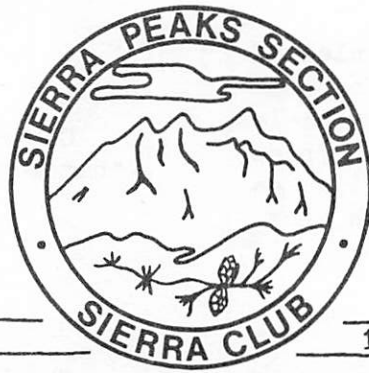


The Sierra



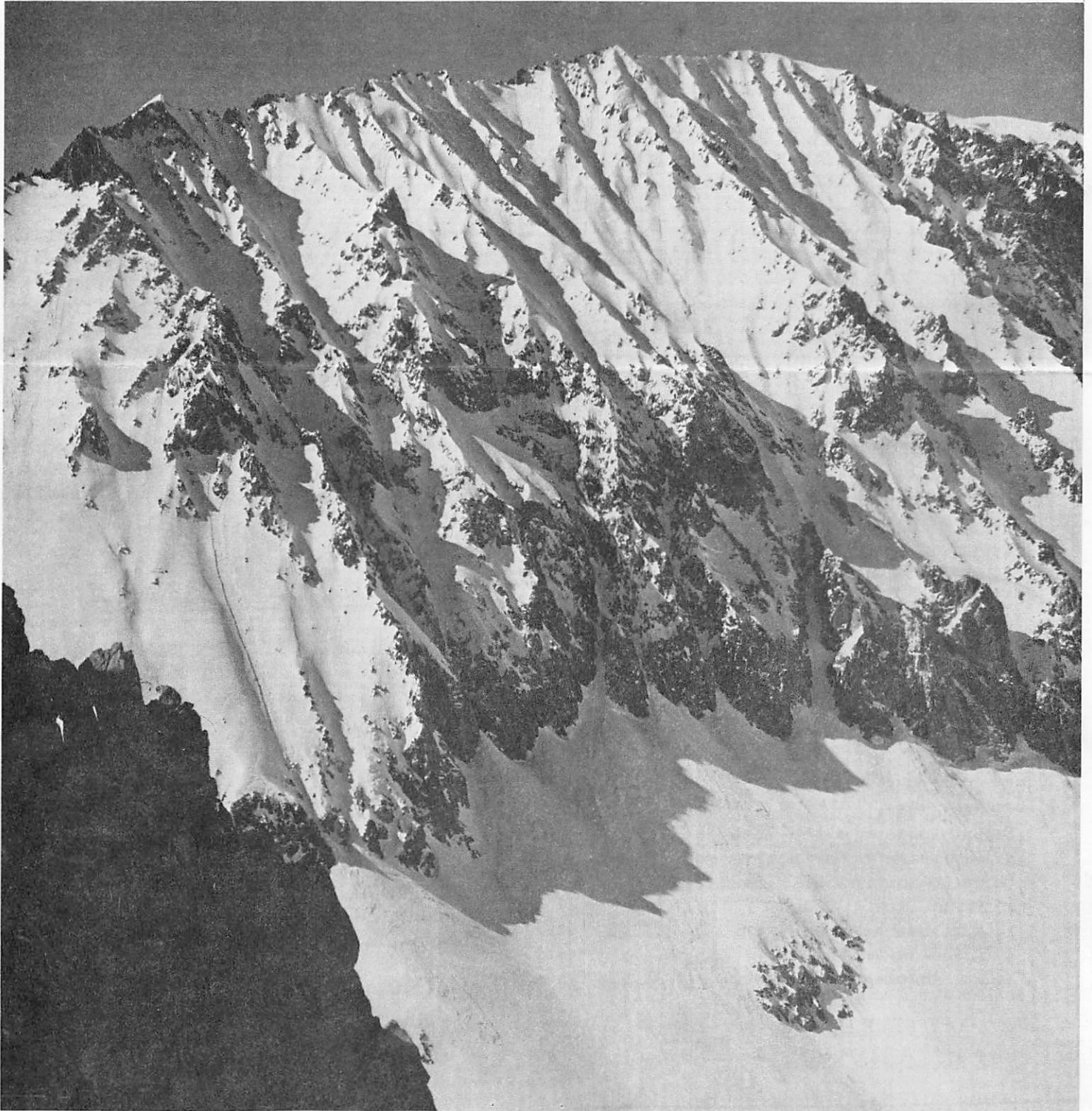
ECHO

VOLUME 15

JUNE

1971

NO. 4



NEWS

NOMINEES NAMED

The Nominating Committee has selected the following slate of nominees for election to five seats on the 1972-73 Angeles Chapter Executive Committee: Sid Alpert, Alan Carlin, Bill Holden, Dick Jali, Les Reid, Murray Rosenthal, Fran Smith, Les Stockton and Lyle Taylor

NEW MEMBER

Congratulations to our one new member this month: LAWRENCE A CLARK
718 Colorado Avenue
Modesto, Calif. 95351

JULY 4 TABLELAND BACKPACK

All wishing to participate in this outing are requested to make reservations, as noted in the schedule, as soon after June 1 as possible. The leader, Fred Hoepfner, will be on vacation from June 25 on and thus cannot receive any reservations after that date. If necessary, the assistant leader, Guy Williams, can be contacted Wednesday, June 30, between 8 and 11 p.m. at 393-6695 for last minute information. (His phone number is incorrect in the schedule.) It is possible that trip reservations would still be available at that time.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The bimonthly meeting of the Management Committee will be held Tuesday, July 6, at 7:30 p.m. at the Chairman's residence. Section members are welcome to attend but are requested not to interject their comments.

