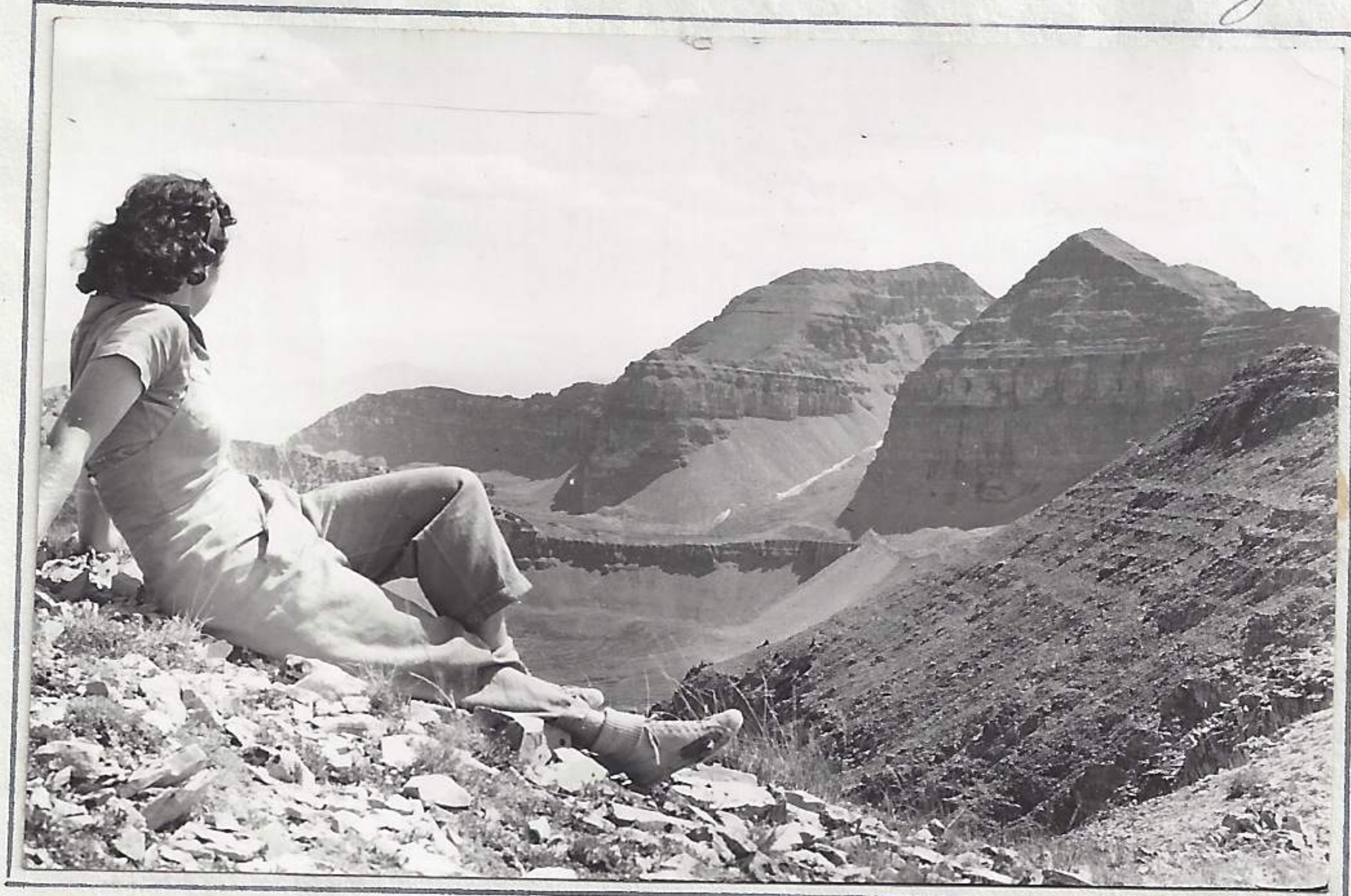


Curque. We stood for about 5 minutes here and ^{inspected the} ~~curque~~ ^{curque below.} as we started again a large buck sprang out of the dwarf conifers not over 30' away. It had remained 'frozen' this entire period. Only a old wise buck will duplicate this act. It must have realized that it was in a predicament and stood a greater chance of escaping if it remained concealed in these sparse conifers. Its only escape was to the west across a most precarious rock slide. It finally arrived at a safe haven but only after crossing over and down across a most treacherous course. It seemed so remarkable that a deer could traverse such a surface of talus boulders and sliding rocks. It bounded down across those rocks at such a pace that I made it difficult for me to realize why its legs did not snap completely off. This deer was no doubt one of the masters of the mountain as indicated by its large neck and mammoth antlers as well as by its manner of conducting. From here we ascended the steep west wall and finally gained the top of the ridge. The course was steep & rugged of course but we had no alternative. Crossed several patches of lupine in sky meadows near the top. From the top took picture no. (2-8-30-40) of Mary ^{at 12:30 P.M.} with American Fork Curque, glacial valley & Emerald lake in the background. The extent of the permanent snow bank can be seen in the glacial canyon above Emerald Lake. I would be a bit surprised that the snow bank has at one time been practically nonexistent. From the high point work N.W. down ridge to point



2-8-30-40

where it drops abruptly to the pass below. Left Mary at this point to absorb a little of the valley to the west with Utah Lake far below while I continued north to terminal. The pass is deep but snow had crossed it & soon on high peak looking down into the American Fork Canyon. From here the Granite range becomes subdued and has not the picturesque qualities as when observed from a lower angle. Deer tracks in evidence. I have found that this west ridge is regularly used as a game trail along its entire course. In those areas where the ridge intercepts soft members of the stratigraphical formation the marmots(?) have used them for their home, that is the softer material has allowed them to penetrate into a ridge that is otherwise solid rock. A brecciated or gaudged fault served the same purpose. From the highest point on this north terminal peak took 2 pictures of the American Fork Curque and adjacent territory. These two pictures no (3-8-30-40) and