bongs plus an aluminum block is needed. Seven bolts (with hangers) were placed; three for aid and four for belay anchors. The following is a route description. Starting from the top of a 30-foot class-3 ramp just left of the waterway, we nailed over an overhang and then up a left slopping crack to a vertical crack which is invisible from below. This crack led to a narrow ledge, and the second lead followed this discontinuous ledge to the right. The third lead went up an open book with a bolt about 15 feet above the ledge to a small diamond-shaped overhang, then upwards to a second comfortable ledge. The fourth lead continued up the open book on the left to a bolt at about 50 feet. A 10-foot tension traverse left from this bolt, then a short layback led to a hanging belay in a dihedral. Higher the dihedral became a ramp which crossed the waterway and reached the base of an ideal chimney at the top of the *Golden Arch Route.* From there a class 4 lead reached the top of the wall. NCCS IV, F7, A3.

JAMES A. STODDARD, *University of Washington Climbing Club*

Mount Maude, North Face. Mount Maude's ice-clad north face is belted by an impressive hanging glacier. The most outstanding feature of the face, however, is a steep icefall high on its left side. In 1957, Fred Beckey's party made the first ascent of the north face, climbing a prominent snow couloir on the face's right side. From the Ice Lakes, the Beckey party reached the base of the couloir by traversing west across a snowfield above the hanging glacier. On August 24, after bivouacking in the upper Entiat meadows, Fred Dunham and I climbed the scree and water-polished rock slabs leading to the belt of ice cliffs forming the hanging glacier. By climbing a steep finger of snow between two ice blocks we were able to avoid the use of aid. Our nerves were shaken somewhat when a large block of ice broke away, and thundered down the rock face where we had been only minutes before. In the upper icefall, we used numerous tubular ice screws for protection and belays. Several of the nine pitches were 55°-60°, but since good belay platforms were readily available, the exposure was minimized to some extent. The last obstacle in the icefall, a narrow 20-foot ice chimney, required aid. An enjoyable scramble on easy rock took us to the ridge just east of the summit.

JAMES F. WICKWIRE

Liberty Bell, Northeast Face. In June of 1966 the *Barber Pole Route* was climbed by Sandy Bill, Frank Tarver, and Cindy Wade. From the

top of the Bong (the large rock projection at the base of the northeast face) the route goes upwards to a ledge which diagonals left towards the northeast corner where a large bench is encountered filled with boulders. Here the route intersects the *Independence Route (A.A.J.,* 1967, 15:2, pp. 291-3). From the end of the bench it continues upwards and begins diagonaling left once again. From the end of this lead there is a layback up a hidden crack, and then another 140 feet to the top of a pedestal. At this point it continues up the Independence Route. The new route is NCCS III, F8. Suggested hardware is 8 horizontals, and angles consisting of 1-2", 2-1½", 3-1", 3-¾", 2-⅝", and 2-½".

DON MCPHERSON, *unattached*

Liberty Bell, West Face via Serpentine Crack. About 300 feet south of the original west-face route on Liberty Bell there exists a twisting crack system that was a tempting climbing sight. With the increased popularity of rock-climbing due to the new road through Washington Pass, this seemed one of the few remaining unclimbed routes. Dave Wagner, Doug Leen, and I made the climb on July 6, finding it to be a classic though somewhat difficult route on very sound rock. On the second roped pitch a wide crack on an overhanging wall requires bongs up to four inches. The long, awkward crack following a subsequent hanging belay takes a constant use of small and medium sized angles, as it arches left across a blank face. An unexpected "squeeze keyhole" on the fourth pitch quickly solved an inhospitable barrier. Above, a pitch of highly enjoyable though tricky friction climbing leads to the crest of easier western summit rocks. Approximately 35 pitons were used on the ascent.

FRED BECKEY

Liberty Bell, Direct East Face. The first ascent of this marvelous granite face was made in July 1965 (NCCS V, F7, A4). Since then two more V's have been done, one being a variation of the original route, and the other a hard V on the opposite side of the face. There was still another line that could be done, however, that would go directly up the center of the blankest part of the face. This Kim Schmitz and I climbed in two full days, July 20 and 21; the first Grade VI to be done in Washington. The first attempt on this route began in 1965. The start was then made about 50 feet to the left of where it now begins and required about 60 feet of bolting up a blank section to reach better cracks, which took many