YVETTE DROPS OUT

Conflict hit the ranks of an international expedition on its way up Mt. Everest, and four members, including female member Yvette Vaucher, quit the team 4,278 feet from the summit, according to a story in the May 3 L.A. Times. Trip leader Norman Dyhrenfurth decided to abandon the easier South Col route to concentrate all efforts on the almost vertical southwestern face. No man has yet used this route to reach the peak. An Indian member of the team, originally composed of members from 13 nations, was killed last month.

ECHO STAFF

Published ten times a year by the Sierra Peaks Section of the Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club.

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11808 Navy Street
Los Angeles, Ca. 90066

NEXT COPY DEADLINE:

JUNE 16, 1971

CORRECTIONS

The publication of our roster in last month's ECHO brought forth the following corrections. Our apologies to those affected.

Add asterisks denoting emblems to:

*BEN NEFFSON
*JOHN WEDBERG

Add *EUNICE DODDS; omit Ned and John Dodds. Walter Dodds writes from Walnut Creek that his was the first SPS family group. Eunice commented recently that she wishes the ECHO would list her name as an emblem holder just once, so here it is.

Add: Dick Fossett, 10931 Allen Drive,
Garden Grove, CA 92640; (714)
534-3360

Add: *Bill Clifton, 8431 B - Chestnut St.,
South Gate, CA.

PEAK NAMING POLICY

At its March 23 meeting, the Executive Committee of the Sierra Club considered the report of the Mountaineering Committee recommending that the Sierra Club help secure official approval of the naming of a peak near Mt. Abbot after two young members who were killed in an attempted climb. After some discussion revealing a reluctance to have the Sierra Club participate further in making the Sierra a "Range of Epitaphs," it was moved--seconded--carried (Wayburn-Sherwin) to approve the recommendation under consideration, but the Mountaineering Committee was asked to consider revising its policy before submitting any further names.

CALENDAR CORRECTION

The climb of Charybdis and Black Giant originally scheduled for September 18 - 19 has been moved to September 25-26. (See the Calendar on page 4 of the May ECHO.) This change was necessary in order to leave September 18 free for the annual Chapter Banquet.

A S C E N T

The 1971 issue of ASCENT Magazine, the Sierra Club mountaineering journal, will be available July 1. It is published only once a year, and this year will feature 56 pages. Price is \$3 a copy, postpaid, plus sales tax. Order at your book seller or from the Club office in San Francisco. The 1969 and 1970 issues are also still available.

CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

OUTINGS IMPACT: I have been asked by the Chapter Executive Committee to remind you of the Outings Impact rules adopted last year (and to which we agreed in advance). Several complaints have been made that we are violating the rule about cooking fires. Leaders are requested to see that each participant has a stove or is paired with someone who has, even if you know your camp will be below timberline, and that no more than one fire is built. This can be used for cooking as well as for the campfire, especially if someone has brought steaks. No complaints have yet been brought to my attention concerning the latrine rules (one per sex per campsite -- dug on arrival and filled in on departure). I would be grateful if this did not become a problem.

SIGNUPS: Leaders (and participants) are reminded that each person accompanying the group must sign in and that they may not leave the group without specific permission of the leader. The leader should make a point of reading to the group the rules at the top of the signup sheet and inviting questions to insure that everyone understands. Individuals wishing to accompany the part on some sort of informal basis without accepting the responsibilities listed in the signup sheet should be encouraged (quite firmly) to go climb some other mountain.

C O V E R P H O T O

This snowy scene is the east face of Mt. Baxter in a photo taken by TOM ROSS from an unnamed peak in February, 1967.

NATIONAL PARK CONDITIONS

The Tioga Pass road was cleared and opened for traffic on May 14, while a solid snowpack still covers Yosemite Park's high country down to 7,500 feet. Rangers, surveying the park from the air, estimated an average depth of about four feet. All visible trail bridges appear to be intact, according to a May 21 press release from the National Park Service.

Snow melt conditions and forecasts for the high country of Sequoia and Kings Canyon Parks indicate a drier-than-normal year. High elevation passes should begin to open for travel late in June or early in July, according to a Park Service bulletin.

A campfire permit is required when going into the back country of any national park. This may be obtained at a visitor center, ranger station, or park headquarters. Permits issued by the National Forests to enter wilderness and primitive areas adjoining the parks will be honored if the trip extends into a park. Also, permits issued in the parks will be honored in adjacent National Forests. The park permits have been in use for some years, while this is the first year permits have been required in National Forests.

* * * * *
 * * * * * MOUNTAINEERS' LIST * * * * *
 May, 1971

Anneus, Tom
 Anderson, Don
 Backus, John
 Barnes, George
 Beach, Richard
 Bernard, Randy
 Bernard, Joyce
 Bowen, Bob
 Bradford, Jack
 Clark, M. Marlin
 Colevins, Neko
 Davis, George R.
 Davis, Sid
 de Goede, Art
 Eaton, Dan
 Eaton, Connie
 Ellis, Kim
 Feldman, Bill
 Fletcher, Elton
 Fowler, Al, Jr.
 Gail, Gene
 Gnagy, Rich

