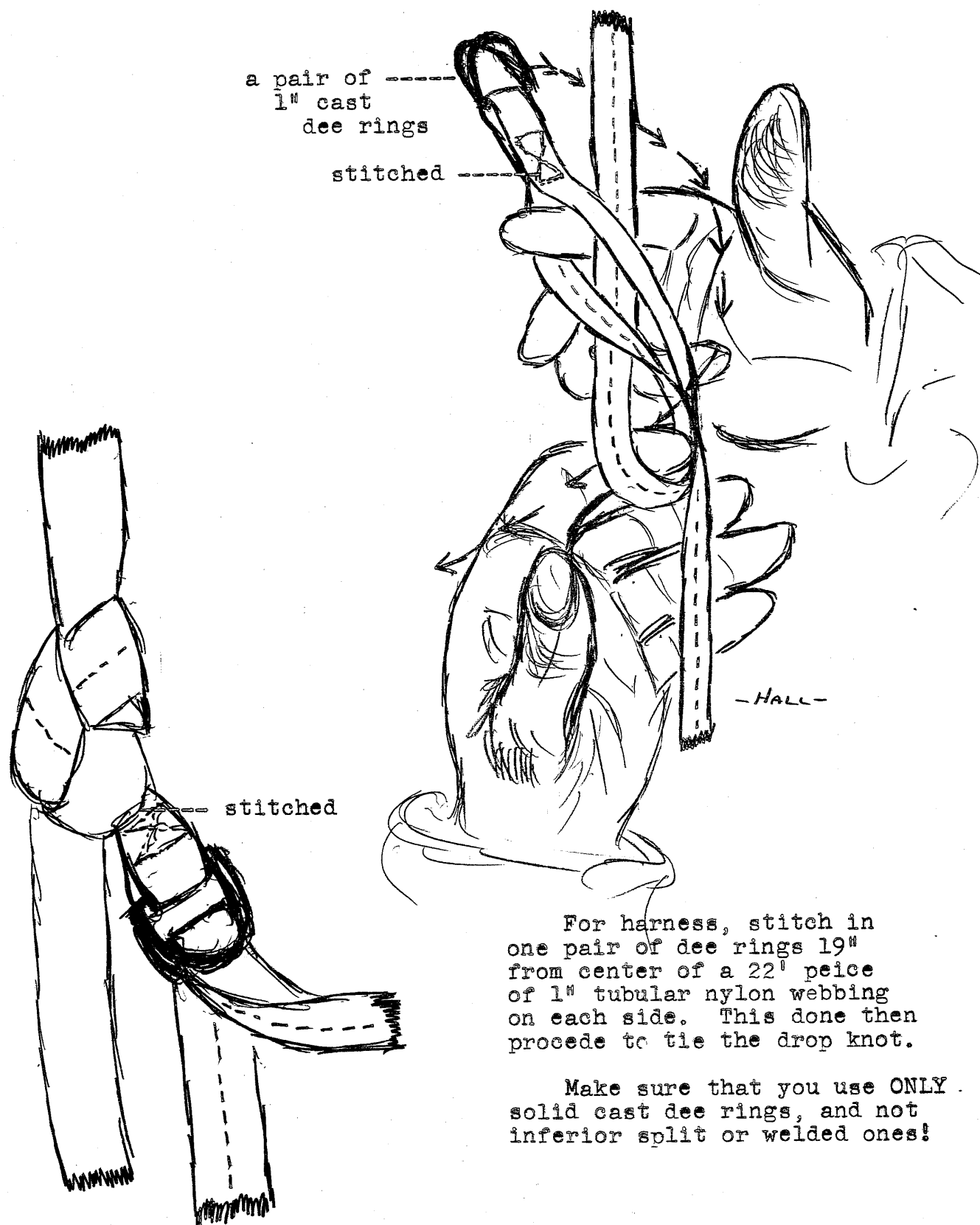
Thus this new method of rigging was developed so that it contained the following advantages; you don't have to fool around tying up the rigging with the possibility that you might make a mistake of just how it was to be tied, and also the D rings make it very easy to adjust even after the litter has been let over the edge.

