

(13,300 feet). At that point they were unroped and remained so to a place where the route leaves the traverse and continues up. The victim started up somewhat off the regular route (there are several variations of increasing difficulty). The exact point from where he fell and the cause of the fall is unknown. According to his son, he declined a belay just before he fell. His son made a futile attempt to catch him on Broadway, but he rolled off the down sloping 5 ft. ledge and fell 1,250 feet down an 80° face. The remainder of the party realized that retreat from this point would be extremely dangerous, so continued roped to the summit arriving there at 6:30 p.m. They descended the Cable Route on the north face and were met at Chasm View by the patrol ranger who escorted them to the Long's Peak Ranger Station.

*Source:* Don D. Bachman, Park Ranger, Long's Peak Ranger Station.

*Analysis:* It was six years since the victim had climbed this route. They were probably hurrying in the face of an approaching thunderstorm. The approach (6½ miles) and their slowness on the route (5 hrs. climbing to this point vs. 3 hrs. normal time) probably indicated fatigue. To continue up on any route or variation from this point while unroped is folly (stiff 4th Class). The easiest (regular) route is around the corner from the approximate location of the fall.

*Colorado, Turkey Creek Canyon, "The Dome."* On 19 September, William Davis (17) and Peyton Price Mead (15) were climbing roped on The Dome. Mead slipped but was held temporarily by Davis until the rope broke and both persons fell. Davis was killed and Mead was injured.

*Source:* Newspaper clippings

*Analysis:* Type or size of rope used is not known. It is also not known whether rope was cut by rocks or had been previously intrinsically damaged and therefore weakened.

*Arizona, Carefree Area (Near Phoenix).* On 13 March, a climbing group consisting of 11 climbers, three being Arizona Mountain members were engaged in a practice climb. The climb is a short 3 pitch route consisting of a vertical crack face, an 18 to 20 foot layback, divided in the middle by a 3 inch ledge, and finally an easy chimney. Larry Fisher, who had climbed it before led the middle pitch. Rex Lambert (14), with several months experience gave him a dynamic belay. This was a sitting belay with piton anchor on the ledge above the first pitch. On reaching the 3 inch ledge, Larry reached up and snapped in a carabiner to a previously placed anchor bolt, located about 3 feet below the chimney and 16 inches above the main ledge. He proceeded upward to where he was in position to move into the chimney about 6 feet above the last anchor. When making the move off the layback and into the chimney, which requires jamming technique, he fell 12-14 feet, the stretch in the belay line and the belayer adding a few more feet. This placed him about 2 feet above the main ledge before the dynamic belay could become effective. With the beginning dynamic belay he hit the rock and was eased to a sitting position on the ledge.

As his actions did not indicate serious injury Aleith removed his boot to check his ankle. At that time it was a little numb but showed no swelling or