Goebel, Mark
 Guyan, R. J.
 Heller, Carl
 Henry, Wally
 Herlihy, Robert
 Hoeptner, Fred
 Hunt, Bill
 Jali, Richard
 Jones, Ronald
 Keating, Jerry
 Lieberman, Izzy
 Lilley, Barbara
 Lipsohn, Paul
 Logan, Jess
 McCoard, Dave
 MacLeod, Gordon
 Magnuson, Roy
 Maier, Ted
 Mason, Bob
 May, Richard
 Miller, Charles
 Ory, Horace

Ossofsky, Sy
 Riseley, Frank
 Robinson, John
 Rogero, Steve
 Rohn, Norm
 Ross, Tom
 Schumacher, Eric
 Sharp, Wes
 Shinno, George
 Siemens, Abe
 Siemens, Helen
 Smatko, Andy
 Snyder, Gerald
 Stephens, Howard
 Sykes, Dick
 Thornton, John
 Treacy, Tim
 Van Allen, Bob
 Wedberg, John
 White, Nathan
 Wiley, Jay

MOUNTAINEERS' LIST FORM CORRECTIONS

Mountaineering Safety Chairman Wally Henry has proposed and the Management Committee has approved two new qualified instructors. The names of Jack Bradford and Dan Eaton should be added to your list of people authorized to sign off part or all of your application. (See page 6, March-April ECHO.)

Wally also points out that there are two different forms in circulation. One does and the other does not contain spaces for signoff of participation in rockclimbing practice and ice axe practice. If you have the form with these spaces and you do participate in training sessions, get them signed off -- they will assist the evaluations of the instructors signing off your qualifications in these subjects. However, practice sessions themselves are not mandatory, and you can complete your qualification without such sessions. All completed forms should be mailed to the Mountaineering Safety Chairman rather than to the Secretary, as some of the forms state.

--Bob Mason,
 Chairman --

ASCENTS

EAGLE PEAKS, May 1-2 John Robinson

Eighteen climbers, including a fair sampling of veteran SPSers (Andy Smatko, Ralph Merten, Ted Maier, Gordon MacLeod) and newcomers alike, met at the Deer Cove trailhead in Kings Canyon Saturday morning. The sky was cool and overcast as we trudged up the steep trail toward Burns Meadow. One newcomer turned back early because of ill-fitting boots, but the rest of us reached our Burns Meadow campsite (6 miles, 3400' gain) by early afternoon. Burns Meadow is really not a meadow at all but a forested bench alongside the junction of Grizzly Creek and a small sidestream.

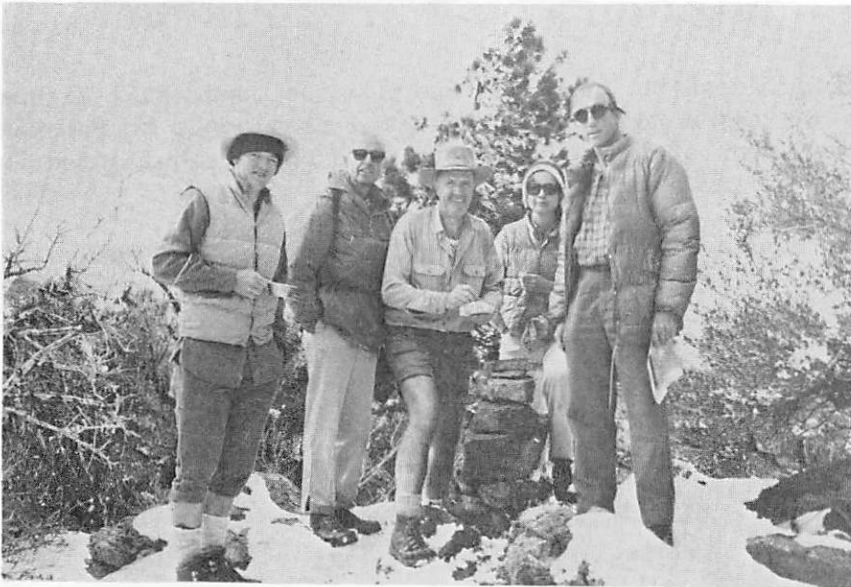
EAGLE PEAKS, cont'd.

Most of our group spent the afternoon relaxing and soaking up the sun, which was now appearing intermittently among scattered clouds. The view south from camp across Kings Canyon and southeastward toward the Milestone and Brewer country made a superb backdrop. Four intrepid climbers -- Ed Treacy, Dave King, Doug Mantle and Dick Ramirez -- climbed Mt. Harrington by the difficult southeast ridge, arriving back in camp just before dark.

Sunday morning dawned cold and cloudy. However, the weather held off as we ascended the trail to Happy Gap, then traversed across the Grand Dike toward the highest of the Eagle Peaks group. The Eagle Peaks (9645') are a cluster of four granite outcroppings atop the Monarch Divide about two miles southwest of Mt. Harrington. From just below Happy Gap you traverse westward to a saddle between the easternmost peak and the top of the Grand Dike. Then drop some 200 feet and traverse around the south side of the second peak to a steep gully between the second and third peaks. Ascend this gully almost to the top, then climb left (easy Class 3) to what looks like the summit of the third peak. From this false summit, you can see the true summit about 100 yards west along the ridgetop. Traverse the ridgetop to the high point (Class 2). Fifteen (all who tried) made the top amid a cold wind and cloudy sky. Ours was the fourth ascent since Steve Fossett placed the register in 1966 (all SPSers). The panorama was spectacular -- the peak straddles the divide between the Middle and South Fork of the Kings, 6000 feet down on each side. We didn't tarry long however, as the wind was biting.

We descended to camp in time for lunch, then packed out to the cars by midafternoon. All seemed to enjoy this early season sampling of the beautiful Kings Canyon country.