As for its safety, if the D rings were ever to fail, the harness has been tied so that the litter is actually statically attached to the upper karabiner.



## FIGURE EIGHT

## DROP KNOT



## HIKER'S MECCA: GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

By Virginia Vincent

There is a variety of trails in the park for every hiking taste. From lakeside paths to forest trails to above timberline tracks, there is a way to enjoyment for every person who will set foot outside his car door. Nature trails, some a scant  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile long wind along lake and stream side. For the family with young children or out-of-shape adults, there are trails winding thru canyon and forest to some of the lower glacial lakes, a mere two to four miles in length. For the somewhat hardier walker, there are five to ten mile trips to cirques and glaciers. The gung-ho hiker often heads for the high country, making 20 to 30 mile hikes, much of it above timberline.

The object of this article is to describe a couple of hikes, ranger-naturalist led, that two club members took this summer. Starting at the highway on Logan Pass, the group hiked along the Garden Wall via the Highline Trail. For anyone not too fond of doing much upward traveling this is an ideal trail, with only slight variations in altitude. Actually it sidehills for 7.5 miles 'til the Granite Park Chalet is reached; only at Haystack Butte is there a grade negotiated by two switchbacks. The chalet is reached by early afternoon, thus avoiding the heat of the day. The views are tremendous and this trip should be undertaken on a clear day. The snows of Heaven's Peak to the west glisten in the morning sun, and peaks as far north as Kinnerly are clearly visible. The trail is plenty wide, tho in places it clings to perpendicular cliffs. The highway is far below and cars look like toys. Interspersed with the cliffs are lovely meadows, full of flowers of every description. July is surely THE month for wild flowers in the park.

One mustn't forget that the chalet is still 4.5 miles from the highway, so the trip totals 12 miles. There are two routes down from Granite Park Chalet; a naturalist-led group uses the Alder Trail, while others desire the trail that ends at the loop of the highway.

Charlu Choate and myself took a most-rewarding side trip the day of the aforementioned hike. From the Chalet, it is a four mile round trip to the top of Swiftcurrent Peak. The lookout there provides a chance to get out of the wind and really enjoy the view. Mt. Gould rises to the south and dominates the horizon over the Garden Wall. To the east one looks straight down to the lakes in the Swiftcurrent Valley and farther on to the plains. Northwards Mt. Wilbur, the Pinnacle Wall, Stoney Indian Peaks, and even Mt. Cleveland, highest in the park, jut craggily into the blue. The valley of McDonald Creek, bordered by the Livingston Range on the west, displays its grand glacial profile. And beneath our feet upon Swiftcurrent Peak, was a veritable garden of the tiny alpine flora; the pinks, blues, wispy whites, and bold yellows of many plants seen only at the higher altitudes.

Another side trip is a three mile round trip to the tip of the Garden Wall where there is an overlook to Grinnell Glacier. Apparently this requires some rock climbing.

A very popular trip, especially for persons interested in geology and glaciology, is the twelve mile round trip to Grinnell Glacier, starting at the Many Glacier Hotel. The ranger-naturalist will point out the fault along which the overthrust runs, the various layers of sediment that form the colorful rocks so characteristic of the park, and finally the stark and fascinating terrain

that results from recent glacial action. There are plenty of other features; three lakes each a different shade of blue-green, high country valleys laced with waterfalls, flowers and birds, and at the picnic spot an army of greedy ground squirrels.

The trail climbs quite a bit but it is, on the whole, a gradual rise. However, the route is located on the sunny side of the valley and could be quite hot on a clear day. Hikers will appreciate sturdy footwear, especially after wading thru slush and icy cold rivulets on the glacier. (Snow and ice are at least 32 degrees remember!) Sometimes it is enjoyable to shorten the trip with rides on the lake launches but there is a sharp climb from lake level to meet the Grinnell Glacier trail.

