

slope.

After hurriedly looking over the country decided to leave packs at point ② and practiced run down intermediate valley to point ⑤. This course is very good because of opening at end in which one can stop comfortably. After lunch and preliminary turn practice started for large and extended run bordering snowslide area to the south ^(area just descended). Took us some time to gain the top but the descent was wonderful, one half-mile of turning and schussing on an excellent homogeneous surface, no differentiation of snow surface to throw one forward or backward. One could accommodate high speeds without any danger. ^{Tom had mastered the turns for the first time that morning and now put them into play.} A condition experience only once in a while. The winds higher up upon the abrupt mountain side had blasted the cliff with powdered snow and ice with snow banners blowing out into space. The winds were more from the south than the usual direction of N.W. In way up crossed 4 or 5 different sets of Coyote tracks. One track showed two Coyote tracks with a third exceptionally large set running along side. Squirrel and rabbit were also noted, no deer in this country. Area between two points of no. ③ constitute the long ski run at base of north side of E.W. ridge and just south of snow slide area proper. The upper limit of the run ^{starts} at the isolated group of fir tree at the very base of the abrupt ^{upward} turn of the mt. slope. These fir trees are very noticeable from valley floor. Returning to packs again at no. ③ proceeded to make return trip. Left about 2:30 and were able to ski to point where one meets the ^{main} graded trail on the other side of Grove Creek. There was one very noticeable thing observed on the return trip. At a point, where one leaves the more open slopes of this upper valley and merges into the more abrupt slopes of Grove Canyon, was a line of demarcation between the powdery & crystalline snow and the wet snows below. From this observation were quite convinced that the playing winds across the flats were more or less responsible for the unmelted snow conditions of the upper levels. The presence of the winds and pressure no doubt is responsible for this difference in snow conditions, because on south slopes of these upper regions the snow still remain uninfluenced by the sun's rays. No slides on face of trip except for one that extended down to snow slide area in canyon about $1\frac{1}{3}$ mi to the north. Possible to cold for any movement. This