

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