

for several years. So we did the natural thing: with binoculars we studied out an even more direct route, several hundred feet north. Mid-September days are short, and when we noted the other party had to bivouac on the summit, we took extra food and down jackets. We started early, getting onto a series of thin, catwalk ledges that worked left to an offset flake. We climbed the flake with direct aid, but it was a difficult problem since it arched far out over its base slab. We first climbed a crack behind a pillar, partly free and partly on aid, and then pitoned up the dihedral, which again had an awkward slope to it. Continuing on up, the crack system eventually worked into an area of lesser angle, but by this time it was twilight. We groped up the final two pitches in the dark and scrambled to the top. Jerry and I sat out the remainder of the cold night at the summit after this difficult grade IV climb. The ascent required about 60 pitons, and ranks high among the better climbs done in the Wind River Range.

FRED BECKEY

*North Tower of Haystack.* From the eastern end of Clear Lake the glacially scoured 1500-foot west wall of Haystack's North Tower rises precipitously. Late on the morning of August 13, Peter Croff, Richard Schori and I probed its lower defenses. The first pitch started on the right side of the tower and terminated at the base of the diagonaling lower band of obviously difficult overhangs. Horizontal traversing just beneath the overhangs to the right brought us to a short vertical crack. An easy layback up this crack coupled with a second lead up a smooth face brought us to the base of a beautiful 120-foot crack which swept nearly vertically upwards and slightly left across the face. There we called a halt to the day's activities. In order to obtain sufficient sunlight for photographic purposes, we again got a late morning's start and reassembled at the base of the crack. Pete led this strenuous and difficult crux pitch whose crack system suddenly and without warning completely terminated 60 feet above the belay stance. This left a very steep and exposed ten feet of blank section, before the crack system reappeared. Several leads following crack systems and a traverse to the right brought us to a comfortable bivouac ledge. The following morning we quickly climbed a previously established lead to the base of a large 200-foot dihedral which rose vertically above us and leaned slightly to the right. Two leads beyond it we found ourselves on a comfortable belay ledge 20 feet below the upper band of overhangs. The overhanging pitch was short but strenuous and from there on the angle of the face eased. After several easier leads we saw the end of the roped climbing. A scramble of 150-feet led to the summit of the North

Tower. We made 16 roped leads and placed approximately 35 pitons for protection, mostly horizontals, supplemented by an occasional one-inch ring angle or bong-bong. Of the 16 leads, all but three involved sustained climbing in the middle and upper middle fifth-class range. (NCCS III, F8).

PHILIP M. FOWLER, *Colorado Alpine Club*

*Winifred Peak.* Gerry Holdsworth and I did what appears to be a new route on Winifred Peak in the Titcomb Lakes area of the Wind Rivers on September 14. The route is similar to the suggested route 2 on the peak in Bonney's guide to the Wind Rivers. We ascended Twins Glacier from the upper Titcomb Lakes and then climbed a snow tongue of the glacier and scree slopes to the north ridge of the peak, which we followed a short distance to the summit.

EDWARD VAILL, *University of Chicago Mountaineering Club*

*Fremont Peak.* On September 15 Gerry Holdsworth and I ascended the west face of Fremont, from the upper Titcomb Lakes, reaching the summit at 9:30 A. M. via a route which was cairned part of the way. We then followed the north ridge of Fremont until we reached a point beyond which progress was blocked by a wide gap. We worked back a hundred feet or so and descended an ice gully leading northeast to the Upper Fremont Glacier. The ice gully averaged about 45°, so we worked down the gully close to the rock on its left wall for two pitches and then worked over the bergschrund, which was deep and overhanging 10 feet in places. After crossing several crevasses, we reached the level section of the glacier and then paralleled the pinnacled ridge between Fremont and Sacagawea. We then ascended Sacagawea via its south ridge and east spur.

EDWARD VAILL, *University of Chicago Mountaineering Club*

*Pingora, North Face.* Accompanied by Aaron Schneider, on August 14 Ed Speth and I returned to the north face of Pingora (11,884 feet), a climb we had been forced off in 1963 by bad weather. From Lonesome Lake we hiked up the talus and tumbling creek to the sloping friction ledges that lead to the foot of the north face. Roped climbing began just east of a small buttress where the ledges ended. The first pitch went quickly, up and right around the buttress, over a slight overhang and up a wide grass-filled crack to a large belay ledge. The second pitch ascended on friction to the base of a broken area, at the top of which a small roof caused us to hand-traverse into an overhanging corner. Above the overhang we followed a crack up and left to another roof where again we