

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

cairn with a Prince Albert tin with a note from James Lakey of Terry, Montana. Retreat was made via the east ridge to the plateau, circling back up the moraine to camp. We believe this to be the first ascent of the face.

WARREN BOWMAN, *unattached*

Wyoming-Tetons

Grand Teton, North Face of Enclosure. On August 22 the most recent and most difficult route on the Grand Teton was established by Mike Lowe and me. This excellent climb, rated IV, F9, A2, ascends the most obvious and direct line leading from Valhalla Canyon to the summit of the Enclosure. The initial portion of this route was worked out earlier, on August 6, by Jack Turner, Leigh Ortenburger and me. Directly to the north of and below the summit of the Enclosure is a massive buttress composed of the best kind of yellow Teton rock. Few fractures of any kind are to be found on this buttress, but no route which completely avoids it can be called direct. From a distance the two chimneys on the west face of this buttress appear to offer the best route so Mike and I selected them. The approach to this climb was made in different ways by both parties. On the unsuccessful attempt, we proceeded from Valhalla Canyon as if approaching the Black Ice Couloir. We had some moderate ice climbing to pass the icefield below the wall which protects the upper section of the couloir. Another ice pitch along the edge of this icefield led to two or three rope-lengths of scrambling on rock and occasional ice on the left (east) side of the northwest ice couloir. Well past the lateral entrance to the Black Ice Couloir, we found a chimney system leading upward toward the beginning of the main vertical, blackish chimney in the vertical buttress. One or two leads up these short but difficult (F7) chimneys led to a good ledge, just under an overhang to the right of the chimney system.

The successful summit party bivouacked on this ledge after approaching via the Lower Saddle and the Valhalla Traverse ledge. The next three leads were the crux of the climb, all involving very strenuous climbing. The first starts with a short F8 climb to an overhang, where mixed climbing (F8, A2) leads left over the roof, then up and left into the chimney which in this section is but a wide jam-crack. On our ascent this leftish traverse was impeded by a very large loose flake perched on a 3-inch ledge. This was pushed off to simplify the route. Once the chimney is reached, strenuous F8 work is required to ascend to a comfortable belay from the top of a chock stone. The chimney above begins to be wet and icy, conditions which do not make the climbing easy or pleasant. Free climbing up to a