* * * *



15th
ANNIVERSARY
CLIMB

From left: Dick May, Webb Brush, co-leader Norm Rohn, Beth Henry and Wally Henry. Photo taken by Jerry Keating on the summit of Deer Mountain.

DEER MOUNTAIN, May 8 - 9 Art de Goede

Thirteen people showed up for a repeat of the first trip ever scheduled by the SPS fifteen years ago. The six-and-a-half mile hike in over Haiwee Pass (snow above 7,500') was not terribly fast but still left plenty of time for exploration, for river crossings and a climb of Deer Mountain by six of the group.

The following morning the river had risen by about six inches, thus forestalling any attempts on Deer by the others. Four people climbed Round Mountain (on the crest about five miles to the north) while the remainder for the most part had a leisurely breakfast and some hiked out to the roadhead. The group climbing Round got back to the cars about 5:45.

Fall definitely appears to be a better time for this trip, as even in a poor precipitation winter as we've just had, the river presents real problems.

* * * *

SHERMAN, SIRRETTA, TAYLOR DOME, ROCKHOUSE, May 15-16 Jay Wiley

"We came, we saw, we conquered." End of report. (Is this short enough, Izzy?)

Addendum: Forest Service map of the area is useful because it shows roads and trails not shown on USGS topos. Sherman: 31 climbers. Drive up Sherman Pass road (under construction) to easternmost jeep road heading toward peak. Go up jeep road (very steep) and then travel on northeastward-tending trails to the summit. Sirretta: 22 climbers. Drive to north end of Big Meadow and walk north on the Sirretta Meadows Trail (34E12). At the top of the saddle, turn left and climb to summit. (Summit is the 9977' bump, not the 9978' bump.) Taylor Dome: 22 climbers. From Big Meadow take trail to Manther Meadow (35E12). At a point due north of peak, hike cross-country to peak. Rockhouse: 11 climbers. Take trail to Manther Meadow (35E12). Continue on this trail to saddle due south of the peak. Turn north and climb peak. East end of summit was climbed by third class route. West end of summit block may be only second class.

Personal note: It was good to see Jerry Keating, Bill Feldman and Elton Fletcher out peakbagging after having had problems with injuries last year.

* * * *

N O N S C H E D U L E D C L I M B S

COYOTE PEAKS AND ANGORA MOUNTAIN -- ANOTHER WAY, May 15-16 Art de Goede

Since the road north from Quaking Aspen to Junction Meadow was closed, Bill Wickmer and I drove south to Johnsondale and there took the newly-paved road north to Freeman Creek (5600'), about one-half mile short of Lloyd Meadows. This road is bulldozed in at least another mile with further paving apparently the object.

Starting at 9:40 a.m. on Saturday, we hiked north to Jerkey Meadow, Grey Meadow, and a mile later met the trail coming down from Junction Meadow. We continued to Lion Meadows and there found the trail up toward Angora (by mistake -- we were trying to get to the trail up Willow Creek). A dry camp (except for snow) was made at 9700' and we climbed Angora, getting back shortly before dark. We left at 7 a.m. on Sunday, but snowdrifts made for a five-and-a-half hour hike to Coyote and back. However, good time was made to the car, which was reached at 7:10 p.m.



WILDERNESS USE RESTRICTIONS: TIME TO EXPRESS YOUR OPINIONS

Fred Hoeptner, Vice-Chairman

The problems presented by group outings into wilderness have been much discussed lately. The current (April, 1971) issue of the Sierra Club Bulletin presents an article summarizing the current state of knowledge and reviewing studies now being made. It notes that few definitive answers are available as yet.

WILDERNESS USE RESTRICTIONS, cont'd.

The Outings Impact Committee of the Angeles Chapter Advisory Council, with Ray Rice as Chairman, recently published a set of rules for the conduct of outings by groups and sections of the Angeles Chapter to minimize unnecessary human impact. These rules were supported by the SPS Management Committee. Restrictions on group size were originally proposed to be included in these rules but were omitted principally because of our opposition. This issue is, however, far from being settled, and eventually some restrictions will undoubtedly be imposed.

As more information becomes available, it becomes apparent that no one really knows at present what constitutes optimum group size. One might think it obvious that the smaller the group, the less its impact. However, if it is assumed that the great majority of those who are denied permission to go with a group because of size restrictions will probably go as individuals, the answer becomes far less obvious.

Recently a meeting was held with representatives of the National Park and Forest Service, during which this problem was discussed. It became evident that they were concerned over group size more as it affected the quality of the participants' wilderness experience than as it related to impact on the physical environment. Pete Schuft, ranger from Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks, noted that in spite of the statistic that some 28,000 persons used the backcountry last year an average of six nights each, these parks had no substantial problems caused by human overuse. He noted that the packers had submitted voluntarily to grazing restrictions, and, though pressed, would not admit that pack and saddle stock had a greater impact than backpackers.

Mr. Schuft related that the parks' greatest problem was the education of wilderness users in necessary skills, attitudes and behavior. He charged the Sierra Club with providing this education and implied that the Club's success in doing so would have a direct bearing on future usage restrictions. He was asked for statistics so that the practicality of this suggestions could be evaluated. His records indicated that less than ten per cent of park backcountry users were part of organized groups. (I believe it came to about seven per cent.) Of these, 90 per cent were Boy Scouts, and the remaining ten per cent were divided between Girl Scouts, YMCA and Sierra Club. The evident conclusion is that, while we obviously should do all in our power to assist in such education and should attempt to set a good example, the Club by its own action can have little direct influence on overall human impact.

