

CAROLINA'S
CLIMBER
GUIDE
1948

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Thanks again to everyone.

INTRODUCTION

Rock climbing in the Carolinas, according to information both hearsay and fact, actually began as sport around the mid 1900's. The late fifties and early sixties have seen quite a growth in the number of climbers in the Carolinas. Some have seen times where there were just a few climbers and these few have watched the numbers grow at a high rate from the late sixties and into present day.

Throughout the early era information regarding routes and how to get to them were passed along by word of mouth from climber to climber, friend to friend. This seemed to work well since there were very few climbers anyway.

However, there were early attempts to catalogue and record route descriptions. These early undertakings were along the lines of recording information for their friends and fellow climbers to pass around among themselves. The first known collection of routes was compiled by George DeWolfe and Hugh Owens in March of 1967. Their personal guide was limited and only several copies made and these were meant for their friends.

The first published guide book was made available in late 1973 and early 1974 by Arthur Williams. This publication supplied more information regarding different locations and route descriptions and was distributed among retailers for distribution to the public.

As did George DeWolfe, Hugh Owens and Arthur Williams foresaw,

a definite need for cataloguing route information is even more necessary as the sport grows here in the Carolinas. Therefore, this is the prime purpose of this publication to update the previous undertakings and to supply more information regarding new routes and other interesting information. Webster's New World Dictionary defines Guide as to show the way to; conduct or lead. With the above in mind this publication will try to fulfill that definition. However, if during use of this book there are errors or inaccuracies it would be appreciated if one would send the corrections to the author so as a up-date can be made for future editions or supplements. Also, the author would appreciate the receiving of route descriptions of new routes so that these also can be kept on an up-date basis.

This guide uses the simplest means of route location. If the area has a diagram the routes are identified by a number. In the route description the routes are listed alphabetically. So, for example you want to climb route number 01 turn to the route description section and look for the route number 01. After which will be the route name then the difficulty grading. This guide uses the decimal system. Beginning at 5.0 upward to 5.11, or from very easy to extremely severe. The next line will list the first ascent party if known, The next lines will be a description on how to reach the climb if no diagram if available for that area. Then follows are the pitch by pitch descriptions along with any

pertinent information about that route. Route descriptions were constructed in the following manner: if the line was obvious the route description was kept to minimum but if further explanation was needed then it was added. Further restrictions regarding route description were the modest jobs of route write ups. No mention as to how routes are protected with what size paraphernalia. At some point we must limit a guide to just over generalization and avoid super detail. This will give those not yet climbed a route the adventure of the unknown but at the same time the confidence that the route can and has been done by a previous group.

The general weather conditions of the Carolinas are fairly mild meaning that climbing can be done almost the year around.

Camping in the Carolinas can be anything from isolated and primitive to over crowded and modern facilities depending on one's personal desires. The Carolinas have beautiful rivers, abundant wildlife, many exhilarating hiking trails and a virgin appeal practically extinct in the United States. Likewise about the rock climbing areas, there are some places where it is easy to get to the climbs and others where one will have to hike for long treks in order to reach a climb of your choice.

With the above few paragraphs in mind this would make one want to be the doer instead of the listener.

Good Climbing.

AREA STANDARDS AND COMMENTS

Many words have been said and written regarding style, standards and actions by many of the climbing community. In fact, recently an organization by the climbing community called The Southeastern Climbing Association was formed for the purpose of: Promote safety in and teaching of climbing; Work for high environmental standards on the trail and the rock that we all can enjoy; Establish a voice with local government and the non-climbing public; Serve as a catalyst among all those interested in Southeastern Climbing. Membership is \$5.00 per year.

Even the climbing community itself recognizes that growth has taken place and along with growth comes regulations from both State and Federal agencies per say trying to do their job for the benefit of the people.

Well, sometimes we think why so many rules? Why do we get hassled by others? So, the sport of rock climbing is growing and can we not climb anyway we want? Can we not have the same feeling and use the same equipment that the first ascent parties used during their ascent? Does it make any difference if we use a size larger piton at this placement than the original party used? Who sees the beatout crack? Who cares? What is the answer or is there an answer?

You bet there is an answer! We all should care, if not, for ourselves for the future rock climber. Here is an edited statement

that pretty much sums up a few thoughts regarding style and standards: "The climber must be aware of the total effect their actions have on the climbing environment, other climbers and himself. For many years the number of climbers active in the Carolinas has been small enough so that the actions of one individual had minimal impact on others. The increasing climbing population in recent years, however, has begun to alter this situation, and increasingly so as time passes. THE NOSE route on Looking Glass Rock used to be climbed only a few times a year. Now it may be climbed several times a weekend. The route has suffered damage in the form of repeatedly placed and chopped bolts and piton scars. The tragedy of the situation is that this classic route is being destroyed for no reason at all. THE NOSE was done using only nuts for protection several years ago and countless clean ascents have since been done, yet unthinking and unknowing climbers have insisted on banging steel into the worsening cracks. As the effects of this deterioration came to be reconized, climbers began to increasingly embrace the concept of clean climbing and natural protection. The utility, convenience and reliability of nuts and runners has been repeatedly demonstrated in all climbing areas in the Carolinas and accepted as the standards for the area.

To further encourage the development of these trends, we would like to offer the following suggestions:

1. That the style of the first ascent party, govern the style of others who climb after. Every climber should strive to climb in a style at least as good as the first ascent, if not better. The fact that the first ascent may have been done by experts is no excuse for climbing in poorer style, for the later parties climb with the knowledge that the route will go.
2. That as standard go up, and certain routes are demonstrated to be safely climbable in better style, that this be the accepted style for the route.
3. That if doing a climb in good style proves too difficult, back off. Return at a later date better prepared to do the climb properly with good style.
4. That we consider each action carefully and climb with restraint and good leadership judgment.

Our decisions today cannot help but have lasting reverberations. Will our mark show our restraint and intelligence, our love of the rock, or will it show our shortsightedness and ego-blinded perceptions".

With the above ideas and suggestions in mind let's consider the total impact. Many more words can be used, however, let's all hope the above continues a necessary trend.

There are still many "trips" to be had in our area using the current trends and standards. Let's enjoy and fill each day with the fun sport of rock climbing,

CLIMBER'S GUIDE GEOLOGY

This short presentation is intended to enrich one's mountain experience through an appreciation of the geologic features on which one climbs. The number of technical terms has been kept to a minimum with the remainder explained in the text.

The outcrops of rock in North Carolina which attract the attention of climbers fall into two distinct categories: those composed of granite gneiss, and those of quartzite. The origin and properties of these two groups are quite different. The list below groups some of the crags according to type:

<u>Quartzite</u>	<u>Granite</u>
Hanging Rock	Stone Mountain
Moore's Wall	Looking Glass Rock
Pilot Mountain	Whitesides Mountain
King's Mountain	Sapphire Valley cliffs
Crowder's Mountain	Table Rock, South Carolina
Linville Gorge	
Tallulah Gorge	

Quartzite is formed from the sedimentary rock called sandstone, under the influence of high temperatures and pressures, after it becomes buried under more sediment. This alternation is called metamorphism. Its sedimentary nature is apparent from the well stratified nature of the cliff and the non uniformity of the rock type within the strata. This inhomogeneity is caused by sorting of the material during the depositional process (which is usually in water as a sea floor). For instance, one might run across a section of soft crumbly rock surrounded by the hard quartzite. On most of the cliffs in the area the strata are not horizontal,

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but have been folded and faulted by the pressures which caused the metamorphism mentioned earlier. At Moore's Wall these folds are very evident even on a small scale (inches and feet) whereas at King's Mountain the fold is several miles across with the fold axis parallel to the ridges.

Linville Gorge, also quartzite, is very interesting from a structural standpoint. The rock at the bottom of the gorge is a very ancient metamorphic rock called gneiss, the quartzite layer which is very much younger than the gneiss was pushed over top of the gneiss during one of the major phases of mountain building in the Appalachians. Another layer of gneiss, also older than the quartzite was then shoved over the quartzite. Quartz is nearly impossible to dissolve in water, while most other minerals do so with comparative ease. Thus the gneisses have eroded to more gentle slopes under the action of the Linville River leaving the quartzite standing on a near vertical cliff. This same differential erosion effect is to be witnessed at all the other quartz areas also.

The granite or more properly granite gneiss is a product of igneous activity and subsequent metamorphism (hence gneiss, the metamorphic form of granite) by temperature and pressure during the mountain building. These rocks started as a liquid magma deep within the crust that was injected into the near surface, but not into the surface, any volcanos that may have been associated with these intrusions were well above the level of the now exposed domes

and have long since eroded.

