

*Titan, West Face and River Tower, Fisher Towers.* An 11-pitch route was made but not reported in the fall of 1973 by Lou Dawson and Harvey T. Carter with Kenney Williams and Mike Kennedy working on the first six pitches but unable to return for the final ascent. The rappel from this six-day ascent was via the route climbed. NCCS V, F8, A3. River Tower is located a short distance beyond the Fisher Towers turn-off on Highway 128 from Moab. It was first climbed but not reported in 1973 by Ken Wyrick and Cardo Merrill. Harvey T. Carter and party made the second ascent. There are several possible chimneys on the west side of the tower. The first ascent began toward the rear or up-slope side of the west face, where the tower is some 250 feet high. The third belay is from the top of the summit blocks. From there one can either rappel 20 feet into the notch and reascend to the true summit or loop a rope over the summit block flake and do a Tyrolean traverse (15 feet). NCCS II, F5, A2.

ERIC BJØRNSTAD

## Arizona

*The Mace.* In late March, I made a roped solo ascent of *The Mace* (F9) by the original route. After third-classing the first two pitches, I used the rope for protection on the last three, including the infamous "step-across," where one bridges across to the higher of the two summits. The climb took 2½ hours from base to summit, and an almost equal length of time for the descent; my ropes tangled on one rappel, forcing me to jumar back to the anchors.

MICHAEL KENNEDY

## Wyoming

*Climbs in the Monolith-Dogtooth Cirque, Wind River Range.* Intrigued by scant glimpses caught of the Monolith-Dogtooth cirque on a stormy day last summer, Angus Thuermer and I swore to return to attempt some of the elegant lines that caught our eye in this seldom visited area. During our seven-day visit in the third week of August, we completed three new routes and made what we believe to be the second or third ascent of the striking Hudson-Gran-Tompkins line on Monolith's north face. (See *A.A.J.*, 1964, pages 72-74). Since much of the latter climb is moderate fifth-class, a competent party could climb Monolith's 1800-foot north face in a long day by avoiding the tedium of hauling and jumaring. (In the 16 pitches we used only five points of aid, which could be avoided by F10 climbing.) From our camp at the cirque mouth a long, pretty, easy-looking ridge rose some 1500 feet to the west, separating Monolith from Dogtooth Pinnacle. The ridge does not appear on the USGS *Mosquito Lake* quadrant. We climbed it in an

enjoyable day. Mostly third-class climbing with a few F6 pitches made this Grade III and good fun. We descended a south-branching couloir at the junction of the ridge with the main cirque wall. To the right of the Dogtooth lie four prominent 1500-foot towers. We set our sights on the third tower north of Dogtooth, which we later found that Chuck Pratt had called "A-Frame Buttress" after its sharp pyramidal shape capped by large overhangs at its pointy summit. We completed a fine route on this face in one long day. We followed the huge dihedral in the face's center to a third of the way up. There a clean, tapering crack branched left to a sloping ledge, which we followed left to the south corner of the face. Pitch 4 went up steep cracks around the corner before we emerged again on the main face. Steep cracks and beautiful flakes on the face's left side led to the summit overhangs, which required strenuous climbing, thus completing a potential classic. (NCCS IV, F9, A2; 10 pitches). To the east of the Monolith lie three smaller but distinct prominent towers. The central one is split through its bottom half by a large chimney, visible from miles away. The chimney suggested an obvious line. The otherwise flawless line reminded us of a giant tombstone. In the company of Glenn Randall, we gave the "Tombstone" a try and climbed a beautiful six-pitch route. After chopping 100 feet of steps in a snowfield and climbing an F7 pitch, we reached the immense vertical chimney, which proved quite easy. Due to its depth, two huge, difficult-looking chockstones were passed on the inside (F5 and F7). Glenn led the crux pitch (F10), which followed a thin crack in a wall graced with fine face holds. Two more interesting pitches on the tower's left side brought us to the top of a highly recommended climb. (NCCS III, F10).

PETER METCALF

*Fremont Peak, West Face, Wind River Range.* On the third day, August 1, of a nine-day solo trip I climbed a new route on the west face of Fremont Peak. The route followed the obvious and attractive crack system in the center of the face, and involved nine pitches. A small amount of aid was used in the lower part of the route to climb a roof and a very thin crack, although these two sections could probably be climbed free. I did enjoy many exciting sections of wild and difficult stemming on generally excellent rock. I reached the summit at dark. NCCS IV, F9, A1. The route followed the prominent, left-leaning corner system just left of the Beckey-Lahr-Martinson route, seen on Plate 34 in *A.A.J.*, 1977.

CHRIS LANDRY, *Elk Mountain Climbing Club*

*Climbs on the Southwest Face of the Fremont-Sacajawea Ridge, Wind River Range.* On June 23 Jim M. McCarthy and I climbed the