The Forest Service representative, Dale Hosler, noted that their wilderness areas were governed by the Wilderness Act, which, among other things, designates wilderness as a place of solitude. The Forest Service's present thinking is that a limit of about 25 persons per party is computable.

I feel that the time is not far off when we will be required to limit group size. I personally dislike mass assaults primarily because large groups lack cohesion, effective control by leaders is difficult or impossible, camaraderie is greatly lessened, and the degree of achievement of a natural experience is substantially reduced. I feel that these reasons form the most valid rationale for limiting group size. The Management Committee solicits your comments on these thoughts and also your ideas on what constitutes an optimum group size.

Another project of the Outings Impact Committee is to restrict the use by groups and sections of the Chapter of certain areas, known as "impacted areas," which the administering agency (Park Service or Forest Service) feels are overused, within certain dates (generally early July through Labor Day). Some proposed at present are the North Lake-South Lake loop including Evolution Basin, Evolution Valley, Le Conte Canyon and Dusy Basin; Big Five Lakes - Little Five Lakes are; Humphreys Basin; Little Yosemite Valley; Rae Lakes loop including Paradise Valley, Sixty Lakes Basin, Charlotte Lake, Bullfrog Lake, and Kearsarge Lakes; and others. One problem is that the purpose of these restrictions has not been defined. It is difficult to envision how, by merely being absent from an area, the Chapter is promoting wiser wilderness use

practices, especially considering the small percentage of wilderness users which Sierra Club groups represent. Further, should such restrictions apply to passing through such areas or only to camping overnight in them? Is there less impact when you are forced to go away from an "impacted area" where there are ready-made campsites and make your own campsite in a previously pristine location?

It appears that the benefits of this proposed policy lie not in directly lessening wilderness impact but more in setting an example, and, if the policy is publicized sufficiently, in influencing other groups to take similar actions. If successful, such policy might result in spreading human use more equally over the entire wilderness rather than its concentration in certain locations as at present. Benefits could accrue from this result, such as a decrease in the concentration of fecal pollution, obtainment of a more satisfactory wilderness experience and a decrease in the degree of damage to plant life. A basic question is whether these results would actually be realized or whether the entire project would be an exercise in futurity. Your comments on this matter are welcome and will assist us in formulating Section policy.

Basically these problems are being brought about by increasing population pressure, insufficient wilderness area and greater public mobility and leisure time. Present defacto wilderness will undoubtedly decrease because of increased competition from other uses for land, such as timber production, road construction, resort development, "second home" subdivision, and recreational vehicle use. This is an excellent example of why no one who appreciates natural values and enjoys wilderness outings can afford to ignore conservation issues; obviously all are interrelated.

S I E R R A

Conservation

N E W S

THE UINTA CHAPTER of the Sierra Club announced several changes in its outings policy in the April, 1971, issue of the UIN TA NEWS. "We have also placed a 20 person limit on trips into fragile or wilderness areas. This will hopefully minimize adverse ecological impact as well as preserve some air of solitude for those who don't care for large crowds. However, not all trips are subject to this limitation Our most blatant innovation is the introduction of a 25¢ fee for one day trips and a 50¢ fee for trips longer than one day. In finding leaders and setting up outings we accrue a variety of nagging expenses. Of course we try to weasel out of anything we can, but the folks at places like Mountain Bell can be very persistent. In the past our overhead has been paid with Chapter funds; however these funds are badly needed to aid in fighting the many environmental battles the Club faces in Utah. Therefore, it is the desire of

the Executive Committee that the people who participate in the Outings Program bear the associated costs. And to those who in the past claimed we run a two-bit outing program, we can only say -- bring your quarters." -- Rob Thompson

NEW WILDERNESS PROPOSED: President Nixon recently sent to Congress a special message proposing 14 new additions, totaling about two million acres, to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Included in his proposal are 721,970 acres in Sequoia and Kings Canyon, by far the largest of the 14 additions.

FIELD SEMINARS IN YOSEMITE: The Yosemite Natural History Association is offering five six-day field seminars in Yosemite. Anyone with an interest in deepening his knowledge of the park may attend. For those seeking college credit, each course will earn three, quarter units per week. Alpine Botany & Ecology and Living Glaciers of the Yosemite are designed with both the interested layman and the teacher in mind. They will be conducted in the Tuolumne, Tioga Pass and Lyell Glacier areas by Dr. Carl Sharsmith. Teachers, education majors and aspiring ranger-naturalists will find the Interpretive Techniques course and the Yosemite, Laboratory of Teaching course rewarding. Lloyd Brubaker of China Lake will conduct these two. Contact the ECHO editor for information.

SIERRA PEAKS SECTION QUALIFYING PEAKS (242)

REVISED JANUARY, 1968

Corrected, May, 1971

Peaks chosen for elevation, dominance of an area, view and inaccessibility. The number after the elevation refers to difficulty of climb via the easiest route, followed by the topographic map. Note that the easiest route may be difficult to locate; other routes may be more difficult. Fifteen Emblem Peaks are capitalized; fifty Mountaineers Peaks are preceded by asterisk.