The liquid magma in these chambers took millions of years to cool. The more rapidly the magma cools the smaller the crystals. So when the rock is rough and the crystals large the magma cooled slowly and was probably deep inside the formation. Also pieces of the surrounding rock sometimes fall into the liquid and become frozen there, these xenoliths are evident at many places.

Even though the magma chamber may have been dome shaped the characteristic shape of the granite crags is due to another reason. The deeply burned rock is compressed by the weight of the rock above, as this weight is removed by erosion the granite expands and cracks along convective joints. The exposed rock then flakes off along these fractures producing the characteristic dome shape as well as the dihedrals and flakes which make up many of the route. The little horizontal ledges on Looking Glass are tension cracks caused by this effort. The joints may be modified by forces related to the mountain building process, thus causing the dome to be less perfect in shape.

This short, and unspecific chapter is intended to show the sort of things one can see and appreciate about the rocks from a geologic standpoint. The bibliography contains a number of general and specific repeats whereby the interested person may find out more details.

JOHN FERGUSON

CROWDER'S MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

Located in North Carolina near Gastonia. Travelling on I-85 around Gastonia exit on Edgewood Road. Turn left, if going south, proceed to a stop sign at the intersection 29/74 highway. Continue straight across for several miles to another stop sign. Turn left, proceed approximately 100 yards to dirt road on right. This dirt road will take one to the summit car park. A trail will continue along the crest to the place of your choice.

Crowder's Mountain has recently been purchased by North Carolina State. This area has for the past few years been a very popular training and practice area for rock climbing schools, seminars, and club outings. This being due to most all places on the cliffs being less than 150 feet and lending itself for easy top roped climbing.

This state purchase is going to become an actual breakthrough for climbers insomuch as climbing will be encouraged rather than discouraged. Regardless of one's personal feelings of the area, it will be a real chance to build a model for all state park agencies. Keeping this in mind, we must remember that our actions are mirrored by state rangers and reflected to their bosses at the state capitol. It is up to all of the climbing community to help that reflection be a good one. So, when talking to state and local people reflect safety procedure, etc., educate a positive attitude!!!

The rock is brittle at Crowder's. If one chooses to lead, caution should be exercised along with a helmet. The summit crest

trail is generally flowing with climbers and tourists, this sometimes generates flying objects.

This guide book does not list any specific rock climbing routes. However, approximately midway on the summit ridge is a area called "David's Castle". This is recognized as the second gully cutting down to the right and has a buttress of rock about 80 feet high. Located at this section are some real nice top roped climbs.

Another popular section is located approximately two-thirds of the way along the summit ridge trail. It can be recognized by the obvious gully to the left and a buttress about 60 feet high. Climbing on the buttress and around on the back side offers some interesting rewards. It, too, can be easily top roped.

DEVIL'S COURTHOUSE

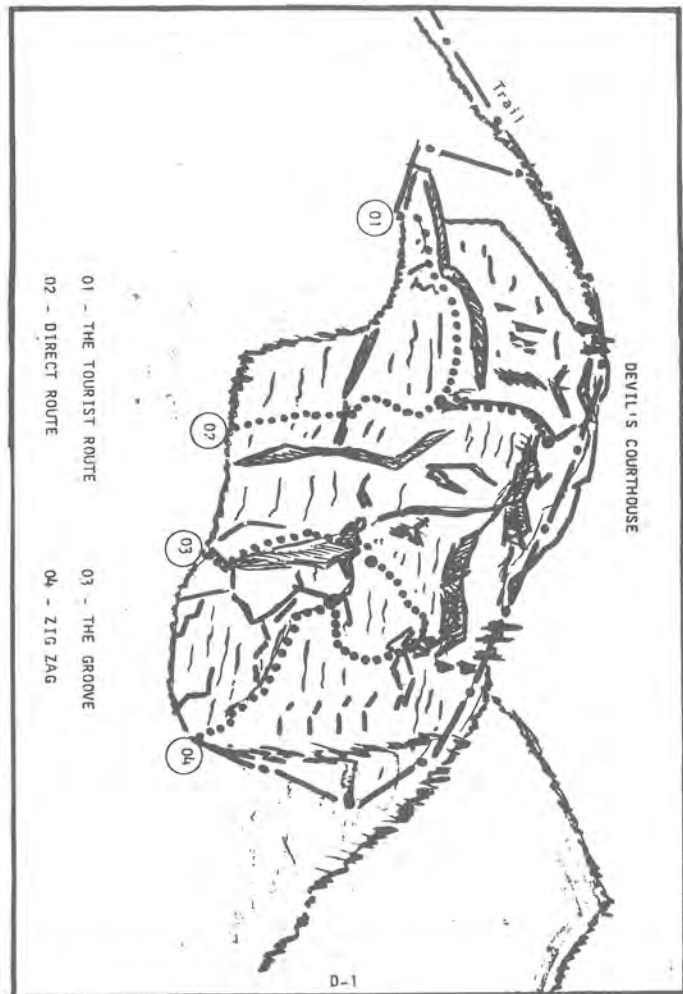
Devil's Courthouse is located in North Carolina. Located approximately forty five miles south of Asheville in the Pisgah National Forest. The cliff itself is approximately one mile north of highway 215 on the Blue Ridge Parkway. The car park is located across from the cliff which affords a good view of the face and anyone who might be climbing. Of course, with such a view one can easily understand why Devil's Courthouse is a very popular stop for both climber and tourist.

Tourist trail to summit is obvious. Climber's trail to the Tourist Route turns right at second bench which is approximately 100 yards below summit. Trail to the Zig Zag route and others continues across summit and down back side.

Devil's Courthouse is very popular the year around for both beginners and experts. At present no permits are required for climbing.

This guide book listed four main routes. Of course, there are others since the cliff can be ascended from numerous positions. The climber should be aware of two objective dangers of this cliff. The first being falling objects from the above tourist overlook, which means that a helmet comes in handy. Secondly, the brittle nature of the rock.

All the routes mentioned herein are free and can be protected by chocks.





Doc Bayne on ZIG ZAG

P-1

Route No. 02 DIRECT ROUTE 5.6

First ascent - Unknown

1st Pitch - Climb slab to overhang, move left to bypass overhang on steep rock, traverse left to crack, ascent crack to belay stance.

2nd Pitch - The 2nd pitch of the Tourist Route can be followed to gain the summit.

Route No. 03 GROOVE, THE 5.5

First ascent - Unknown

1st Pitch - Ascend obvious groove to overhang, pull through overhang ascend right to belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Ascend slightly right on easy rock that joins top of the Zig Zag route belay stance.

Route No. 01 TOURIST ROUTE, THE 5.3

First ascent - October, 1966 - S. Longenecker, B. Gillespie, Watts

1st Pitch - Move below overhang to corner, pull around corner, move up and right to belay stance beneath chimney.

2nd Pitch - Climb up chimney or face climb to summit.

Route No. 04 Zig Zag 5.5

First ascent - Sept., 1965 - S. Longenecker, B. Gillespie

1st Pitch - Climb up and left to easy ramp, continue left on ramp to base of flake. Belay here or ascend flake to single bolt belay backed up with chocks.

2nd Pitch - Traverse right on wall, ascend wall beneath overhang, pull through obvious weakness and belay stance.

HANGING ROCK STATE PARK

Located in North Carolina near Winston Salem. The park may be approached from Greensboro via routes 40, 66, 311, and 89 to Danbury or 311 and 89 from Winston Salem. Once in Danbury, continue west on 89 until the Stokes County Memorial Hospital is met, turn left at the sign reading 'Hanging Rock State Park'. Continue approximately 3 miles and meet another paved road which is the continuation of 89 which goes to Moores Springs. The road straight ahead goes to the Park center. Continue for about 2 miles then turn left on a side road and park in the parking lot. Instead of turning left at this junction, one can go straight to the upper parking lot and the lake and concessions will be obvious. However, if a right turn is made one will find the campgrounds. Upon leaving the parking lot follow the obvious trail toward Hanging Rock. As one approaches the Hanging Rock from the trail, continue left of the obvious overhang on this same path east-northeastward until one sees a rather large ominous overhanging cliff known as the 'Hanging Bluff'. Route number one begins below and slightly to the left of this overhang.

Hanging Rock as a State Park was created in 1935 and contains approximately 5,000 plus acres of forest, woodland, and rock. This park is a very popular place for the local and out of state tourists. It is not uncommon for all campgrounds to be filled to capacity during the summer season or holidays.

Rock climbing was not practiced here until the late 1950's and early 1960's. During this period Charles Adams, Robert Mosely, and

Minor Davis began looking for routes on the cliffs around the area of Hanging Rock State Park. These people along with Fess Green and Julia Mosely were the first climbers to put up climbs of moderate difficulty.

About this time, also, George DeWolfe, who lived in Leaksville, North Carolina, became interested in climbing and found Hanging Rock as a ideal place to practice. He was quite unaware that others were also climbing in the area.

