The Triplets. In early November Jim Nelson and I climbed the left gully on the north face of the Triplets near Cascade Pass in winter-like conditions. We underestimated it, started after first light and packed no bivy gear. The climb offered all the delights that endear alpine climbing to us: thin ice and powder snow over rotten or featureless rock, indifferent protection, scary moves, benighted descent. After hurried down-climbing through the dusk, just when I had resigned myself to spending the night huddled on a ledge, Nelson looped a rappel sling through a hole he found by running his fingers over the rock like a blind man; we were down.

James Martin

Stuart Range. In February, Kit Lewis and Jim Nelson made the first winter ascent of their Girth Pillar route. Certainly the hardest winter climb done in the range, the pair climbed for four days through atrocious conditions. In July, Peter Croft completed the amazing feat of traversing the entire Stuart Range in a single day. He began at daybreak by soloing the complete north ridge of Mount Stuart, then headed eastward, climbing Sherpa, Argonaut, Colchuck, and Dragontail Peaks. He hiked out through the Enchantment Lakes climbing the west ridge of Prusik Peak along the way, reportedly reaching the Snow Lakes parking area just as darkness fell.

Index Town Wall, Lookout Point. On March 14, Dan Klimke, Gary Buckham and I completed the first ascent of Steel Pulse. The route followed the crest of a prominent large bell-shaped slab on the right side of Lookout Point for three pitches. The climbing consisted of both free and aid climbing following a series of dihedrals which became smaller and the crack thinner as you neared the top. The climb took all day to complete and shortly before dark, we reached the top. We descended the climb in the fading evening light and hiked back to town in complete darkness without headlamps. (III 5.8, A3 + .)

Jeff Kelly

Prusik Peak, 1984. My brother Ted, Dan Nordstrom and I made a free climb west of the Stanley-Burgner route on August 13, 1984. The climb begins under a triangular overhang in the large dihedral system left of the south-face chimney. Three rope-lengths (the first two 5.10) end on a ledge on the west face. A higher dihedral is gained on the right and leads back onto the south face (5.10). Face and crack climbing leads to a wide off-width crack in the overhanging summit block. An overhang to the left ( 5.10 d ) dramatically ends the climb. An unnecessary pin mars the crux of the fourth pitch, but there are no signs of ascent in the beginning dihedral or the finish. (Grade III, 5.10.)

