

poised against a secluded canyon wall several miles north of Sedona. The eight-pitch route follows obvious cracks and chimneys up the tower's front. The sixth pitch is noteworthy, as here one is faced with a layback or with tunneling behind a gigantic pillar ominously late for its date with the forces of gravity. Either alternative leads one to a secure ledge above the pillar. Descent was via five rappels down the north side. NCCS IV, F10.

SCOTT BAXTER, *Sindicato Granítico*

Idaho

Mount Leatherman and Other Winter Ascents, Big Lost River Range. Rick Albano and I made the following climbs, which we believe were the first winter ascents: Mount Leatherman, up the west ridge and down east ridge, on March 19, Class V; P 11,899 (west of Leatherman) via south ridge, on March 18, Class IV; P 12,023 (southeast of Leatherman) via west face and south ridge, on March 21, Class V. The Class V climbs both had pitches of F5, loose rock and high avalanche danger. Despite these factors, the range offers reasonable scope for winter climbing, especially for long ridge traverses.

WILLIAM MARCH, *Idaho State University Outdoor Program*

Huddleson's Bluff, South Fork of the Clearwater River. On October 19, 1973, we crossed the cold river and hiked downstream to the wall. In the morning we crossed the sometimes very exposed ledge at the base of the main wall to where Dave had left a fixed rope from his previous solo attempt. The second pitch leads through the two most obvious roofs on the Wall near two large patches of white rock. The rope drag became so great that Dave ended the second pitch just above the corner of the second roof. From here he nailed up a right-leaning, slightly overhanging crack until it petered out. He then traversed left on skyhooks until he got to the chicken heads that lead up to the partially dead belay tree. The fourth pitch ascends the rock to the left of the dirt-filled crack, wandering back and forth until a ledge 20 feet below the top is reached. From the tree up, the climbing was all moderate and free. The aid climbing was strenuous and difficult. It took us a day and a half to complete the climb. NCCS III, F7, A4.

C. MICHAEL HOLT

Little Roman Nose, Southern Selkirks. Mark Guthrie and I did the first ascent of the north face on September 27. We climbed the obvious dihedral that can be seen from the lake below it in four pitches of mixed free and aid climbing; the climbing was predominantly free. The first pitch is easy class five; the second goes around a tree to the left and up

around a small overhang onto a slab, then up a steep crack to another tree. The third goes out onto the edge of the dihedral, and then works back into the corner to a grassy ledge. The fourth pitch traverses off the ledge (crux) and up and out onto the face to a ramp. This ramp is traversed left back into the dihedral which is followed to the top. There are many possible routes on this fine face. The route was done with nuts only, and no hammer. NCCS II, F8, A2.

C. MICHAEL HOLT

The Elephant's Perch, Northwest Face, Sawtooth Range. On September 6 Bill March and I climbed the northwest face of the Elephant's Perch. There is a prominent, left-facing curving corner starting about halfway up the face. The climb follows this feature and the principal difficulties are to gain the base of this crack. Start several hundred feet left of the corner and scramble for two pitches up a shallow gully chimney until level with the base of a prominent curving orange crack. At this point, traverse right on a large ledge and descend 15 feet onto a ledge and tree. Above is a wide crack with a dead tree jammed in the upper part. Climb this for 100 feet. F9, A2. Make a skyhook move for aid to gain a ledge at the right. Above is a superb, V-shaped chimney. Climb the wall on the right and gain the chimney at 20 feet. Continue up the chimney for 120 feet. Pitch 3: Traverse up and right to large detached flake, tension traverse right to gain the foot of the prominent corner which is climbed to a ledge, and belay below a bush. Pitch 4: (100 feet) Use two points of aid to gain crack on the left and climb this free to a small belay stance. Pitch 5: (120 feet) Continue up the crack using some aid. Pitch 6: (150 feet) Climb an awkward chimney crack and continue more easily to summit. NCCS III, F9, A2.

JEFF SPLITTGERBER, *Idaho State University Outdoor Program*

Montana

Lost Pinnacle. Between the chain of lakes and Sunlight Basin lies a small area of granite faces and pinnacles. On a warm weekend in August I hiked into the area and crossed wobbly boulders, raging creeks, and fought my way through vicious thorned bushes to an obscure and lonely pinnacle above Sunlight Basin. I climbed the short north ridge to a notch and then ascended a thirty-foot corner to the top. NCCS I, F3. A variation in an off-width crack provided the second ascent, both made on August 30. NCCS I, F7.

ALAN J. KEARNEY

Shoshone Spire, Bitterroot Range. About three miles up Blodgett Canyon is this triangular rock of solid granite. The upper face is reached by climbing three pitches to the large ledge system at the base