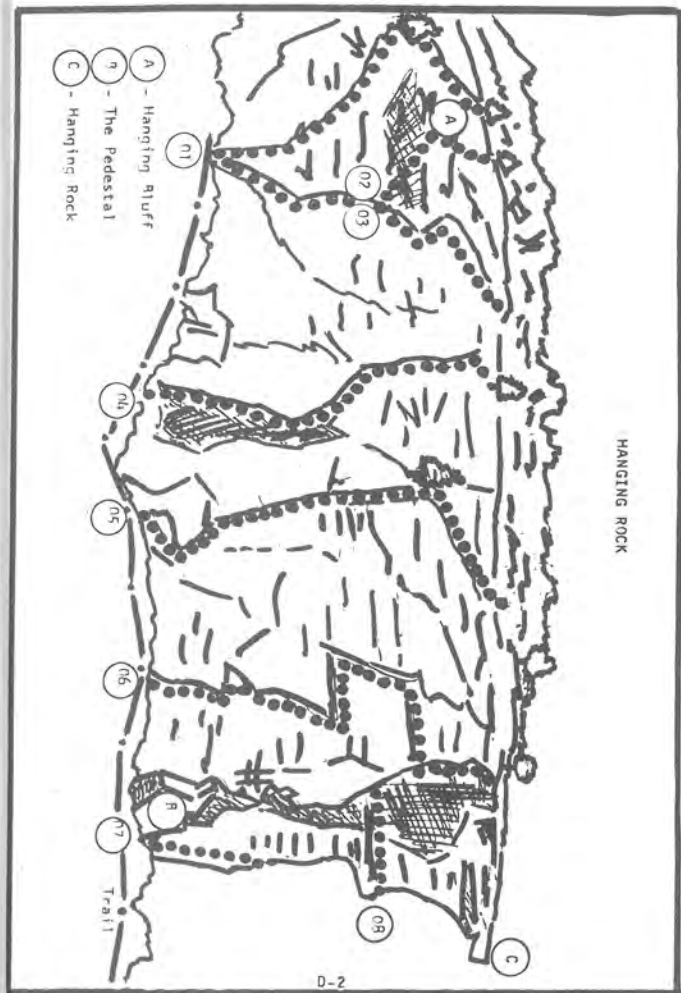
In the fall of 1963, George DeWolfe enrolled in the University of North Carolina and met Fess Green, Charles Addams, Julia Mosely, and Bob Mosely. Since that time, many new routes have been done by this group and many others which are too many to mention at this point.

The main trail from the parking lot will bring one to the Hanging Rock Gulley. This large gulley on the south side of the Hanging Rock is usually taken as the easiest and quickest way to the top. It also is the easiest way down. However, the tourist normally use this gulley, also, it has been noted that a few do not make it!

Another route is also used to ascend and descend the summit. It is for the more adventurous and is called The Pedestal Chimney which is class four. First ascent of this gulley is unknown. Walk around the corner toward the climbs to the first obvious chimney. Ascend the chimney using chimney techniques where it narrows-

Most of the climbs can be easily top roped from the summit or slightly down from the summit area.

One may want to remember that this is a high traffic area at just about all times of the year. A good helmet may come in handy to protect your hair from those sometimes strange flying objects. Of course, this is not to mention the rock knocked loose by the climbers above you.



Route No. 00 CHOCKSTONE CHIMNEY Class 4

First ascent - Fall, 1960 - Duke University Outing Club

1st Pitch - Around the corner from THREE BEERS, one will see a rather large chimney. Climb this chimney to a large chockstone and traverse left to the corner of the face. Climb the chute mentioned in THREE BEERS.

Variation - From the chockstone traverse right to a ledge. Continue up steep rock to the top of the cliff. Graded 5.3.

Variation - Climb a flared chimney to the right of the CHOCKSTONE CHIMNEY to the ledge in the first variation. Graded 5.3

Route No. 00 FIVE EIGHT WALL 5.8

First ascent - 1960 - Duke University Outing Club

1st Pitch - On the top of a large platform known as the Pedestal, one will see a smooth, south facing wall about 60 feet high. Climb up the eastern part of this face to a broken corner, then climb the face to the top.

Variation - One may also climb directly up this face from an obvious tree.

Route No. 03 HANGING BLUFF CHIMNEY Class 4

First ascent - Fall, 1963 - C. Gentry and Explorer Scout Group

1st Pitch - From the bottom of the chimney mentioned in route HANGING BLUFF TRAVERSE, climb straight up the chimney itself, and, either traverse right onto sloping slabs or continue to the very top of the chimney and through a hole to the top.

Route No. 02 HANGING BLUFF TRAVERSE 5.4

First ascent - November 1964 - F. Green, M. Davis

1st Pitch - Ascend chimney. About halfway up the chimney traverse out to a large corner. From here traverse back under the overhang and up to a small inside corner to the top.

Route No. 00 HUGH'S FOLLY or DRAG STRIP 5.5

First ascent - Summer, 1961 - B. Moseley, C. Adams

1st Pitch - From the large gully on the south side of the Hanging Rock one will see a crack leading up to the LAST STRETCH. Climb up to the right of this crack and traverse under a small overhang, ascend a buldge into the crack. Ascend the crack to the LAST STRETCH and follow that description to the summit.

Route No. 07 LAST STRETCH 5.5

First ascent - June 1964 - F. Greene, G. DeWolfe

1st Pitch - Ascend right about 20 feet. Climb straight up 10 feet and traverse right around a corner on the south face of the Hanging Rock. Ascend right until you reach belay stance just before reaching a large inside corner.

2nd Pitch - Stretch over to the top of the corner, this is the crux move, then scramble up and slightly right to the top of the Hanging Rock.

Route No. 00 LAYBACK CRACK, THE 5.5

First ascent - June, 1962 - G. DeWolfe, M. Hunnicut

1st Pitch - At the east end of the smooth wall one will see a small buldge about 30 feet up a crack. Layback this buldge and face climb to the summit.

Route No. 01 ONE PITON Class 4

First ascent - Summer, 1961 - C. Adams, B. Moseley

1st Pitch - Climb the rather uneven face under the Hanging Bluff, and over a tricky buldge and up diagonally left to a large scrub pine. From the pine scramble up easy slabs to the summit.

Route No. 05 PREACHER'S SEAT 5.2

First ascent - Fall, 1963 - B. Powell, G. DeWolfe

1st Pitch - Ascend right under a small overhang which is rather

tricky if you don't do it right. At the top of the overhang, traverse left to a right facing inside corner. Ascend this corner to a small ledge, known as the Preacher's Seat. Ascend slightly left to a large ledge then a easy scramble to the summit.

Route No. 04 PREACHER'S SEAT CHIMNEY Class 4

First ascent - Unknown

1st Pitch - Ascend chimney, bypass a chockstone. Ascend the bushy chute to the summit

Route No. 08 THORNE'S HORN 5.0

First Ascent - November, 1964 - J. Thorne, G. DeWolfe

1st Pitch - On the face below the Hanging Rock, one will notice a broken ledge running out to a small point known as Thorne's Horn. Follow this ledge to the Horn and continue around the corner, ascending to the top of the Hanging Rock.

Route No. 06 THREE BEERS 5.7

First ascent - June, 1964 - F. Green, G. DeWolfe

1st Pitch - Ascend crack to a small overhang. Climb the overhang, which is the crux, ascend slightly right to a small, long ledge. From the middle of this ledge go straight up for ten feet, then traverse to the right to a rather large chute. Ascend this chute and 3rd class to summit.

THE LINVILLE GORGE

(amphitheater)

Linville Gorge is a 12 mile long natural gorge formed by the Linville River in northwestern Burke County, North Carolina. About 7500 acres of this gorge is included in the Linville Gorge Wilderness area of Pisgah National Forest.

Control of this area is the responsibility of the U. S. Forest Service and specifically that of the Grandfather Ranger District headquartered in Marion, North Carolina.

As of June 15, 1974 all access to the Linville Gorge Wilderness Area has been restricted severely. No camping is permitted in the Table Rock parking area. Any camping within the boundaries of the wilderness area requires a camping permit. Permits for daily or overnight use are available at the ranger office in the library building in Marion, North Carolina or by writing the U. S. Forest Service, P. O. Box 513, Marion, North Carolina, 28752 or by telephoning 704-652-4841. Permits are also issued at The Country Store which is located about 4 miles north of Linville, North Carolina on U. S. 221. The Store's business hours may fluctuate so adjust accordingly.

Climbers can do much to see that Linville Gorge doesn't become subject to further restrictions. Cooperation with the Forest Service and strict compliance with their imposed regulations will build good relations that will help assure that our use of this area will

continue without further imposed regulations. For those who have been used to coming and going in the Linville Gorge Wilderness as we please, these restrictions seem a great imposition, but we must live with them and do everything we can to help preserve and protect our unique climbing environment.

