

bolts with hangers were left at the near-hanging belay, at the rappel spot, and at the belay in the chimney. Future ascents should be considerably more pleasant since we removed several pounds of dirt and moss from the piton cracks. The climb was a good exercise in placing pitons for direct aid. NCCS IV, F6, A3.

DAN DAVIS

*Mount Johannesburg, Northeast Face.* This face lies between the north-east-ridge route and the usual east-ridge route from the top of the famous 3000-foot Cascade-Johannesberg ice couloir, and was first completed August 29, 1963 by Jim Stuart, Dave Beckstead and me. At a level with the hanging glacier on the face, we left the ice couloir and crossed the glacier to our face route which soared upward for some 2500 feet. Several leads in a class 5 chute followed by several hundred feet of class 4 carried us upward onto the main portion of a great fan, from where a distinct ridge on the right brought us to a large platform at 7600 feet. About 200 feet higher we nailed in for a miserable bivouac, and the following morning completed the 400 feet to the summit over class 4 and 5 rock. The difficult and lengthy descent was made by way of the east ridge route to the Cascade-Jo col and a traverse to Cascade Pass via Gunsight Notch because of the unstable conditions in the ice couloir.

DON GORDON, *unaffiliated*

*Mount Booker, Northeast Face.* Unless you have climbed in Washington's Cascade Pass area you have undoubtedly never heard of Mount Booker as it is greatly overshadowed in height by its neighboring peaks and the only routes on it had previously been just long but easy walks. An exploratory trip had earlier shown the northeast face to be a predominantly rock face over 3000 feet high and averaging about 70°. The rock seemed to be typical Cascade rock, (which I don't feel is quite as rotten as most people claim,) with a prominent rib which seemed to present a reasonable route leading in a straight line up the center to the summit. Near the beginning of August from a camp near the head of Park Creek John Holland and I first worked our way up some easier cliffs to the small glacier at the base of the face and then ascended left up the glacier to an icefall, which was surprisingly large for the size of the glacier. We then made a frightening traverse to the right, through and under the icefall to a ledge leading onto the face. We traversed and climbed some steps in the ledge to about the second big tree, where the ledge made its first descent. Here we roped and climbed up and right for two leads to the rounded rib crest. Once on the rib we simply followed

it as best we could, occasionally climbing on one side or the other. About half way up there is a prominent, crumbly red stratum which appears to cross the whole face. Here we were surprised to find goat tracks and assumed this ledge would offer an escape route. About three-quarters of the way up we wondered about how we would climb out of a 100-foot notch. Here there was another escape route in the form of a long, narrow gully which angled up the face and through our rib from lower right to upper left which required some very steep snow and ice climbing. The summit was reached early in the evening just in time for us to descend via the Buckner-Booker col and find our camp before it was totally dark. We did most of the climb class 4 and 5 although we could have done some class 3 if we had not had such heavy packs; we had been prepared for greater difficulties and a bivouac. (NCCS IV, F8)

DAN DAVIS

*Peak 7732, Chilliwacks.* The first ascent of this peak, which is the highest point on the ridge between Redoubt Creek and Pass Creek and which overlooks Little Beaver Creek, was made by John Stout, Alfred Tatyrek, Marilyn Loranger, Ruth Ittner, and me on August 10. The climb was not difficult, with only one roped pitch to a notch in a ridge, but it involved considerable route-finding. We started northwest of the peak and crossed snowfields and hanging glaciers on the northeast face to reach a 6800-foot notch on the east ridge. Gaining this ridge required roped travel for about 100-feet on very rotten rock. From the notch we descended slightly on the south side, then traversed upward joining the west ridge about 300 feet below the summit.

STAN JENSEN, *The Mountaineers*

*Bear Mountain, East Ridge, Chilliwacks.* On August 15 Bill Van de Graaff, Marilyn Loranger, Dan Hendricks, Roger Fahy, Al Tatyrek, John Stout, and I climbed Bear Mountain's long, ragged east ridge, joining the established route at the notch about 150 feet below the summit. We followed the crest where practical, turning numerous towers on a single long narrow exposed ledge which continues across the entire south face to the summit tower.

STAN JENSEN, *The Mountaineers*

*Northwest Mox Peak, Chilliwacks, West Ridge.* A third ascent and new route was done on the northwest Mox Peak by Dan Hendricks, Bill Van de Graaff, Marilyn Loranger, and me on August 13. This route begins nearly at the top of the highest snow finger on the northwest side