NOTE: There are grizzlies in Glacier Nat. Park. If one knows what to expect, what to do, and will steel ones self to do the correct thing upon meeting one, the hiker can enjoy and use safely the many trails.

First, know that grizzlies are unpredictable. Like most wild animals they shy away from man, but these bears are easily enraged. Nothing will do but that they destroy that which ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ angers them. Therefore, do not shout, make sudden movements, or antagonize grizzlies, even from a distance.

Second, know that grizzlies attack moving objects. Their natural prey are quickly moving animals, such as squirrels. Anything that runs is fair prey, and YOU can not outrun a grizzly.

Third, if you startle a grizzly (and you'll know it), freeze. If in great danger, LIE DOWN, with arms and legs outstretched. Then steel yourself even if the bear paws or nips you. NEVER fight the bear. It is moving animals that the bear renders lifeless.

Of course, climbing a tree high enough that the bear can't stretch up the reach you is ideal, but there just aren't that many trees. There are several theories on how to avoid meeting up with a bear. People hiking, whether in groups or alone, have been wearing a small bell on the pack or belt. Most wild animals move away from approaching noise. Some theories embrace hiking in small groups which provide less chance of mass hysteria should there be an attack. Others figure a large group, with the resultant talk and footfall, will cause animals to move ahead. Most of all, remember, the park is a preserve for animals, and man has no right to provoke an attack, intended or not.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### A SHORT JAUNT ON THE SHORT ROUTE TO LOLO PK. by Virginia Vincent

Five hikers took a summer trip on a winter trail, approaching the Lolo Pk. area from the north, or Mormon Ridge route. Blazes are ten to sixteen feet above the ground as this trail was largely scouted during the snowy months. (Ed. Note: It is now blazed at a reasonable height and much trail work has been done, all the way into the saddle.) The start of this trail is well blazed where it leaves the Mill Cr. Trail #310 at the latter's highest point. As this was a short jaunt for Gardner and Mary Miller, Lou Jordan, Dave Line, and Virginia Vincent, mainly to explore this route, we readily turned back when it commenced to shower one inch hailstones. We had barely reached an area, where, thru the trees, one could see the False Summit and the saddle. One the lower reaches of this route are found many forms of lichens and mushroom, as the lodgepole area remains quite moist, especially due to the considerable rain fall which fell the third week of August, '63.

MORE  
UNRECORDED ROUTES AND CLIMBS NOT FOUND IN 'CLIMBERS  
GUIDE TO GLACIER NATIONAL PARK' (EDWARDS)  
by Lou Wendt, Bozeman

Seeing the report by Hal Kanzler in the May issue of the 'MOUNTAIN EAR' has stimulated me to report a few routes and one climb, also not recorded in Edward's Guide, made by myself and some others during the summer of 1957.

CHIEF MOUNTAIN - South 'Peak', via East Face

This route begins at the point in Edwards book where he describes leaving the main couloir where the rock becomes "sheer... (but still climbable)." Fifty or sixty feet past this point, one encounters a pitch where the main wall (west) of the couloir is so "sheer" that it overhangs slightly. There are holds, and this might be climbed directly, but it is far easier to turn left (south) into a real chimney perhaps 35 feet high. It can be climbed using 'bucket' footholds for the first two-thirds of its height, moving into foot and back chimneying position for the last ten feet. As in all chimneys (it seems), there is a chockstone blocking part of the top. The only delicate move is stepping out of the chimney around the chockstone. Above this the couloir becomes a gulley again and seventy five feet or so of unbelayed scrambling will bring you to the notch between the two 'peaks'. Above this the north wall is again slightly overhanging and quite smooth, so getting to the north peak from here would be a real engineering job. The south wall is steep but well broken by ledges and two or three leads will get you to the top. To get down, return to the notch and descend the west face for sixty to seventy-five feet (class 2 or 3). The face drops off abruptly here but a thirty to forty foot rappel to the north will put you on the scree!! It is difficult to get back to the base on the east side from here, so if this route of descent is used the party should be prepared to return to the valley on the west side.