I. SOUTHERN SIERRA

East of So. Fork Kern River

Qwens Peak (8,475') 1 - Inyokern
Spanish Needle Peak (7,879') 3 - Lamont Peak
Lamont Peak (7,468') 2 - Lamont Peak
Sawtooth Peak (7,970') 2 - Little Lake
*OLANCHA PEAK (12,123') 1 - Olancha Peak
Cartago Peak (10,589') 2 - Olancha Peak
Mt. Muah (11,016') 1 - Olancha Peak

West of So. Fork Kern River

Pilot Knob (6,212') 2 - Onyx
Taylor Dome (8,774') 2 - Kernville
Rockhouse Peak (8,383') 2 - Lamont Peak
Sirretta Peak (9,977') 1 - Kernville
Sherman Peak (9,909') 1 - Hockett Peak
Smith Mountain (9,515') 2 - Monache Mt.
Crag Peak (9,455') 3 - Monache Mt.
North Maggie Mountain (10,235') 1 - Mineral King
Moses Mountain (9,331') 3 - Mineral King
Homers Nose (9,005') 1 - Mineral King
Kern Peak (11,510') 1 - Kern Peak

II. WESTERN DIVIDE & VICINITY

Western Divide

Angora Mountain (10,202') 1 - Kern Peak
Coyote Peak (10,892') 1 - Kern Peak
Florence Peak (12,432') 2 - Mineral King
Sawtooth Peak (12,343') 2 - Mineral King
Mt. Eisen (12,160') 1 - Triple Divide
Mt. Lippincott (12,260') 2 - Triple Divide
Eagle Scout Peak (12,040') 2 - Triple Divide
Mt. Stewart (12,205') 2 - Triple Divide
Lion Rock (12,400') 2 - Triple Divide
*Triple Divide Peak (12,634') 2 - Triple Divide
*Milestone Mountain (13,641') 3 - Mt. Whitney
Midway Mountain (13,666') 2 - Mt. Whitney
*Table Mountain (13,630') 3 - Mt. Whitney
*Thunder Mountain (13,588') 3 - Mt. Whitney
South Guard (13,224') 2 - Mt. Whitney
*MT. BREWER (13,570') 1 - Mt. Whitney
North Guard (13,327') 3 - Mt. Whitney
Cross Mountain (12,140') 2 - Mt. Whitney

II. WESTERN DIVIDE & VICINITY (continued)

East of Divide

Needham Mountain (12,467') 2 - Mineral King
*MT. KAWEAH (13,802') 1 - Mt. Whitney
Red Kaweah (13,754') 2 - Triple Divide
*Black Kaweah (13,765') 3 - Triple Divide
Picket Guard Peak (12,302') 2 - Mt. Whitney
Kern Point (12,789') 2 - Mt. Whitney

West of Divide

Vandever Mountain (11,918') 1 - Mineral King
Alta Peak (11,204') 1 - Triple Divide
Mt. Silliman (11,188') 1 - Triple Divide

III. WHITNEY AREA

Crest

Cirque Peak (12,900') 1 - Olancha
Mt. Langley (14,042') 1 - Lone Pine Peak
Mt. Corcoran (13,760') 2 - Lone Pine Peak
*Mt. LeConte (13,960') 3 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Mallory (13,850') 1 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Irvine (13,770') 1 - Mt. Whitney
*Mt. McAdie (13,720') 3 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Muir (14,015') 3 - Mt. Whitney
*MT. WHITNEY (14,495') 1 - Mt. Whitney
*Mt. Russell (14,086') - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Carillon (13,552') 1 - Mt. Whitney
Tunnabora Peak (13,565') 1 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Barnard (13,990') 1 - Mt. Whitney
Trojan Peak (13,950') 1 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Tyndall (14,018') 2 - Mt. Whitney

East of Crest

Lone Pine Peak (12,944') 1 - Lone Pine Peak
Thor Peak (12,300') 2 - Mt. Whitney
*MT. WILLIAMSON (14,375') 1 - Mt. Whitney

West of Crest

Mt. Guyot (12,300') 1 - Mt. Whitney
Joe Devel Peak (13,325') 2 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Pickering (13,485') 2 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Chamberlin (13,169') 1 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Hitchcock (13,184') 1 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Young (13,177') 1 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Hale (13,493') 1 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Newcomb (13,410') 1 - Mt. Whitney

IV. KINGS-KERN DIVIDE TO BAXTER PASS

Kings-Kern Divide

Mt. Jordan (13,344') 2 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Geneva (13,055') 2 - Mt. Whitney
*Mt. Ericsson (13,608') 2 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Stanford (13,963') 3 - Mt. Whitney

SIERRA PEAKS SECTION QUALIFYING PEAKS (continued)

Crest

*Junction Peak (13,888') 3 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Keith (13,977') 2 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Bradley (13,269') 2 - Mt. Whitney
*University Peak (13,632') 1 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Gould (13,005') 1 - Mt. Pinchot
Dragon Peak (13,040') 3 - Mt. Pinchot
Black Mountain (13,289') 2 - Mt. Pinchot
Diamond Peak (13,126') Mt. Pinchot

East of Crest

Independence Peak (11,773') 2 - Mt. Pinchot
Kearsarge Peak (12,598') 1 - Mt. Pinchot

Kings-Kern Divide to Woods Creek

*Deerhorn Mountain (13,265') 3 - Mt. Whitney
Center Peak (12,760') 2 - Mt. Whitney
*East Vidette (12,350') 3 - Mt. Whitney
West Vidette (12,560') 2 - Mt. Whitney
Mt. Bago (11,869') 1 - Mt. Pinchot
Mt. Rixford (12,890') 1 - Mt. Pinchot
*Mt. Gardiner (12,907') 3 - Mt. Pinchot
*MT. CLARENCE KING (12,905') 4 - Mt. Pinchot

