

by scrambling. Descent was made via the southwest couloir to the saddle previously mentioned, and thence down the gully to Leigh Canyon. Repetition of this route can scarcely be recommended; the rock is not good!

The Jaw, North Ridge. Loring Woodman and Duncan Cameron made the first ascent of this route on August 21 from the saddle between the Jaw and the Outlier (Peak 10,628). After the first vertical step, 90 feet of scrambling brought them to a slight overhang leading to a prominent pinnacle which was passed on the right. The last pitch, a jam crack followed by a hand traverse, proved to be the most difficult of the climb.

LEIGH ORTENBURGER

Pinnacle Peak, Gros Ventre Range. On June 18, the first ascent of Pinnacle Peak was made by Jake Breitenbach, Stu Krebs, Stan Shepard, Pete Sinclair and me. For several years there had been rumors that this small peak appeared very difficult on all sides. From the old coal mine in Little Granite Creek, we climbed forested slopes on the north to high meadows leading to a col about two miles east of Pinnacle Peak. We followed the long ridge westward over a gentle summit (Point 10,628) to the base of the peak. A rotten chimney on the south and a short, exposed scramble of moderate difficulty on the southwest ridge brought us to the summit plateau. The actual summit is a little 15-foot tower of crumbling limestone.

WILLIAM J. BUCKINGHAM

Wyoming—Wind River Range

Flake Buttress and North Face, Squaretop. Squaretop Mountain bears a striking similarity to the Devils Tower. Upon our arrival at Lower Green River Lake, Ron Niccoli and I clearly observed the giant "flake buttress" that ended in the north face some 300 feet below the summit (11,679 feet). Dick Pownall and Dick Emerson had attempted this route in 1958. On September 5 at four A.M. Ron and I left the campground at the lake. After a nine-mile hike up a fine trail, we found a log across the Green River and climbed 1000 feet to the base of Squaretop. From here on we had the choice of climbing in a giant cleft or on the large flake buttress to the left to a ledge where they melt into the north face. Pownall and Emerson chose the former until they were 200 feet below the ledge where they traversed to the ridge. We chose the latter and enjoyed some fine Grade III and IV climbing on good granite for some 1000 feet. Difficulties increased considerably 250 feet below the ledge. A difficult pitch (—VI) on the right side of the ridge brought us to a piton with a rappel sling, located under an overhang. This marked the end of the earlier attempt.

Above this, the climbing was artificial for 20 feet. Several pitons mark the route. The remaining distance to the ledge was Grade IV. There, 300 feet below the summit, the first lead (+V) was quite obvious. Above this we had the choice of several lines and chose one to the right. Free climbing (+V) brought us to a pitch that was running with water. This was surmounted with aid and in 60 feet more the summit was reached. A long hike brought us to the highest point. We got back to camp at midnight after 20 hours on the go. We used about 20 to 25 pitons. For climbs on Squaretop—and there are plenty of them left—we advise a camp under the peak, as it is a very long distance for a one-day climb.

EDWARD COOPER

Northeast Face, Squaretop. Layton Kor and I started our climb up a steepening slab system on the northwest face, between two converging couloirs. This section had about six leads, two of which had some quite difficult free moves protected by pitons. No aid was used. The rock was excellent. From this converging point, which was actually a short arête leading into a central couloir between great vertical walls, we followed the couloir and its right side for about four leads, then struck directly upward on a steep wall that was well broken with cracks and flakes. A number of pitons were used in this wall for protection, and again there were various strenuous technical problems. Once on the summit rim, it was a few minutes' walk to the curious top. Both our party and Cooper's reached the summit shortly before evening and made the descent to the valley by the southern slopes. The long walk to camp was featured by moose and moonlight. Although the approaches are tedious for this region, we feel that Squaretop has great climbing possibilities. These two routes are the only continuously difficult and long high-angle problems accomplished in the northern Wind River Range, to my knowledge, and give proof to the surmise that classic alpine rock climbs of difficulty exist there.

FRED BECKEY

New Ascents in Central Wind River Range. In July, Bill Dougall, Mark Haun, Monte Haun, Bob Bell, Jon Hisey and I spent eight days in the Island Lake—Titcomb Lakes area and completed eleven ascents between electrical storms. Of major interest to future parties is the camp established about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of the upper Titcomb Lake and directly below the west face of Mount Helen. A tremendous boulder sits there on a meadow bench with a 12 x 15-foot overhang on its north side, which we partially walled in and found more than suitable for sheltering six.