FURTHER NOTE ON CHIEF MT:

I have climbed the east face three times now (first in '56 with Tom Klemens, Marv Skillen and Howie Clark, all of them of Great Falls; the second time in '57 on a rescue; and third, in Sept of '61 with Jim Posewitz. On this last try we were stopped by snow and water at the chimney described above) and for experienced rock climbers to attempt to follow Edwards' route over the lower half of the face below the "broad talus slopes" would be foolish. All sorts of 'routes' are possible all across the center section. Just climb up the scree, pick a likely looking direction and take off. You are almost certain to meet no major difficulties. We even climbed it unroped in '57 to save time.

LITTLE CHIEF MOUNTAIN - North Gendarme

If any of you have noticed this thing, it looks more like a 'pinnacle' than would appear from the photo in Edwards' book. Don Alford and I climbed it in '57 by taking the trail that goes down the south side of upper St. Mary Lake, leaving the trail and following up a dry creek bed (rocky) slightly east of the mountain's north ridge, and finally traversing around to the base of the big couloir separating this gendarme from Little Chief itself. Climbing in the couloir changes gradually to a difficulty requiring a rope; At just which point in elevation, it is hard to say - perhaps at the diorite band. As you climb higher you gradually change direction 'til you are climbing on the south side of the gendarme. The final lead (the way we did it) takes you around onto the west face



and it is the most exposed. A 'tight' short chimney was the final obstacle. The summit is surprisingly large, say ten by twenty yards. Not being record leavers, we were unprepared to place a register, but we did build a cairn containing an old sardine can with our names on a slap of paper. Rappelled off in two stages onto the west scree slopes for descent. Round trip from the highway 8-9 hours.

#### CLEMENTS MOUNTAIN - Direct East Face

There is little to said about this route, it is just what it says; One starts from the highest, or most convenient point on the snowfield below the center of the face and climbs directly up, staying on the right (north) side of a poorly defined gully as one nears the middle of the face and the junction with Edwards route. Although I was not on this climb, I watched most of it through glasses from the parking lot. The climbers were Don Alford (Second Ranger) and Clyde Lockwood (fireguard). Alford says the climb was no more difficult than a similar route on Mt. Wilbur and much quicker than Edwards' route onto the face - the whole climb took from 1:00 PM to 8:30 PM, even tho part of the descent was made in the dark.

#### NOTE ON BLACKFOOT MOUNTAIN:

Alford and I led two Rising Campground employees up this glacier route in '57. Perhaps my memory is fuzzy, or I didn't appreciate the situation at that time, but we climbed the 60' ice cliff mentioned in Edwards' route, Alford leading the first rope. Nothing about the snow cover or bergschrund at that time (Mid-August) made us suspect the stability of either the snow or the ice. I would suggest that anyone climbing this route look this cliff over closely and judge the situation independently. It would be a shame to pass up the only challenging ice work on the whole climb just because Edwards says it is dangerous.

#### GARDEN WALL - West Face, Above Grinnell Glacier

(We didn't finish this, but it still looked climbable when we quit (about 4:30 PM) perhaps two rope lengths above Salamander Glacier). ROUTE: Somehow reach Grinnell Glacier (trail from Swiftcurrent valley or over the 'notch' from Granite Park Chalet - this last will save about 1500' and two miles on the ascent. Salamander Glacier is the hanging glacier on the east face of the Garden Wall - it used to be a part of Grinnell. Cross Grinnell aiming for a point just below the south (left) end of the Salamander. Climb as high as possible on Grinnell at this point and traverse right (north) over rock and slightly up, to reach the lower part of the Salamander. Depending on conditions, an axe belay for the leader may be needed here.

Climb up the Salamander traversing slightly left (south) leaving the ice for the rock where convenient depending on bergschrund. Considering the exposure below the Salamander even climbers with crampons may wish to chip token steps while climbing it.

