

From there we walked up scree and talus to a notch on the main ridge. We then descended by the regular route (route 1.) NCCS III, F7. We two were intrigued with the idea of doing a complete traverse of Mount Bonneville. A logical beginning for a south to north traverse is the west face of the south peak. This is an imposing face and is a good climb in itself. From the south end of lake 10,828 we ascended directly up the center of the face to the summit crest and then traversed the exposed ridge to the highest point of the south peak. This required 7 pitches of roped climbing (NCCS III, F6) and took 5 hours. From the south peak we traversed the main ridge to the middle peak and continued over two subsidiary summits to the north summit. The complete traverse including the west face of the south peak took 13 hours. NCCS IV, F8.

CHARLES RAYMOND

*Pylon, Cirque of the Towers Region.* Dick Compton, John Highkin, and I completed a traverse of two pinnacles on the southeast ridge of Pylon while placing a new route up the southeast ridge. The route which included 11 pitches and 2 rappels plus third class work is a III, F6. After descending the upper pinnacle follow the obvious grassy gully from the col up the east side of the ridge. Cross the ridge two leads from the top and climb the headwall. Cairns and registers were left on the two pinnacles. Descent was by the Wisconsin Couloir.

JAMES HALFPENNY, *University of Wyoming Outing Club*

*Sundance Peak, East Face.* In late July Anne Ketchin and I climbed an interesting new route on the east face of Sundance Peak. Following a book crack that starts slightly left of center on the face we climbed five pitches to the top of the south ridge. The third lead, a down-sloping, moss-filled dihedral which required two copper head nuts for protection was particularly challenging. NCCS II, F9.

GARY ZIEGLER

*East Face of Goat Flat's Plateau.* David Ravert, Ed Poznanski, and I ascended the snowfield which empties into Golden Lake (upstream from Phillips Lake). Although this snow chute is 1500 feet in vertical height, the

climb covered 2000 surface feet on which ten fifth-class leads were necessary. The seemingly bottomless berschrund was crossed by an eight-foot snow bridge. Early in the summer this schrund is usually covered. Ice covering the last three pitches caused Ed to take a spectacular 200-foot leader fall. Descent was down the couloir. This chute is one of the few possible opening on to the Goat Flat's Plateau south of the main pass on the Glacier Trail from Trail Lake.

JAMES HALFPENNY, *University of Wyoming Outing Club*

*Mount Sacagawea, Winter Ascent.* A two-week expedition over the 1969 Christmas season, which included Bruce Barrus, co-leader, Scott Bradley, Stein Frick, Roger Howe, Mike Parker and me succeeded in making in the first winter ascent of Mount Sacagawea (the fifth highest peak in Wyoming). A blizzard forced us to retreat 400 feet from the top of Turret. After taking four wheel drive vehicles to the end of the Cold Springs Trail head, we spent six days relaying loads in over Indian Pass to an 11,000-foot Base Camp on the North Fork of Bull Lake Creek.

JAMES HALFPENNY, *University of Wyoming Outing Club*

*Haystack Mountain.* Haystack mountain is a long north-south ridge with a buttress at the north end where the valley floor drops away. There were two grade-IV routes on the north end and several easier 5th-class routes further south but nothing in between, either in ratings or on the ridge. To resolve this problem Chris O'Brien, a fellow NOLS student, and I decided to climb a very obvious flake-chimney system to a mass of red rock at the juncture of the buttress and the ridge, about a quarter mile north of Deep Lake and a few hundred feet south of Fowler's Route. Scramble up low-angle flakes and grassy ledges to an upward-left-curving flake with a chimney behind it. Climb inside the chimney to a broad ledge on top of the flake. The second pitch leads left across the ledge and up another flake-chimney system. The third pitch continues to the top of the chimney with several difficult moves. The next lead goes left under an overhang and up a large block on the main face. Here the angle lessens and the climbing is easier for the next three pitches, NCCS II, F7. 4 hours.

RICHARD COMPTON, *National Outdoor Leadership School*