

Cuv's mind and after he had placed 11 bolts late the second day, it went off, blowing to the winds any ambitions to whittle away at the slowly yielding wall. So Mike came down, and I, being handy, went up. We slept on the same 300-foot ledge and during the next three days swung leads up the center of the elegant fin. The wall is narrow, only 200 feet across. And it's *thin*, too. Expanding flakes, rarp cracks — that sort of thing. The smoothest wall, says Robbins, that he's ever been on. Still, we used only 38 bolts. 1300 feet. A fine, interesting, *different* route. It starts at the rope-up place for Dinner Ledge, goes up an easy dihedral on the right, up a creased face on the right, up a thin corner, left around an overhang (loose here), and up to a good ledge via a terrifying sky-hook move (Robbins was scared); then follow bolts and cracks for four pitches to the top of a strange dihedral (Strange Dihedral); a zig right, a zag left, up to Tapir Terrace, then into the big corner leading to the summit, where after two pitches it zags left to a long platform and up the crack above to the rotten top. For a better way: at the long platform, try dipping around the corner to a chimney behind a 300-foot flake. This may provide an avenue through the summit crud. NCCS VI, F7, A4.

ROYAL ROBBINS

It is also regretted that *Tuolumne* was misspelled throughout the *A.A.J.*, 1969.

*Sentinel Rock, North Face.* On July 5 and 6, Chuck Pratt and I established the seventh, though probably not the last, route on the narrow, vertically fractured north face of Sentinel Rock. We began in a jam-crack (about halfway between the beginnings of the Frost-Robbins and Herbert-Chouinard routes) which ended beneath some blocky overhangs. An aid pitch led around these on the right to two parallel vertical cracks. Three pitches of easy, enjoyable aid up the right-hand crack brought us to more dubious climbing. Hooks, an occasional free move, and more nailing brought us up and slightly right. Then we climbed intricate aid upward, tension-traversed left, and gained a new crack system just at nightfall. After stringing hammocks from bolts which were too close together, we both spent an uncomfortable night though we had plenty to eat and drink. The next morning we climbed two pitches up the "crack system" which was in reality a shallow groove, often dirt-filled with little or no real crack. We used rurps and bongs primarily in that section. When the grooves ended, three bolts and a liberal number of hooks, rurps, and knifeblades,

interspersed with more normal pins, brought us over a blankish, overhanging section and up to cracks which led to the summit which we reached at dusk. NCCS V, F7, A4. UIAA V+, A4.

KENNETH BOCHE

*Commissioner Buttress.* Ranger Rock, or Manure Pile Buttress as it is more commonly known, is frequented for its fine low-angle face climbs such as After Six and Nutcracker Sweet. In March, Joe Faint and I climbed a steep buttress about 500 feet to the right of Nutcracker Sweet, almost entirely in jam-cracks and chimneys. The first pitch follows an easy chimney to the bottom of a short but difficult overhang (F9). Above, a longer but easier section (F8) leads to the base of a series of flakes which are followed (F6) to the base of twin cracks in the back of a wide chimney. This exhilarating pitch is continuous F7 on clean rock broken only by the two cracks. From the top of the buttress, two pitches of easier climbing lead to the top of the rock. NCCS III, F9.

GALEN ROWELL

*North Peak, North Face.* Although a route existed up a gully on the north side of the 12,242-foot peak, Barry Hagen and I were quite surprised to find that the steep 800-foot north face proper was untouched. In July we began our route from the north glacier, almost directly beneath the summit. The first three pitches were rather sustained fifth class, tapering to easier fifth and fourth class on the low-angle upper face. NCCS III, F8.

GALEN ROWELL

*Mount Conness, North Ridge.* The north ridge of Mount Conness (12,590 feet) is a mile long cleaver dropping vertically on the east to the Conness Glacier and falling away at 70° for thousands of feet on the west. Barry Hagen and I apparently completed a new route in July when we found no record in either the summit register or the climbing guides. The climbing varies from walking on a level crest to exposed small-hold face climbing on the summit ridge. The granite is among the firmest in the Sierra, making the ascent both safe and pleasurable. NCCS II, F6.

GALEN ROWELL

*East Tooth, East Face.* The Three Teeth of Sawtooth Ridge offer an impressive view from the west, but from the east they are even sheerer and less recognizable. The east faces of the Middle Tooth and East Tooth merge into one imposing 700-foot wall. In June, Fred Beckey, Jim Jones, and I made the first ascent of this face in a half day. The climbing is all