Above the Salamander two shallow couloirs slant off to the south (left). We were attempting the most northern of these. The climbing was not yet difficult but the exposure dictated placing pitons occasionally. I would expect the climbing to get much harder, for we were not really onto the steepest part of the wall. This might be a good warming - up climb for anyone interested in the East face of Gould. It appears to be equally steep and exposed.

\* \* \* \* \*

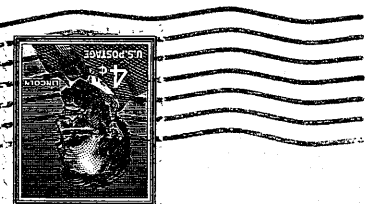


Missoula, Montana  
 Rt. #5  
 Whitaker Road  
 Dave Line

Exp Oct



RETURN POST. GUARN.  
 Missoula, Montana  
 2100 South Ave W  
 "THE MOUNTAIN EAR"



-HALL-

TRAPPER PEAK 10,131'

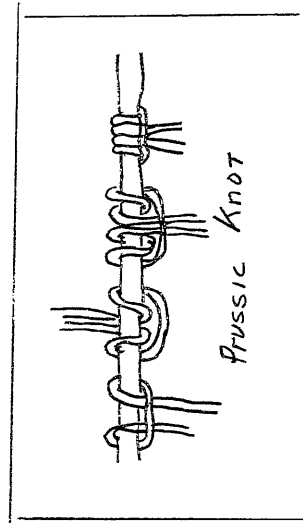
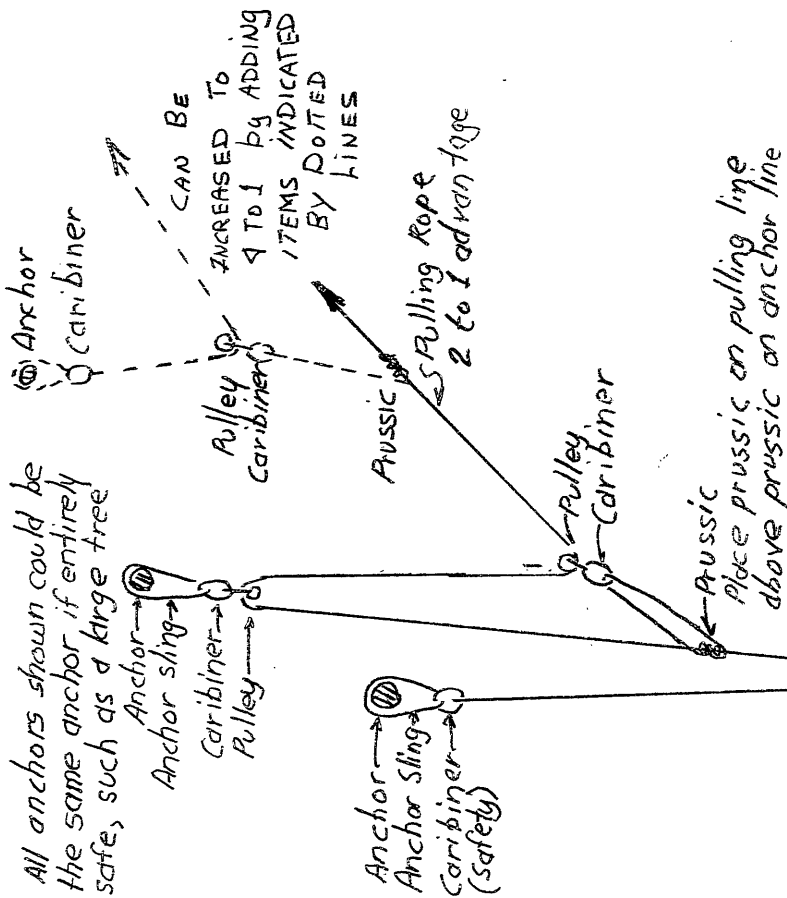
North Cirque, Class 4 & 5 Snow Climbs

