

and I visited these mountains southwest of Haines. Following a helicopter ride up the Kicking Horse River and Garrison Glacier, we landed at 5500 feet at the head of the north branch of the Davidson Glacier, near the great wall at the southeast end of the Takhinsha Mountains and just west of P 6841 in the Chilkat Range. On the occasional days of good weather, we climbed several of the nearby peaks. Mushkin, Bolte and Barnett ascended the small peak north of camp on June 24 and the rest climbed it a few days later. The next day, at the southeast end of the Takhinsha Mountains we all made the ascent of P 6300, which has a 20-foot needle for a summit. On July 2, Bolte and Barnett climbed P 6243 by the west ridge. Two attempts were made on P 6841. On June 27, the entire party was on the west end of the north face where the snow meets the cliffs of the west ridge. The snow was unstable and the badly shattered rock too dangerous for a large party and so we abandoned the climb high on the face. A second attempt was made by Bolte and Barnett on June 30. Using ropes left from the previous try, they gained the summit ridge and went a short distance toward the lower summit. Deteriorating weather late in the day forced their retreat and retrieval of the fixed ropes. We moved camp to 2900 feet on the Garrison Glacier on July 3. Kerwin and Barnett climbed P 6710 northwest of camp on July 6. Except for the last few hundred feet, their route on the south side was a long snow climb.

LAWRENCE E. NIELSEN

Washington—Cascade Mountains

Mount Stuart, Northeast Face of False Summit, Blue Moon in June. This route, climbed by James Ruch and me on June 5, ascended an obvious ice gully originating high on the Cliff Glacier, 100 meters below the start of the Ice Cliff Glacier Couloir. Three moderate rope-lengths of gully ice led to a steep dihedral where the gully narrows (AI-4) and to a pin belay below the second steep section. The next section was steep, thin and hollow for 30 meters. We belayed at the base of a snow slab. We trended left on rock holds to a steep runnel with a crack in the left wall. We belayed at a jammed ice block and climbed out left on vertical ice and up to a low-angle groove that led to the snowfield at the finish of the Ice Cliff Glacier Couloir. A seasonal route, it depends on conditions for its existence.

BOB COTTER

Big Four Mountain, Central Summit Direct. A long, though moderate, route on snow and ice. The route follows the narrow couloir that splits a buttress originating directly from the center peak of the five summits evident on the mountain. An icefall is apparent at the top of the couloir immediately below the summit. I turned the evil-looking cliff bands at the end of the Ice Caves Trail on their far right and traversed to a headwall sporting three ice runnels. I climbed the central runnel to gain the couloir proper (AI-3), which continued on at a

moderate angle, except for a short section of 80° ice. Immediately below the summit, an obligatory 20-meter vertical section had to be negotiated. I turned a second 5-meter step on the left to a spectacular snow arête leading very soon to the main summit. I soloed the route on December 19.

BOB COTTER

Prusik Peak, South Face of West Ridge. On August 3, after being stopped the previous day, Rich Romano led through the large overhangs 50 feet to the right of our 1987 route. A pitch higher in a big alcove, we crossed left of the other route, then climbed a beautiful white dihedral by a thin finger crack, gaining the west ridge (II, 5.11+). The following day, we climbed a diagonal crack system up and to the right to a belay on the southwest arête and ultimately to the west ridge (II, 5.11). On August 11, David Goland and I did a route that starts further left, in a striking right-angle dihedral. After two pitches, we were forced out of the dihedral by the lack of protection. We entered a curving slot up and right, which placed us at the base of the now familiar finger crack (II, 5.10+). The climbs are named *Double Bein*, *Keep on Belton*, and *Notley's Direct*.

FRED YACKULIC

Mount Rainier, South Tahoma Headwall, Left. On June 26, Bruce Anderson and I did this route, following an obvious gully and ramp system on the left side of the face. At about 12,600 feet, we followed a narrower gully back right, directly toward the top of the headwall. Two short rock bands in this section required piton protection. The route finishes at a corner just below Point Success. It is essential to do the route under cold conditions as most of it is subject to significant rockfall.

STEVEN C. RISSE

Liberty Bell, Southeast Corner, Freedom Rider. Bryan Burdo and I climbed this route on August 13 and 14. It follows the corner system beginning 150 feet left of Liberty Crack. After the first few moderate pitches, increasingly difficult climbing on the fourth pitch leads to exit cracks on the right, which are followed to a ledge next to Liberty Crack. After 30 feet of an open-book directly above, a spectacular traverse and step across to the left leads to crack systems. These are followed for 150 feet to a large sandy ledge, which makes a wonderfully comfortable bivouac. Next, the route ascends the Liberty Crack second-ascent party's route through Medusa's Roof. This involves some very exposed chimneying past the roof and then takes crack systems directly to the summit (IV, 5.10d).

STEVEN C. RISSE

Mount Blum. Distance and steep forest approaches have severely limited the ascents of this peak. On July 31, my brother Gordie, Steve Ollila, Eric Thorson