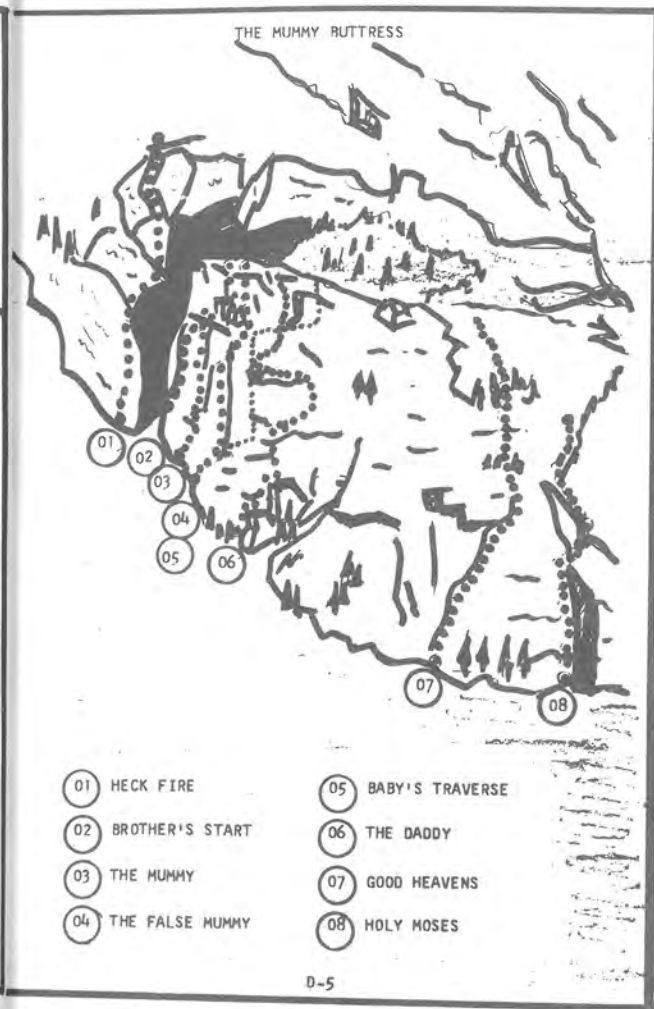
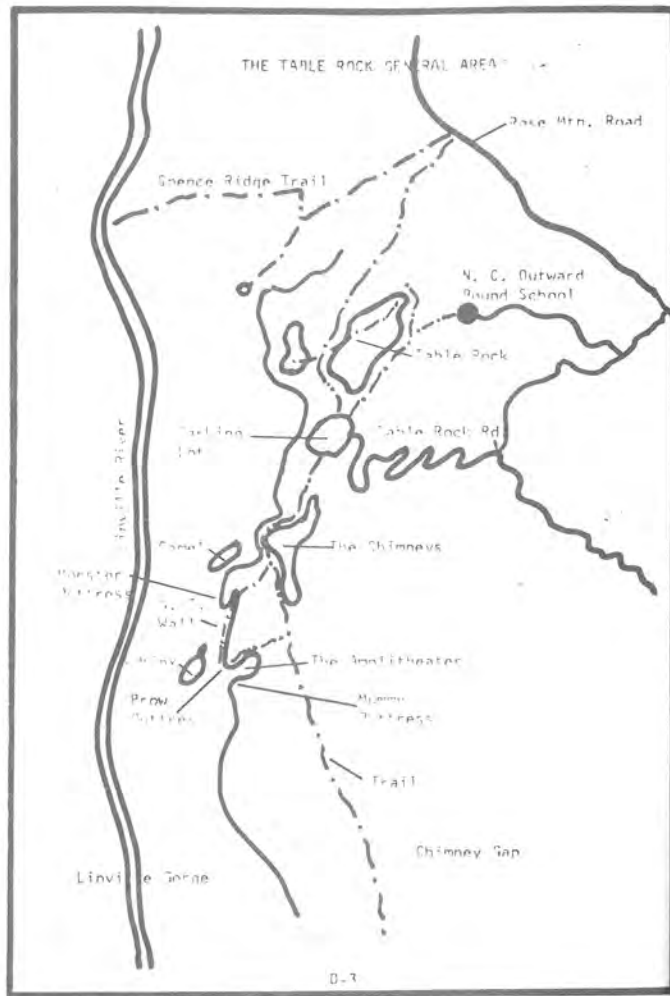
The Linville Gorge area is probably one of the finest areas in the east at which one can learn to climb and do some great rock climbing on some fine routes. Most beginning climbers start at an area about one mile south of Table Rock called the "Chimneys". The "Chimneys" are a series of small rock faces about 40 to 50 feet high. One particular face just beside the trail has two large permanent eye bolts on top for belay anchors. This is an excellent area for top roping. There are some quite interesting problems in this area some of which are called STUE DOT, THE HUMALER, THE TUMBLER, and NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

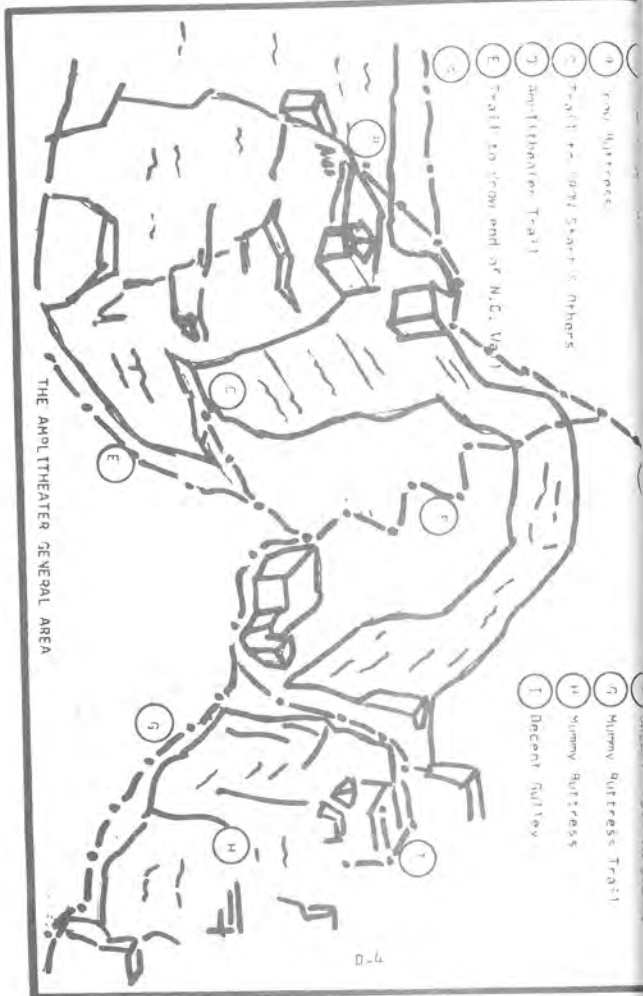
From the "Chimneys" climbers usually advance to one of the bolted routes on Table Rock. There are five routes which are bolted TWO PITCH, JIM DANDY, SKIP TO MY LOU, CAVE ROUTE, and MY ROUTE. All of these climbs are used by the North Carolina Outward Bound School for their students.

Directions for getting to Table Rock can be learned in the TABLE ROCK SECTION of this guide. Directions to the "Amphitheater" area can be learned by looking at pages D-3 and D-4.

This area has some fine routes and for the most part are done

free and protected through the use of checkcraft. Our practice of this will help preserve this natural wonder for future generations.





Route No. 04 BARRY'S TRAVERSE

5.6

First ascent - April, 1973 - G. Jacobsohn, P. Wimberly

1st Pitch - Same as the FALSE MUMMY and belay under the prominent chimney.

2nd Pitch - Traverse horizontally approximately 50 feet, very exposed, ascend diagonally right and join the fifth pitch of the DADDY and belay stance.

3rd Pitch - This section ends at the start of the DADDY'S 6th Pitch. However, it was ascended slightly differently. From the belay stance ascend straight up approximately 80 feet, then traverse to the right approximately 50 feet to the belay stance.

4th Pitch - Traverse out of belay stance to the right approximately 100 feet then ascend wall to summit.

Route No. 07 BROTHER'S START

5.7, A-1

First ascent - April, 1977 - J. Ferguson, T. Ferguson

1st Pitch - Belay stance at start should be as close to wall as possible since a full 150 feet of rope will be required to reach the belay stance. Ascend wall to base of crack, a tricky move to gain the crack. This was aided on the first ascent. Follow this crack a full rope length and belay on a good ledge.

2nd Pitch - Ascend slightly to right in order to join the MUMMY route and the large belay ledge.

