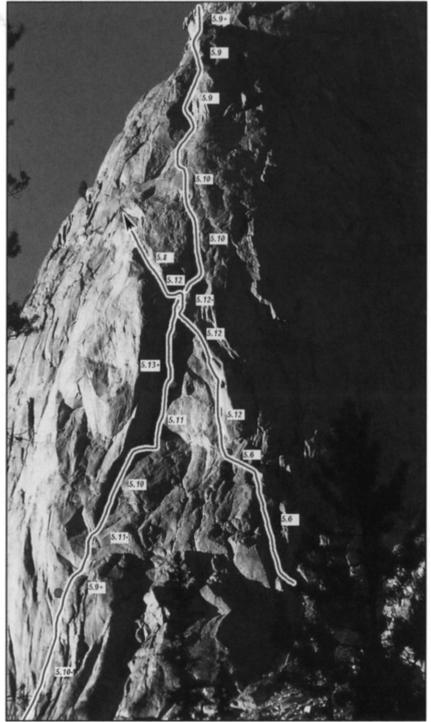


ment (removed) and traversed on small holds to The Seagull's 5.11+ pitch.

I greatly admire the first-ascent parties of these beautiful climbs. Protecting them with the gear available that many years ago was quite an achievement. We are just followers in their footsteps.

MIKE STOGER

*Goat Perch, Weekend Warrior.* On June 5 Dave Hopper and I made the first ascent of Weekend Warrior (IV 5.8 M1-2) on the Goat Perch, in the Sawtooth Mountains. The route followed the narrow, northeast-facing couloir between the Goat Perch and Eagle Perch for 400' of snow and ice, to 60°, before exiting south onto the north face of the Goat. A 50' pitch of easy mixed climbing led to the conspicuous dihedrals on the north face. The first rock pitch ascended the right dihedral, crossed the arête, and climbed the left dihedral, before reaching the bulging, wet, mossy crux of the route. The second pitch continued up left on steep rock to a small belay stance at a pine tree. Pitches three and four were class 4, negotiating steep, broken rock to a good platform just below the summit block. A scramble reached the high point. Two rappels and downclimbing to the west led to the top of couloir, which we rappelled and downclimbed. This route may go better in late July when the couloir is firm and the rock up high drier. Good pro exists throughout; 16 hours round-trip to and from car.



The Seagull (left) and King's Highway on Elephant Perch. Mike Stoger

STEVE LYSNE, Boise, Idaho

*Hyndman Peak, Travis Michaelis Memorial Route.* On May 14 Abe Dickerson and I climbed a very temporary ice route on the northeast face of Hyndman Peak in the Pioneer Range. We left a bivy at 10,400', below the northeast face, and climbed a 60° snow cone to the base of a delicate WI4 smear draining from a large snow bowl. The first pitch (60m) contained thin ice, a vertical curtain and spicy non-bonded eggshell ice. From a rock-anchor belay at the top of the first lead, we climbed two pitches of labor-intensive, 60° deep snow on the right side of the bowl to the base of a thin, rolling WI3 slab. The fourth pitch ascended this slab on the left to steep snow, and then thin ice runnels brought us to the crux headwall. We passed the M5 crux in two 30m pitches on thin ice runnels, an overhanging chimney, and a narrow ramp. These two pitches angled up left to a solid pin belay, in a corner below a snow ramp. From there a short, steep WI3 step gained a narrow, high-angle snow ramp. We followed this ramp for 60m, to a point where we crossed the northeast ridge into a steep, hanging, mixed rock-and-snow couloir. The last 120m followed this couloir directly to the summit. The left side of the couloir was a short

rock wall and 50'-high cornices on the east ridge; a 10'-high rock rib on the right separated the couloir from the near-vertical north face. From the summit Abe and I scrambled down the east ridge and made one rappel into the Wildhorse Cirque, between Old Hyndman and Hyndman Peaks. A long, tiring slog along the base of the east face brought us to our snow-cave bivy after a 20-hour day.

The Travis Michaelis Memorial Route (1,800', M5 WI4R) is named in memory of our close friend and climbing partner who lost his life rescuing a dog from an abandoned mine shaft.

DEAN LORDS

## Montana

*Sheep Rock, various ascents.* Between August 2002 and July 2004 I climbed eight new routes on Sheep Rock in Gallatin Canyon, 20 miles south of Bozeman. Sheep Rock is the first major formation seen when entering the canyon, on the west side. Each route was climbed ground-up, solo, mostly involving direct aid but with occasional sections of free-climbing.

Local climbers have been passing under Sheep Rock for years on their way to the solid gneissic climbs Gallatin Canyon is known for. The legend was that Sheep Rock was no good, that climbers of old had checked it out and demurred. Upon initial inspection I presumed they were correct. Sheep Rock is composed of less-than-solid limestone, with the lower 300' a mass of fractured blocks. But after this introductory terrorfest, the rock becomes sounder, and the angle diminishes from overhanging to less-than-vertical for the final half. The routes that flank the shifting sides of Sheep Rock require skills that can evade most, involving long stretches of pin pounding, and mandatory free climbing moves mixed with the occasional clean aid blessing. Demarcating a line out of the abstractness involves keeping a very open mind if one does not wish to lower oneself to drilling.

With large expanses of loose, collapsible rock, and wild, teetering, gothic formations, Sheep Rock presents a certain foreboding within its structure that does not allow for speed. Aspirants should allow for the trials that await them on any route attempt, and any attempt should be considered as an attempt on a Grade IV. As an example: I have had two hammers break, have had three ropes chopped by rock fall, and have taken a 40' ground fall...all on the same route!

BRAD CARPENTER



Hyndman Peak, Pioneer Range, central Idaho. The Travis Michaelis Memorial Route (TMMR) takes the obvious ice smear flowing from the snow bowl, goes up the bowl, and continues to the summit following smears, runnels, and corners up the headwall above the snow bowl. This is the only route on the face. Dean Lords

*Beaverhead Mountains, traverse.* On August 12, 2003, I finished a 1,362-mile journey that included a traverse of the Rocky Mountains. The journey was completed in segments involving kayaking, hiking, climbing, and mountain biking. I began in Montana on May 12, by kayaking