

descended to the canyon for the night. Early the next morning we re-entered the face to our previous high point. A large groove of deteriorating rock was climbed for 200 feet to the summit ridge. Descent was made via the couloir to the east. Although the potential climbs in the canyon are short, from 400-700 feet, they offer difficult challenges on rock reminding one of Tahquitz Rock or Yosemite. 45 pitons and 3 bolts. NCCS III-8-A3.

TED WILSON, *Alpenbock Climbing Club*

### *Idaho*

*Split Aiguille, Direct, Sawtooth Range.* Just west of the Grand Aiguille lies the 300-foot Split Aiguille, split by a deep, open chimney, which was climbed twice in 1960 by rope throwing and a tyrolean traverse from its lower summit. It was called Groin by the Iowa party, in poor taste we feel; we prefer Stur's name. (*A.A.J.*, 1961, 12:2, pp. 371-2.) On June 15 Steve Marts, Herb Swedlund and I climbed from Redfish Lake to its northern base. Herb spent the day making a photographic essay of the spectacular ascent, which followed the nearly vertical and very smooth eastern corner of the aiguille. Steve climbed the first pitch, using direct aid on a solitary crack that took angle pitons well at first but eventually bottomed out and left us skeptical about the iron. The next lead involved some difficult free climbing; then I had to place three bolts on a flawless section to reach a piton crack behind a loose flake. A strenuous flaring crack and some very exposed rotten rock gave access to a solid belay stance. Good rock and ample holds let us finish the ascent on a final short, but steep, lead.

FRED BECKEY

*Sawtooth Dome, West Face, Sawtooth Range.* Any climber visiting the Sawtooth Range can not but help admire the majestic curve of a great granitic dome, seen in profile about three miles above the head of Redfish Lake, to the south of Redfish Creek. Without doubt, it is the greatest face in the range. From the head of the lake early last summer, Herb Swedlund, Steve Marts and I spent a wet day packing rope and climbing iron to its foot. The 1500-foot face is nearly vertical for the first half; then in typical dome-fashion it begins to taper back. We discovered to our joy that there was a classic piton-crack system up the center of the face, which led directly to the overhanging summit capstone. The route was exposed but seemed to have a belay ledge at the end of each lead. That same day, I pitoned some 75 feet up a lone crack that overhung