

**Idaho**

*Thompson Peak, Northeast Face, Sawtooths.* On September 3, 1968 John Kahm and I climbed a new route on Thompson's northeast face. The face is split by a large couloir. After ascending the short snowfield below, we began the climb on the right side of the couloir. Several leads (UIAA IV to IV+) led us into a large rotten chimney with little piton protection. From an alcove halfway up the chimney, we turned right and followed a crack system. Moderate to difficult fifth class led us to the crest of the north ridge, which we followed to the summit.

TED GATHE, *Claremont Outing Club*

**Montana**

*Lone Mountain.* On December 12, Jerry Kanzler, Ray Martin, Clare Pogreba, Peter Lev and I climbed the north face of Lone Mountain, a graceful peak near Bozeman, which stands aloof like an Oregon volcano. The main weakness in the 1100-foot face of steep rotten rock is a dog-leg couloir which leads to a point 300 feet below the summit on the northwest ridge. At the knee a smaller couloir continues directly toward the summit but ends in a rotten headwall. Luckily the couloir had avalanched since the last snowstorm. We first attempted the direct route, but slim protection on the mud-like rock turned us to the northwest ridge via the main couloir. This fine winter climb on a beautiful mountain was probably the first ascent in any season.

PATRIK CALLIS

*Mount Wood, North Face, Beartooth Mountains.* On August 31 Robert Miller and I climbed the north face of Mount Wood, second highest peak in Montana (12,661 feet). We reached the Stillwater Plateau from the Ben Bow Mine road, crossed five miles of boulder-fields to the saddle at the base of Wood's northwest ridge, and then went down to the snout of the miniglacier, where we camped. The face consists of about 1500 feet of glacier and 500 feet of summit rock. The lower glacier was easy cramponing up 30° snow for 600 feet, but above this was 45° ice which we avoided by traversing left to an easy Class-III scramble up a rock island. A final 200 feet of 40° snow led to a partly snow-and-ice-filled couloir six leads from the summit. Occasional pitons were required for leader protection and belay anchors. Fifty feet from its end, the couloir narrowed and was completely blocked by a large, overhanging chockstone which required direct aid. The summit is 80 feet east and marked by a