

subsequent ascents. On September 22, Dauelsberg returned with me to push the route in mixed aid and free climbing up another 500 feet into a complex of huge open-books, which appeared to have only one reasonable way out. On October 5 the final ascent party explored this passage and found a superbly exposed F7 pitch to a great tree-filled bowl above. Easy pitches led us to the notch between a prominent tower and the main summit mass just above the immense red arches which give the route its name. Early in the evening we started up these last pitches in hopes of avoiding a bivouac on the face. Mixed free and aid climbing brought us to within 80 feet of easy scrambling above. I started up the last pitch, largely aid climbing, as the moon rose. After I got around two bulging overhangs, my highest aid pitons broke free, dropping me 25 feet to be stopped by better pins below. Darkness discouraged further attempts and we rappelled down to bivouac in the notch. The next morning's bright sunlight revealed an easier passage left of our upper direct-aid line and we were on top by noon. Descent was by an adjacent talus-choked gully. NCCS IV, F7, A2.

DONALD J. LISKA

Colorado

Monitor Peak, East Face, Needle Mountains. The second ascent of this spectacular 1200-foot wall, by a more direct route which started north of the original route, was accomplished on September 18 or 19 by Paul Stettner, Jr. and Larry Dalke. Stettner is a nephew of Joe Stettner, who pioneered the first route on August 9 and 10, 1947 with John Speck and the writer. (See *A.A.J.*, April 1948, 7:1, pp. 5-14.) Stettner and Dalke alternated leads and completed the climb in 6½ hours, compared with 16 hours over 1½ days for the three-man party on the first ascent. A section at about mid-height required direct aid. The 1968 route joins the original route slightly below the 1947 bivouac site. Just above this began the "140-foot lead," a long and delicate pitch which was the key to the upper part of the climb. Discovery of a piton here confirmed that the original route had been reached. The 1968 party used 15 pitons and two nuts.

JOHN F. FRALICK

Longs Peak, Diamond. On August 7, 1967 Rick Petillo and I started a route between the *Curving Vine* and *Diamond 7* routes on Longs Peak. Heat forced us to leave three leads fixed and return for water. On August 11 we returned to finish the route, which we called *D Minor 7*, due to the

close proximity to *Diamond 7*. As in all Diamond climbs, there is little free climbing. The route is nine leads starting from Broadway. NCCS V, F7, A3.

ROBERT BRADLEY, *Unaffiliated*

Wyoming—Tetons

Mount Moran, Pika Buttress. Between the northeast and north ridges of Moran are two prominent gullies separated by this buttress. Both the gullies and the buttress terminate at the north ridge short of the north summit. The first ascent of Pike Buttress was made during July 27 and 28 by John Neal, Jim Kanzler, and Paul Myhre; the name was derived from the abundance of friendly animals met during the climb. This enjoyable route was on generally easy rock with a number of good pitches; eight nuts were used for protection.

Red Sentinel, Southwest Dihedral. The fourth route on this slender pinnacle was climbed July 27 by Dave Ingalls, Charles Bookman, and Roy Kligfield. After the standard approach from the south, the overhanging inside corner on the southwest side was started by an F6 pitch to a cave. The next difficult lead began horizontally right via delicate balance from the cave. Hand traverses led to a vertical aid crack leading up to the dihedral. From a sling belay in the dihedral A3 nailing led onto an exposed face where unprotected F7 climbing took the party to the summit ridgelet. NCCS II, F7, A3.

Rolling Thunder, North Ridge. This peak has a prominent northeast ridge which is commonly seen in profile when it is approached from the east. The north ridge, first climbed August 30, 1967, by Hugh Scott and Harold Woodham, lies west of this northeast ridge and is shorter and less conspicuous. It rises from the east end of the Rolling Thunder Glacier moraine. While the rock was very rotten, the climbing (F3) on slabs and chimneys on the right (west) side of the crest was nowhere difficult.

Death Canyon, Chimney of Death. Mike Yokell and Andy Cox on July 22 climbed this large chimney on the first major buttress east of the Sentinel Turret. It may be identified as directly above the first large boulderfield past the fourth switchback in the trail from the Whitegrass Ranger Station. Two easy pitches of scrambling led to the open-book which starts the climb. After 30 feet in the book, the climb traversed left and up to a belay spot at the end of 80 feet. Following another 80 feet past two belay trees they continued up and right to a dead tree stump partway up the next wall. The next difficult (F7) section went up and right from the stump for 100 feet to an open-book which was climbed