

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

wishbone arête leading up to the summit south of Sacajawea. Looking up, we took the right-hand bone to start and climbed on the right side of the arête after the third pitch until we reached the intersection of the bones. (About 13 pitches, NCCS F8 or F9.) On June 25 we climbed a new route on a west-facing buttress on the Fremont Massif. The route is between two huge chimney gullies and is north of the Kennedy route on Fremont. There is a steep buttress between the Kennedy route and the buttress we climbed. The route began in a flared chimney. At the end of the fourth pitch we traversed left, out of a dihedral system, to third-class ledges on the prow of the buttress. We did a total of about twelve pitches and then traversed left into the gully near the top. The climbing and rock were excellent. A regular nut rack is adequate; it is good to have a tube chock (4½"). (NCCS, F9.) On June 28 we did a short climb on the southeast arête of Garnick's Needle. (Five pitches, F8.)

CARLA FIREY

Squaretop from the West, Wind River Range. In the second week of August Joe Giovannone and I climbed Squaretop up the north side of the southwest couloir. The route started just a little south of a point due west of the summit. To start, we climbed the couloir directly to the second waterfall. The route went up a crack system, a chockstone-filled chimney, ledges and a narrow, wet chimney to scree and the summit plateau. NCCS II, F6.

RON GLASER, *Acromania Mountaineering*

Cloud Peak, East Face, Bighorns. On July 2, I climbed a couloir to the left of the sheer, blank section of the east face, solo. It was 45° ice and snow. It should be climbed in August as wet snow slides were frequent when I was in the couloir. Later I discovered that Gary Poush had climbed this couloir two or three years before.

RON GLASER, *Acromania Mountaineering*

Colorado

Colorado, 1977. The winter of 1977 was unusually dry and warm. Above 10,000 feet there was little snow accumulation, although it was frequently cold and windy. Because of a rainy summer and fall, ice was everywhere; many could enjoy the gullies and waterfalls without typical avalanche danger from above. The Rocky Mountain National Park winter season was off to an ambitious start when Ken Duncan and Mark Wilford made the first winter ascent of the Diagonal Direct on Longs Peak in three days of climbing with clear, but cold and windy, conditions. Most of the climbing was on aid with lots of hooking. Also