V. BAXTER PASS TO MATHER PASS

Crest

Mt. Baxter (13,125') 2 - Mt. Pinchot
Colosseum Mountain (12,473') 1 - Mt. Pinchot
Mt. Perkins (12,591') 2 - Mt. Pinchot
Striped Mountain (13,189') 1 - Mt. Pinchot
Cardinal Mountain (13,397') 2 - Mt. Pinchot
*SPLIT MOUNTAIN (14,058') 1 - Big Pine
Mt. Prater (13,329') 1 - Big Pine
Mt. Bolton-Brown (13,538') 2 - Big Pine

East of Crest

Goodale Mountain (12,790') 2 - Mt. Pinchot
Mt. Tinemaha (12,561') 2 - Big Pine
Birch Mountain (13,665') 1 - Big Pine

West of Crest

Goat Mountain (12,207') 1 - Marion Peak
Mt. Harrington (11,005') 3 - Marion Peak
Kennedy Mountain (11,433') 1 - Marion Peak
*Tehipite Dome (7,708') 3 - Tehipite Dome
Spanish Mountain (10,051') 1 - Tehipite Dome
Three Sisters (10,612') 1 - Huntington Lake
State Peak (12,620') 2 - Marion Peak
Pyramid Peak (12,777') 3 - Mt. Pinchot
*Arrow Peak (12,958') 2 - Mt. Pinchot
Marion Peak (12,719') 2 - Marion Peak

SIERRA PEAKS SECTION QUALIFYING PEAKS (continued)

V. BAXTER PASS TO MATHER PASS
West of Crest (continued)

Mt. Wynne (13,179') 2 - Mt. Pinchot
Mt. Pinchot (13,495') 2 - Mt. Pinchot
*Mt. Ruskin (12,920') 3 - Mt. Pinchot
Tunemah Peak (11,894') 2 - Marion Peak
Finger Peak (12,404') 2 - Mt. Goddard
Wheel Mountain (12,781') 2 - Mt. Goddard
*Devils Crags (12,600') 3 - Mt. Goddard
Observation Peak (12,322') 2 - Mt. Goddard

VI. PALISADES AREA
Crest

Disappointment Peak (13,917') 3 - Big Pine
*Middle Palisade (14,040') 3 - Big Pine
*Norman Clyde Peak (13,956') 3 - Big Pine
*Mt. Sill (14,162') 2 - Mt. Goddard
*NORTH PALISADE (14,242') 3 - Mt. Goddard
*Thunderbolt Peak (14,040') 3 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Agassiz (13,891') 1 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Winchell (13,768') 3 - Mt. Goddard
East of Crest

The Thumb (13,388') 2 - Big Pine
Mt. Gayley (13,510') 3 - Big Pine
Temple Crag (12,999') 3 - Big Pine
Inconsolable Peak (13,501') 2 - Mt. Goddard

VII. EVOLUTION AREA
Crest

Mt. Goode (13,092') 1 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Johnson (12,868') 2 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Gilbert (13,103') 2 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Thompson (13,480') 2 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Powell (13,360') 2 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Wallace (13,377') 2 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Haeckel (13,435') 3 - Mt. Goddard
*MT. DARWIN (13,830') 3 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Lamarck (13,417') 1 - Mt. Goddard

West of Crest

Giroud Peak (12,585') 2 - Mt. Goddard
*Mt. McDuffie (13,271') 3 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Reinstein (12,604') 2 - Mt. Goddard
*Scylla (12,939') 2 - Mt. Goddard
Charybdis (13,091') 3 - Mt. Goddard
Black Giant (13,330') 1 - Mt. Goddard
*MT. GODDARD (13,568') 1 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Huxley (13,177') 2 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. McGee (12,969') 2 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Fiske (13,524') 1 - Mt. Goddard
*The Hermit (12,360') 4 - Mt. Goddard
Emerald Peak (12,546') 2 - Blackcap Mt.
Mt. Mendel (13,691') 3 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Goethe (13,240') 1 - Mt. Goddard
Mt. Henry (12,196') 2 - Blackcap Mt.

SIERRA PEAKS SECTION QUALIFYING PEAKS (continued)

VIII. HUMPHREYS BASIN AND VICINITY

Crest

*MT. HUMPHREYS (13,986') 4 - Mt. Tom
Four Cables (12,760') 1 - Mt. Tom

East of Crest

Mt. Emerson (13,225') 2 - Mt. Goddard
Basin Mountain (13,240') 2 - Mt. Tom
Mt. Tom (13,652') 1 - Mt. Tom

West of Crest

Mt. Senger (12,271') 1 - Mt. Abbot
Mt. Hooper (12,349') 2 - Mt. Abbot
*Seven Gables (13,075') 2 - Mt. Abbot
Merriam Peak (13,077') 2 - Mt. Abbot
Royce Peak (13,253') 2 - Mt. Abbot

IX. PINE CREEK TO MAMMOTH

Pine Creek Area

Mt. Julius Caesar (13,196') 2 - Mt. Abbot

Rock Creek Area

Mt. Morgan (13,748') 2 - Mt. Tom
*Bear Creek Spire (13,713') 3 - Mt. Abbot
Mt. Dade (13,600') 2 - Mt. Abbot
*MT. ABBOT (13,715') 3 - Mt. Abbot
Mt. Mills (13,468') 3 - Mt. Abbot