3rd Pitch - Follow the 3rd pitch of the MUMMY to gain summit.

Route No. 06 DADDY, THE

5.6

First ascent - Feb., 1977 - A. Williams, M. Holloway

1st Pitch - Ascend buttress to base of corner beneath the main wall.

2nd Pitch - Ascend corner to good belay ledge.

3rd Pitch - From the belay ledge ascend left and then beneath a flake ascend to headwall and a shallow groove. Ascend this groove to a narrow ledge which is approximately 50 feet below a large pine tree. Ascend wall to tree and belay stance.

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4th Pitch - Walk to the right to a short wall, ascend wall to grassy ledge. Walk to far left of ledge and belay at a large block.

5th Pitch - Ascend wall above the block for about 15 or 20 feet. Ascend diagonally right pass a flake to the base of a chimney and a small tree for belay.

6th Pitch - Ascend chimney to a clean steep corner. Ascend corner to ledge then headwall to summit.

Route No. 13 DIAGONAL

5.6, A-2

First ascent - April, 1974 - G. Jacobsohn, P. Wimberly

1st Pitch - Ascend easy slope and traverse horizontally over to a large cave. Belay in cave.

2nd Pitch - Ascend left of vertical wall beside inclined crack, to the right side of the cave. Move around the corner and climb up to narrow ledge and into a small cave and belay here.

3rd Pitch - Using aid, climb up deep wide diagonal crack to the left. Move around corner and up over the overhang. Go free just after the overhang up to belay at the large tree. From the tree one can walk up to the left and the end of GIGI and then up to the top of THE PROW buttress.

Route No. 04 FALSE MUMMY

5.4

First ascent - Unknown

1st Pitch - Climb slab near MUMMY, traverse right, this is very exposed, to beneath a very prominent chimney. Belay here.

2nd Pitch - Ascend chimney a full rope length to belay stance.

3rd Pitch - Ascend chimney and headwall to summit.

Route No. 11 GIGI

5.5, A-2 FFA

First Ascent - 1973 - G. Jacobsohn, G. Harder

1st Pitch - Ascend chimney to belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Using aid climb the left inside face of the chimney to summit.

Route No. 07 GOOD HEAVENS 5.6

First ascent - March, 1970 - B. Mitchell, B. Gillespie

1st Pitch - Ascend a short face to a ledge with a hemlock tree. Ascend dihedral for about 100 feet to two small cherry trees at a good belay ledge.

2nd Pitch - Traverse to the right for about 30 feet along some easy narrow ledges to a ridge. Climb up just to the left at this ridge. About 30 feet farther is a big crack and a small moss ledge. Belay here.

3rd Pitch - Ascend around a corner under a large block overhang at the roof. Just around this ridge one will find several crack systems angling slightly to the right. Follow these to the summit.

Route No. 01 HECK FIRE 5.7

First Ascent - 1974 - R. Stephens, T. Howard

No description at this writing. Start is located across from the route of BROTHER'S START.

Route No. 08 HOLY MOSES 5.6

First ascent - 1972 - B. Mitchell, A. Williams

1st Pitch - Climb the dihedral to below the overhang, traverse right through a hole which will bring one above the overhang to a belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Ascend crack and then easy scrambling will bring one to the summit.

Route No. 12 LABYRINTH 5.6

First ascent - Sept., 1972 - B. Mitchell, G. Jacobsohn, J. Ferguson

1st Pitch - Ascend wall to beneath roof and a belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Ascend a narrow slanted chimney on the left to the summit.

Route No. 03 HUMMY, THE 5.6

First ascent - Date unknown - B. Gillespie et al.

1st Pitch - Climb the slash to a crack which angles to the right. Follow the crack to a small ledge which is about 40 feet up the wall. At the left end of this ledge is a vertical crack that can be gained by pulling over a bulge, this is the crux. Ascend the crack to a small belay ledge.

2nd Pitch - Ascend another crack which is to the left of the belay to a large ledge for a belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend wall behind belay stance and go between two large blocks. Above these blocks move to the obvious headwall. Ascend headwall to the summit.

Route No. 14 OPENBOOK 5.8, A-2 FFA

First ascent - Oct., 1972 - G. Harder, G. Jacobsohn

1st Pitch - Follow 1st pitch of LABYRINTH.

2nd Pitch - Using aid, ascend openbook to a hanging belay.

3rd Pitch - Use aid for about one-third of the way to the summit, then go free to the summit.

Route No. 09 PROW, THE 5.4

First ascent - Summer, 1970 - Williamson, M. Calkins, Andv

The first three pitches are somewhat dirty but can be climbed if one wishes. However, most of the climbers start at a large ledge which begins the fourth pitch.

4th Pitch - Ascend a shallow groove on the left of the ridge to the wall. Then ascend wall to the overhang, climb through and ascend diagonally left to a lone tree and a good belay.

5th Pitch - Ascend wall and broken crack system behind belay to a very large belay ledge.

6th Pitch - Ascend large corner, then a rising traverse to the left brings one to a belay ledge.

7th Pitch - Traverse left on a awkward ledge to a corner, or, three fourths of the way across the ledge ascend wall to small ledge. Step across to main wall and belay stance. Climb three scrambling through bushes and up gully to short wall to bring one to top of PROW buttress and summit.

Route No. 10 SHORTCAKE

5.6

First ascent - March, 1971 - B. Mitchell, B. Gillespie

1st Pitch - Ascend toward ceiling. Ascend a moderate overhang, via a crack, and then up a smooth clean crack which ends at a short lip. After passing this lip go on easy rock and find a belay in the shade of the ceiling.

2nd Pitch - Ascend ceiling via a break, then straight up to summit of PROW buttress.

THE LINVILLE GORGE

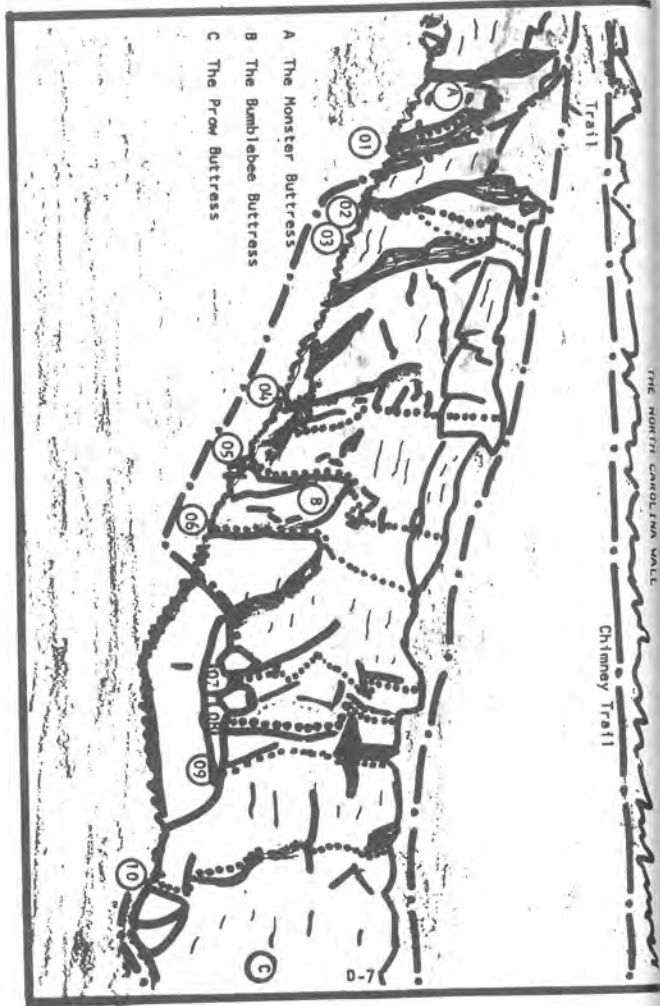
(the north carolina wall)

The North Carolina Wall is one of the finest climbing areas in the southeast. Here are some real classics such as THE RUMBLE-LEE BUTTRESS and the CORNER. If someone wishes to explore higher here are climbs such as RINKY DINK and TARANTULA.

In order to reach the base of these climbs one may come in from the "Chimney's" side trail or the Prow side, this would depend on which climbs one was trying to reach. It is suggested that the "Chimney's" side be used for routes 01 through 07 (see diagram D-1) if approached from Table Rock. Use of Prow side for route 10 (see diagram D-4). However, whatever pleases oneself will be the best approach.

All climbs except RINKY DINK can be done free and protected through the use of chockcraft. However, the above statement does not replace good leader judgment. If one can not do the routes in good style one should retreat and return at a later date when one is ready to maintain that style attached to the routes.

The North Carolina Wall is not a place for beginners.



Route No. 01 APRICOT JAM

~~5.9~~ 5.9

First ascent - 1973 - B. Rotert, T. McMillan

1st Pitch - Climb up to a ledge then ascend a crack which goes diagonally right. At the overhang, pull over to a belay ledge below a large overhang.