Bitterroot-Selway Wilderness Area



## "Pulley System"

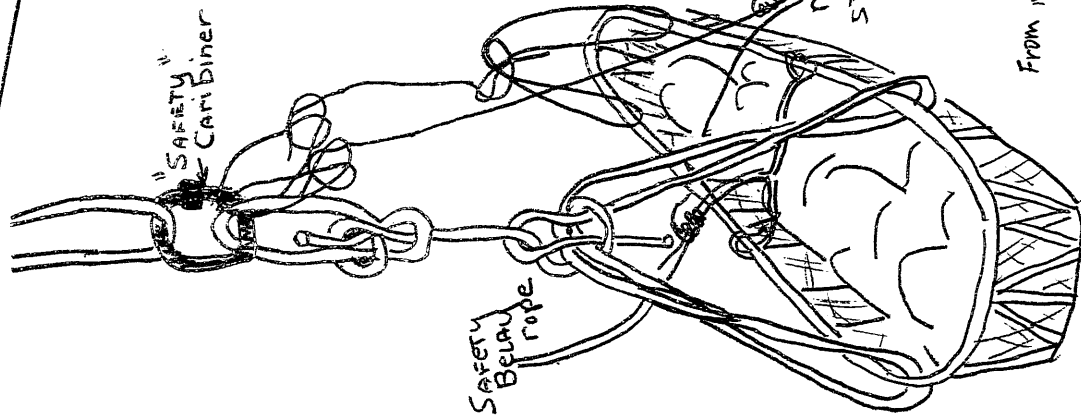
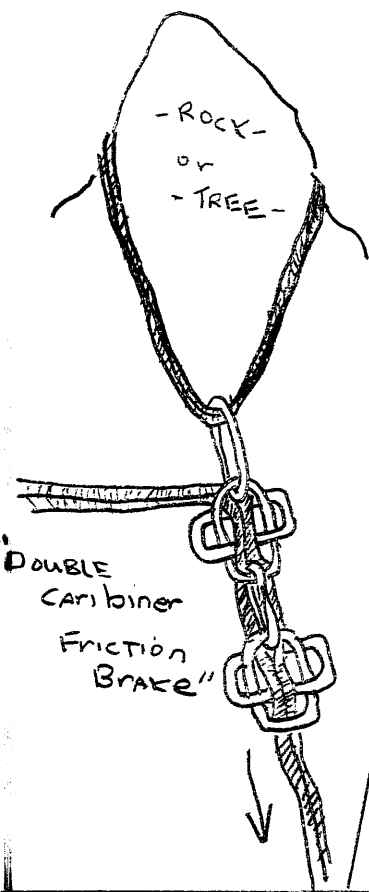
All anchors shown could be the same anchor if entirely safe, such as a large tree



THIS LINE  
MUST PASS  
UNDER LOAD

steady man

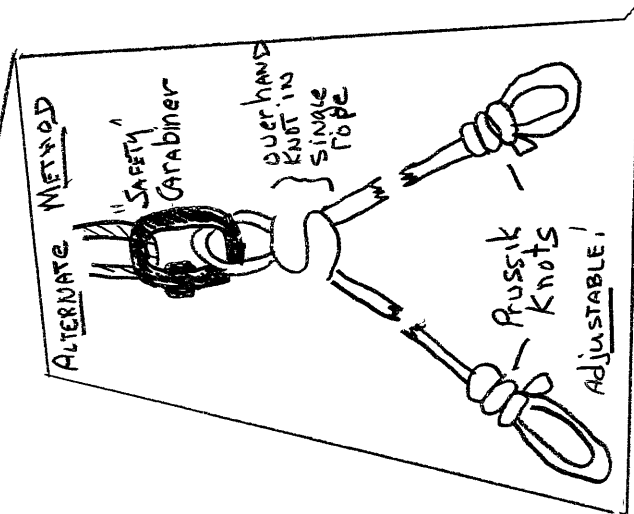
"FROM MRC'S TEAM  
LEADER HANDBOOK"  
-HALL-



"STREICHER"  
Rigging

From "Mountain Ear"

-HALL-



Northern Rocky Mountain  
Division  
Snow Avalanche School

"Place in first-aid packet!"