Mono Divide to McGee Pass

Mt. Hilgard (13,361') 2 - Mt. Abbot
Mt. Gabb (13,711') 2 - Mt. Abbot
Recess Peak (12,836') 2 - Mt. Abbot
Silver Peak (11,878') 2 - Kaiser Peak
Red and white Mountain (12,850') 2 - Mt. Abbot
Mt. Stanford (12,851') 2 - Mt. Abbot
Mt. Morgan (13,005') 2 - Mt. Morrison

McGee Pass to Mammoth

*Red Slate Mountain (13,163') 1 - Mt. Morrison
Mt. Baldwin (12,595') 1 - Mt. Morrison
*Mt. Morrison (12,268') 2 - Mt. Morrison
Bloody Mountain (12,544') 1 - Mt. Morrison
Mammoth Mountain (11,053') 1 - Devils Postpile

X. RITTER RANGE TO TIOGA PASS

Ritter Range and Vicinity

Iron Mountain (11,149') 1 - Devils Postpile
*Clyde Minaret (12,281') 4 - Devils Postpile
*MT. RITTER (13,157') 2 - Devils Postpile
Banner Peak (12,945') 2 - Devils Postpile
Mt. Davis (12,311') 1 - Devils Postpile
Electra Peak (12,442') 2 - Merced Peak
Rodgers Peak (12,978') 2 - Merced Peak
San Joaquin Mountain (11,600') 1 - Devils Postpile

SIERRA PEAKS SECTION QUALIFYING PEAKS. (continued)

Clark Range and Vicinity

Merced Peak (11,726') 2 - Merced Peak
Red Peak (11,696') 2 - Merced Peak
Gray Peak (11,581') 2 - Merced Peak
*Mt. Clark (11,522') 3 - Merced Peak
*Mt. Starr King (9,081') 4 - Yosemite
Half Dome (8,852') 2 - Yosemite
Clouds Rest (9,929') 1 - Tuolumne Meadows

Cathedral Range and Vicinity

*MT. LYELL (13,114') 3 - Merced Peak
Mt. Maclure (12,988') 3 - Merced Peak
Mt. Florence (12,507') 2 - Merced Peak
Vogelsang Peak (11,511') 2 - Tuolumne Meadows
*Cathedral Peak (10,933') 4 - Tuolumne Meadows

Donohue Pass to Tioga Pass

Koip Peak (12,979') 1 - Mono Craters
Mt. Gibbs (12,764') 1 - Mono Craters
Mt. Dana (13,053') 1 - Mono Craters

XI. TIOGA PASS TO BOND PASS

Crest and East

Mt. Conness (12,556') 2 - Tuolumne Meadows
North Peak (12,261') 2 - Tuolumne Meadows
Mt. Warren (12,327') 2 - Mono Craters
Excelsior Mountain (12,440') 2 - Matterhorn Peak
Dunderberg Peak (12,374') 2 - Matterhorn
Twin Peaks (12,314') 2 - Matterhorn
*MATTERHORN PEAK (12,281') 2 - Matterhorn

West of Crest

Pettit Peak (10,775') 2 - Tuolumne Meadows
Volunteer Peak (10,497') 2 - Matterhorn
Piute Mountain (10,541') 2 - Tower Peak
Virginia Peak (12,001') 2 - Matterhorn
*Whorl Mountain (12,044') 3 - Matterhorn
*Tower Peak (11,755') 3 - Tower Peak

XII. NORTHERN SIERRA

Bond Pass to Lake Tahoe

Black Hawk Mountain (10,348') 2 - Tower Peak
Leavitt Peak (11,570') 1 - Sonora Pass
Stanislaus Peak (11,220') 2 - Sonora Pass
Disaster Peak (10,047') 2 - Sonora Pass
Highland Peak (10,955') 2 - Markleville
Round Top (10,385') 3 - Markleville
Freel Peak (10,900') 2 - Freel Peak
Pyramid Peak (9,983') 2 - Pyramid Peak
Dicks Peak (9,974') 2 - Rockbound Valley
Mt. Tallac (9,735') 1 - Emerald Bay
Mt. Rose (10,800') 1 - Mt. Rose

Squaw Valley to Fredonyer Pass

Granite Chief (9,006') 2 - Granite Chief
Tinker Knob (8,949') 2 - Granite Chief
Castle Peak (9,103') 3 - Norden
Mt. Lola (9,143') 1 - Donner Pass

SIERRA PEAKS SECTION QUALIFYING PEAKS (continued)

XII. NORTHERN SIERRA

Squaw Valley to Fredonver Pass (continued)

English Mountain (8,404') 2 - Emigrant Gap
Sierra Buttes (8,587') 1 - Sierra City
Haskell Peak (8,107') 1 - Sierra City
Mt. Elwell (7,812') 1 - Sierra City
Mt. Adams (8,197') 1 - Chilcoot

Section membership is attained by (1) being a member of the Sierra Club, (2) climbing any six peaks on the qualifying list and submitting the list of peaks climbed to the Section secretary (two peaks must be on scheduled SPS trips and so indicated on the list of peaks climbed), and (3) sending two dollars to the Section treasurer for a subscription to the SIERRA ECHO.

Emblem is attained by (1) being an SPS member for 1 year, (2) climbing 10 of the 15 emblem peaks plus any additional 15 peaks on the SPS qualifying list, (3) submitting the list of peaks to the section secretary, and (4) if emblem pin is desired, sending emblem pin cost to Section treasurer.

THE SIERRA ECHO
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Los Angeles, CA. 90066



THIRD CLASS



"to explore, enjoy, preserve"

Chuck Miller
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