2nd Pitch - Move left around an overhang, then ascend an overhanging crack to an alcove beneath another overhang. Move left around this overhang to a belay ledge above.

3rd Pitch - Ascend diagonally right to an overhanging bulge, great care should be taken not to dislodge a huge flake beneath the overhang. Pull over the bulge and traverse right around ledge for about 30 feet. Pull up over a short wall then climb diagonally up left and belay at a ledge beneath an overhang.

4th Pitch - Climb to the top of a large boulder on the ledge then traverse left for about 15 feet. Then go straight up through some overhangs to the summit.

Route No. 05 BUMBLEBEE BUTTRESS

58

First ascent - April, 1970 - B. Mitchell, B. Gillespie

1st Pitch - From the ledge about 10 feet off the ground go up the deep crack about 30 feet. Ascend the crack diagonally left to the main dihedral. Ascend the dihedral to a small belay ledge beneath an overhang.

2nd Pitch - Move left across the wall to the lip of the overhang. Ascend straight up to the top of the buttress and a belay on a large ledge.

3rd Pitch - From the left end of the ledge climb the wall. Ascend traversing right to a bulge. At the bulge, traverse right for about 10 feet then straight up the wall and a belay.

4th Pitch - Either walk off to the right or go straight up the wall to the summit.

Route No. 06 CORNER, THE

5.7

First ascent - March, 1971 - A. Williams, M. Holloway

1st Pitch - Ascend prominent dihedral to belay stance just below the overhang.

2nd Pitch - Pull over the overhang, then ascend upward to a belay ledge. One can also go the easier way by traversing left on the wall then straight up to the belay ledge.

3rd Pitch - Ascend clean dihedral to a large tree covered ledge.

4th Pitch - Climb the headwall by ascending slightly rightward to the summit.

Route No. 10 LIMEY, THE

5.9

First ascent - Feb., 1972 - B. Mitchell, A. Williams
M. Holloway, T. Holloway

1st Pitch - Ascend the wall for about 30 feet and traverse right to a crack. Ascend crack to a belay ledge.

2nd Pitch - Ascend overhanging crack, then back to the right above the overhang to the crack. At the top of the crack traverse left to a belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend chimney behind the belay for a full rope length.

4th Pitch - Ascend diagonally left to a belay below the headwall.

5th Pitch - Ascend the right side of the headwall for about 30 feet. Traverse left to below the overhang, climb the overhang then traverse left to a belay.

6th Pitch - Do a rising traverse to the left up a ramp. Straight up a short wall at the end of the ramp until one reaches the summit.

Route No. 04 RINKY DINK

5.8, A-3

First ascent - August, 1972 - B. Shaver, B. Mitchell, A. Williams

1st Pitch - Ascend the crack to the left of the BUMBLEBEE BUTTRESS start and belay on small ledge.

2nd Pitch - Ascend small hair line crack at right side of belay ledge to a small triangular ledge and a belay with a bolt.

3rd Pitch - Pendulum right to a crack about 20 to 30 feet below and about 20 to 30 feet to the right. Ascend next crack system to the right and proceed to a small mossy ledge and belay on two bolts.

4th Pitch - Traverse left about 20 feet then go straight up to a belay using pins and bolts.

5th Pitch - Ascend leftward toward a large flake then ascend rightward to a ledge and a belay.

6th Pitch - Ascend wall to the summit.

Route No. 09 SLINEY, THE

5.9

First ascent - June, 1972 - G. Harder, G. Jacobsohn, H. Craig

1st Pitch - Follow easy gully and crack system to a belay.

2nd Pitch - Follow easy gully and crack system to the foot of the main corner and belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend the corner to a belay stance.

4th Pitch - Ascend overhang and squeeze chimney with a very hard finish and the summit.

Route No. 03 SOMETHING ELSE

5.7

First ascent - October, 1973 - K. Connors, R. Peters

1st Pitch - Same as the first pitch of TIGHTROPE.

2nd Pitch - Ascend slightly rightward to the base of a short chimney and belay stance.

3rd Pitch - Ascend chimney and then crack to an overhang. Watch out for loose rocks. Pull over the overhang then through some bushes to a rocky belay ledge.

4th Pitch - Climb the left overhanging crack then through some bushes and the summit.

Route No. 08 TARANTULA

5.9

First ascent - September, 1972 - B. Mitchell, R. Cousins

1st Pitch - Traverse left along rotten crack to a ledge below a vertical crack and a belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Ascend vertical crack and exit right at the top. Ascend rightward to a belay stance.

3rd Pitch - Move from the left end of the belay stance up then diagonally left belay at right end of a bowl.

4th Pitch - Traverse right about 25 feet then an awkward move then follow the obvious line up and a belay.

5th Pitch - Scramble through the bushes to the headwall, climb the righthand end of an overhanging chimney then diagonally right to the summit.

* Route No. 02 TIGHTROPE

5.7

First ascent - October, 1971 - B. Mitchell, B. Shaver, R. Gillespie

1st Pitch - Ascend bushy crack to a large belay ledge.

2nd Pitch - Traverse right about 30 or 40 feet then ascend up a obvious crack. After about 50 feet one must cross a very steep overhang lip to the right of the crack. This is the crux, once past this move to a belay stance.

3rd Pitch - Ascend through easy overhangs, bushes, and then the summit.

Route No. 07 ZAGGER

5.7

First ascent - April, 1972 - A. Williams, J. Ferguson

1st Pitch - Ascend a groove then exit at an overhang then back right to a belay ledge.

2nd Pitch - Climb the wall behind the ledge to another ledge then traverse right along the wall and ascend to the second ledge. Another righthanded traverse around a bulge and ascend about 20 feet then traverse back left to a depression and a belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend about 15 feet to a line of hand holds going left. Follow these around a bulge and ascend to a belay ledge.

4th Pitch - Traverse 20 feet to the left. Ascend direct to a tree and a belay.

5th Pitch - Walk left below the headwall for about 70 feet to a good looking crack. Ascend crack to overhang. Move right around overhang to a ledge and the summit.

LOOKING GLASS ROCK

Looking Glass Rock is located in the Pisgah National Forest near Brevard, North Carolina. At intersection of US highway 64 and US highway 276 take US 276 (Davidson River Road) into the Pisgah National Forest. Proceed several miles past the Ranger Station on the right then past Coontree Campgrounds on the left. At next bridge turn left onto the Fish Hatchery Road for the Northwest and South side faces. Proceed past the bridge to just before you get to the Sliding Rock there is a pull off on the left and located at this car park are two steel cables crossing the river. This is where the trail starts to reach the North side face. Further directions to the faces will be described in the appropriate section of this book.

This area is managed by the U. S. Forest Service. At this writing no permits are required for rock climbing or camping around Looking Glass. If one wishes to hike or camp elsewhere in the forest they should stop by the ranger station and check for any rules, etc. that may be required.

The Pisgah-Brevard area of Pisgah National Forest has many points of interest along with some very fine trails. For further information one should stop by the Ranger Station.

Looking Glass Rock has three main faces of interest to the rock climber. The North, Northwest, and South faces. Of course there are several other faces around the rock but at this writing

no routes have been recorded. Therefore, this book will report only on those faces mentioned herein.

Looking Glass Rock at this writing has only one recorded 5.6 rock route. All others are 5.7 and higher. The highest recorded is 5.11. Therefore, this rock has some of the highest quality routes in the southeast by which experienced leader judgment should be and will be demanded while rock climbing at Looking Glass Rock.