COMPLIMENTS OF:  
ROCKY MOUNTAINEERS  
2100 South Ave. W.  
Missoula, Montana

Prepared by Gary L. Hall

PLUS  
GROUND TO AIR DISTRESS  
SIGNALS

TECHNIQUES

RIGGING

& STRETCHER

PULLEY SYSTEM,

BELAYING,

GROUND TO AIR DISTRESS SIGNALS

SAFE TO LAND HERE

NO

YES

NOT UNDERSTOOD

DIRECTION

IN THIS

AM PROCEEDING

PROCEED

UNABLE TO

AND WATER

REQUIRE FOOD

REQUIRE MEDICAL

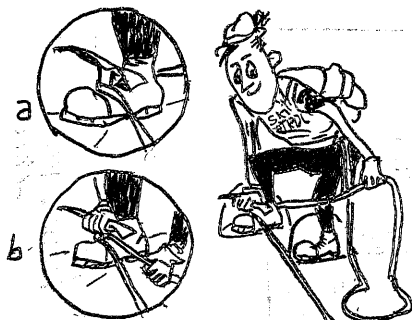
SUPPLIES

REQUIRE DOCTOR

ALL WELL

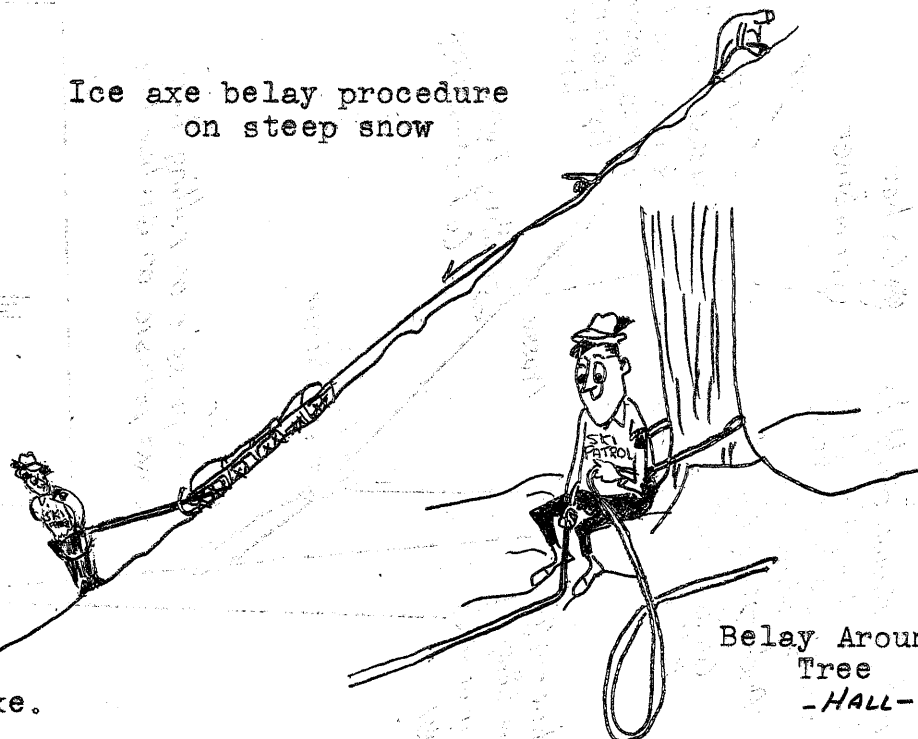
## "B E L A Y I N G"

Ice axe belay procedure  
on steep snow



Boot-axe Belay  
a. "C Bend"  
b. "S Bend"

A Ski can usually  
be substituted  
for the ice axe.



Belay Around  
Tree  
-HALL-

Adapted from  
"Freedom of the Hills"