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CAROLINAS CLIMBER'S GUIDE

Second Edition

1977

by

Buddy Price

Route 6, Box 554

Piedmont, South Carolina 29673



LOOKING GLASS ROCK

P-2

LOOKING GLASS ROCK

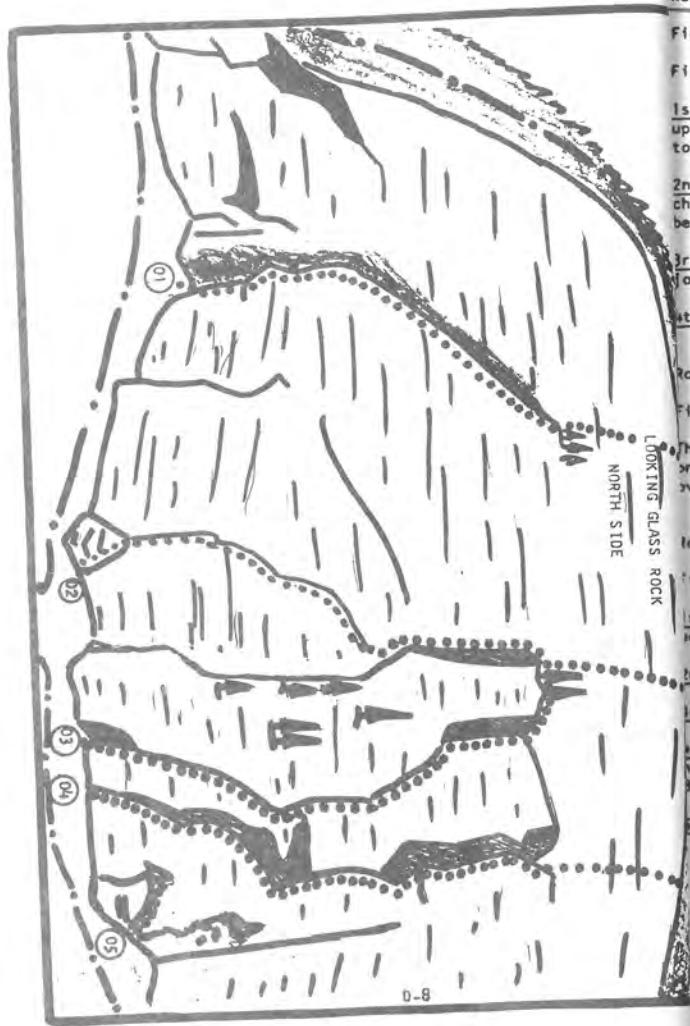
north side

After crossing the cables at the river near the car park on US highway 276 (see page 25 for directions). Proceed up the trail to a very large boulder, turn left and proceed up to the north side face. One will notice to the right of the face a very large wall, the north side face is to the left.

In order to descend after a climb one should come down to the left of the face in the gully.

If one wishes to walk around the base of the rock they may do so by following the trail to the right. This will take one to the northwest and farther along to the south face. Of course, easier access to the faces are available if one wishes.

The north side is not recommended for the inexperienced. This section has some of the highest quality climbs in the southeast. Experienced leadership judgment should be exercised while climbing in this section of Looking Glass Rock.



D-8

Route No. 03 CORNFLAKE CRACK A-3, Free 5.11

First ascent - April, 1972 - A. Williams, M. Holloway
 First all free - 1975 - H. Barber
 1st Pitch - Ascend dihedral taking the overhang on the right side up to a tree branch. Use this tree branch to get around the overhang to the hanging belay.
 2nd Pitch - Ascend the overhanging crack on the left wall. This changes into a jam crack higher up which can be free climbed to a belay ledge.
 3rd Pitch - Ascend the obvious corner with some free climbing and join the top of the Womb Wall.
 4th Pitch - Same as the 4th pitch of the WOMB.

Route No. 05 FEAR OF FLYING 5.9

First ascent - 1976 - D. Richie
 This is a problem about 100 feet to the right of the SEAL. It starts on an overhang about 15 feet off the ground and curves up and left over to a big block with a fixed teton behind it for obvious use.

Route No. 04 SEAL, THE 5.9, A-4

First ascent - 1969 - B. Mitchell, W. Fulton
 1st Pitch - Ascend dihedral with some beautiful free climbing to a bolt belay.
 2nd Pitch - Awkward nailing through overhangs to a bolt belay.
 3rd Pitch - Ascend right then back left and a belay on bolts.
 4th Pitch - Ascend left and up hairline cracks. Very difficult nailing with some bashes required and then up the green gully. Belay is about 10 feet above the bolts.
 5th Pitch - Hard long sustained pitch up obvious lines to summit.

Goes Free

Route No. 01 SPERM, THE

5.9, A-3, Free 5.9+

First ascent - August, 1971 - B. Shaver, B. Mitchell

First all free - 1976 - B. Shaver

1st Pitch - Up bulge (not gully) into chimney and belay at end of chimney.

2nd Pitch - Ascend obvious line to end in a final jam with horizontal angles for hanging belay.

3rd Pitch - Over bulge using aid in the down sloping pockets. Aid gets thinner towards the end. End this pitch on small ledge with two bolts.

4th Pitch - Ascend wall to summit.

Route No. 02 WOMB, THE

5.10, A-1

First Ascent - August, 1970 - S. Longenecker, B. Gillespie

First all free - 1977 - B. Shaver, D. Richie

1st Pitch - Ascend to alcove then traverse 10 feet to the right just below series of bulges. Over these and into crack. Ascend crack to belay ledge.

2nd Pitch - Ascend obvious crack up to the dihedral. Ascend the dihedral to a belay ledge. This pitch is 5.10 or can be easier if aided.

3rd Pitch - Ascend obvious corner to WOMB wall.

4th Pitch - Ascend wall to summit.

LOOKING GLASS ROCK

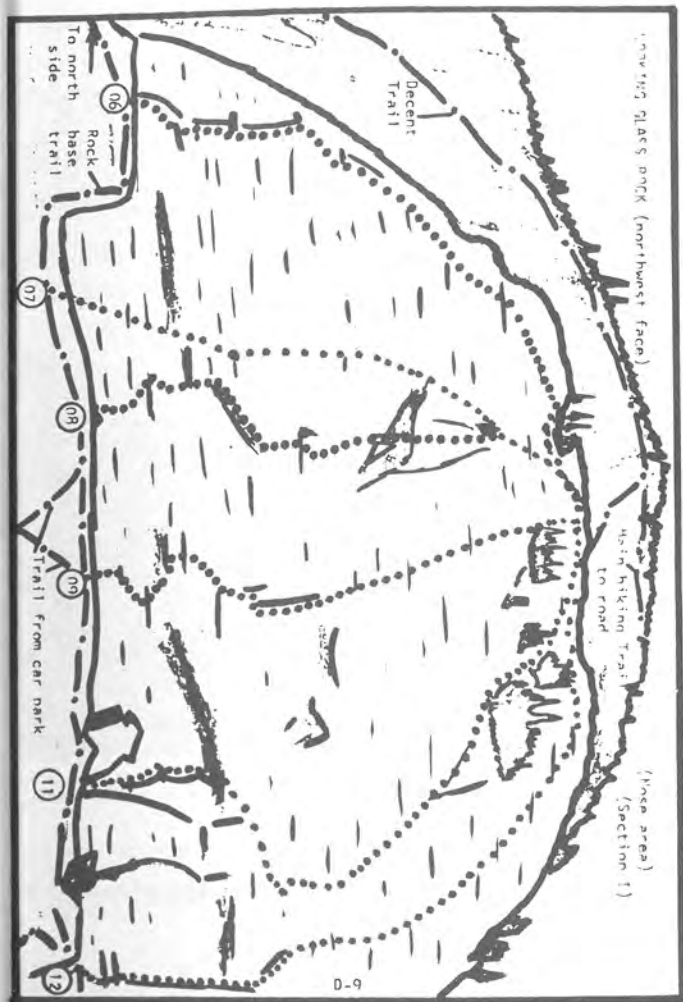
northwest side
nose area

After turning left onto the Fish Hatchery Road continue on east the fish hatchery on the left. This is about two miles from US highway 276. After passing the fish hatchery turn right at the next road and continue for about five miles and two car turn outs, one on the right and one on the left. These are the car parks for the nose area. You can also see the rock from the road if you walk about one hundred yards further up the road.

The trail begins about twenty feet back down the road from the right car park. Follow this trail to the base of the rock. Near the base a path goes to the right, this will end at the base of the SUNDIAL route. The left path will take one to the base and another twenty to thirty yards to the left and the start of THE NOSE route.

To descend from the summit after climbing start down the main trail. You will walk up for a ways then approach some flat ground before beginning to descend. Just to the left is a path. If one follows this path this will take one to a short fifty feet rappel to the rock base trail. This will not one about two hundred yards to the left of DUM-DE-DUM-DUM. Perhaps a note should be posted here since this path is not that well defined. As a general rule of thumb one should try to move leftward while descending. You can identify the rappel if you can see the short wall beneath you. This is a help since a lot of the wall overhangs in this area.

The nose area of Looking Glass Rock has the classic climb THE NOSE. A brief note about this climb and area style. This climb can and is climbed regularly and protected through the use of chockcraft. This route along with some others in our area is now heavily scarred by being protected through the use of pitons. If one desires to ascend this route thought along the current style of ascent should be considered. Good leadership judgment can not be replaced.





Buddy Price on THE NOSE

P-3

Route No. 06 DUM-DE-DUM-DUM

5.8, A-1
Free - 5.10

First ascent - June, 1972 - B. Shaver, B. Gillespie

First free ascent - September, 1972 - B. Mitchell, R. Cousins

1st Pitch - Ascend slab to base of crack. Ascend crack to a small hanging belay. This crack if aided is A-1 or free climbed 5.10.

2nd Pitch - Ascend jam crack to small bush. Then ascend slab to belay. This pitch has some real delicate moves.

3rd Pitch - Ascend friction slab to a belay.

4th Pitch - Ascend friction slab and a belay.

5th Pitch - Ascend friction slab and the summit.

Route No. 11 FIVE EASY PIECES

5.9 ALL FREE

5.8, A-4

First ascent - April, 1975 - P. Wimberly, J. Seay

1st Pitch - Ascend the right side of the rock slab. At top of rock slab walk across to a thin flat loose rock which is about 10 feet below a bolt. Traverse right, at end of traverse begin aid at base of the curved crack. Belay under the overhang of the curved crack. FREE

2nd Pitch - Ascend the overhanging curved crack on aid and at the top one will reach a small flat spot and a belay. FREE

3rd Pitch - Traverse right for about 30 to 35 feet then ascend for another 35 to 40 feet and belay on a bolt. Bolt needs backup.

4th Pitch - Ascend right at about a 60 degree angle and belay at a flat spot.

5th Pitch - Move about 5 to 7 feet to the right and upward to a flat spot. Several moves will gain a large ramp, follow this ramp to the end. Then onto a belay at a tree. A short walk up and to the left will gain the summit.

Route No. 07 FREE MAN IN PARIS

5.9

First ascent - 1975 - B. Rotert, B. Ritter

1st Pitch - Start about 200 feet to the left of THE NOSE route at a tree right before the rock gets real low angle. Ascend slab until you reach a steep headwall and a belay.

2nd Pitch - Move right and ascend up to where there is a large hole in the rock which is above the first belay ledge of the NOSE. Ascend to a small belay ledge which is about 50 feet above the first belay of the NOSE.

3rd Pitch - Make a rising traverse to the left for about 60 feet until you are at a ramp which cuts up to the left. Then ascend upward to a small belay ledge.

4th Pitch - Ascend slab until angle backs off then a walk to the summit.

The following climb is a real classic of the Carolines. Originally climbed with pitons and bolts in an era past. Now regularly climbed free and protected with chocks. A sign of the times! :

Route No. 08 NOSE, THE 5.8

First ascent - December, 1966 - B. Gillespie, S. Longenecker, Watts

1st Pitch - Ascend slab easiest way to a large ledge and a bolt belay.

2nd Pitch - Move to flake at the right side of the belay. Ascend wall for about 20 feet to a small ledge at a blank looking wall. Ascend this wall moving right onto the ram. Ascend the ram till near the end and then move upward for another 20 feet to a belay ledge and fixed pitons.

3rd Pitch - Ascend wall for about 10 feet then traverse to the right for about 30 feet. Ascend upward on the slab until one reaches the parking lot and a belay at the flake.

4th Pitch - Either ascend the headwall or walk off to the left and up to the summit.

Route No. 12 ODDESEY

ALL FREE 5.10

5.9, A-3

First ascent - June, 1972 - R. Mitchell, A. Williams

1st Pitch - Traverse right for about 40 feet across the top of the apron. Ascend wall for about 25 feet then move left about 25 feet until one can move up the overhang above. Traverse to the right until the base of the crack and belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Ascend the jam crack. Great care should be taken to move around loose flake. Belay in slings above the flake.

3rd Pitch - Ascend the crack until it disappears. Move left to a small alcove on a mashie, poor pins and a bolt. Then up to a belay ledge. *Lieback is short. 5.9*

4th Pitch - Ascend to the right and at about 30 feet move left and then straight up. This notch is poorly protected and a belay is difficult to find.

5th Pitch - Ascend the slabs to the summit.

Route No. 09 SUNDIAL

5.8

First ascent - June, 1972 - B. Mitchell, W. Fulton

1st Pitch - Ascend the wall to a standing belay on a hand. There is a bolt here but it is in very bad condition and should not be relied upon.

2nd Pitch - Make a rising traverse for 30 feet to the right. Then ascend left then right moving toward the SUNDIAL crack. Ascend the crack on the left, then move into the SUNDIAL crack and a hanging belay on a fixed pin. This pin should be hacked up by several other pieces of protection.

3rd Pitch - Ascend the crack then make a rising traverse to the left and a small belay ledge.

4th Pitch - Ascend the slab to a tree for a belay.

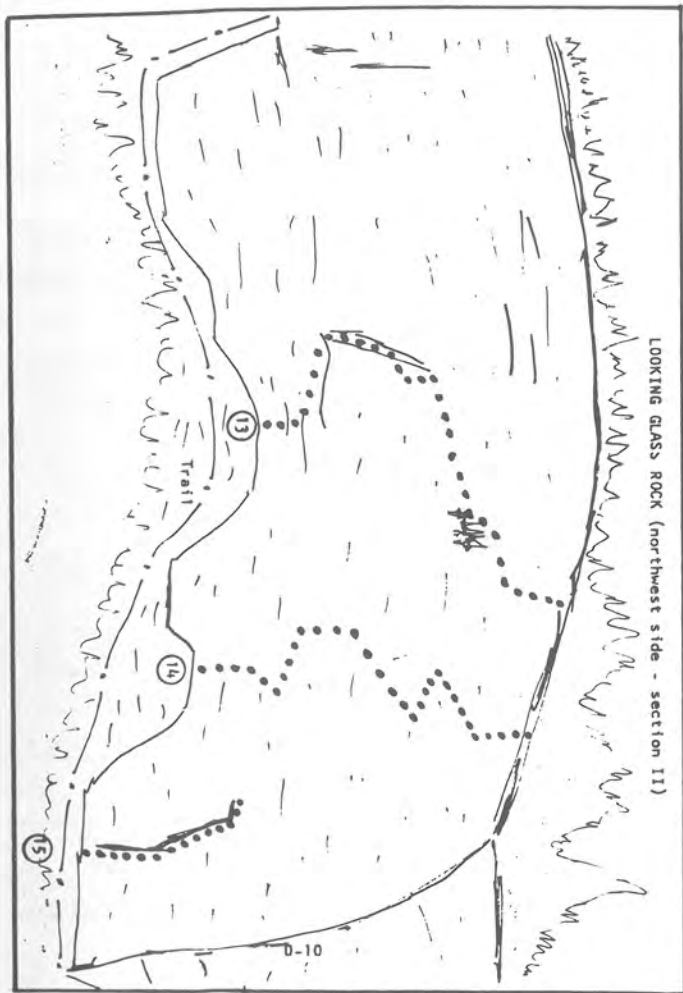
LOOKING GLASS ROCK

northwest side
section II

This section can be reached either from the Nose area or
the South Face Section.

Decent after a climb, either go to the Nose area or the South
Face Section.

For more detailed descriptions for approach and decent see
Nose area and South Face Section.



Route No. 14 HOURGLASS

First ascent - July, 1972 - G. Harder, G. Jacobsohn

1st Pitch - This pitch moves straight up then to the right and a large ledge and a belay.

2nd Pitch - Traverse left almost horizontally then 50 feet straight up with A-3 to a small sloping ledge and belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend to the right under a small overhang and a belay.

4th Pitch - There are four small overhangs to bypass. Move to the right then left. The second overhang is the most difficult section A-3. Above these overhangs find belay stance.

5th Pitch - Move horizontally to left for 70 feet then 70 feet straight up on A-3 and a belay stance.

6th Pitch - Move to the right then straight up along the gully to a belay stance.

7th Pitch - Ascend straight up to a belay stance.

8th Pitch - Ascend straight up and the summit.

Route No. 15 OUT TO LUNCH

5.10

First ascent - 1975 - H. Barber

This crack starts to the right of HOURGLASS. It begins about 15 feet off apron and goes up for 25 feet then stops for about 5 feet which is the crux. The crack then restarts again and continues up to a ledge. This is a total of about 120 feet.

Route No. 13 SUPER CONDUCTION

5.7, A:

First ascent - November, 1974 - P. Wimberly, G. Jacobsohn

1st Pitch - Ascend diagonal cracks then straight up over the bulging lip then diagonally right below a thin pointed flake. Move up over the small overhang at the flake then traverse to the left and over several overhangs to a belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Move out on combination aid and free traverse and belay under a large overhang.

5.8, A:

3rd Pitch - Move up and over the overhang at the left of the belay. Then ascend on a series of four bolts, poor pins and then to a fifth bolt slightly to the right. Then move over several more overhangs to the base of a narrow deer crack. Belay on two bolts.

4th Pitch - Ascend the deep crack then out to the right on the face and back left and a belay.

5th Pitch - Move along the crack for about 20 feet then traverse right and upward until a wide flat ledge is reached for a belay.

6th Pitch - Move rightward from the belay around the corner then up diagonally right to a large flat area at the trees and belay.

7th Pitch - Ascend the slab to a large flake and a belay.

8th Pitch - Ascend right then left up to the pine trees and a belay. Then walk to summit and tourist trail.

LOOKING GLASS ROCK

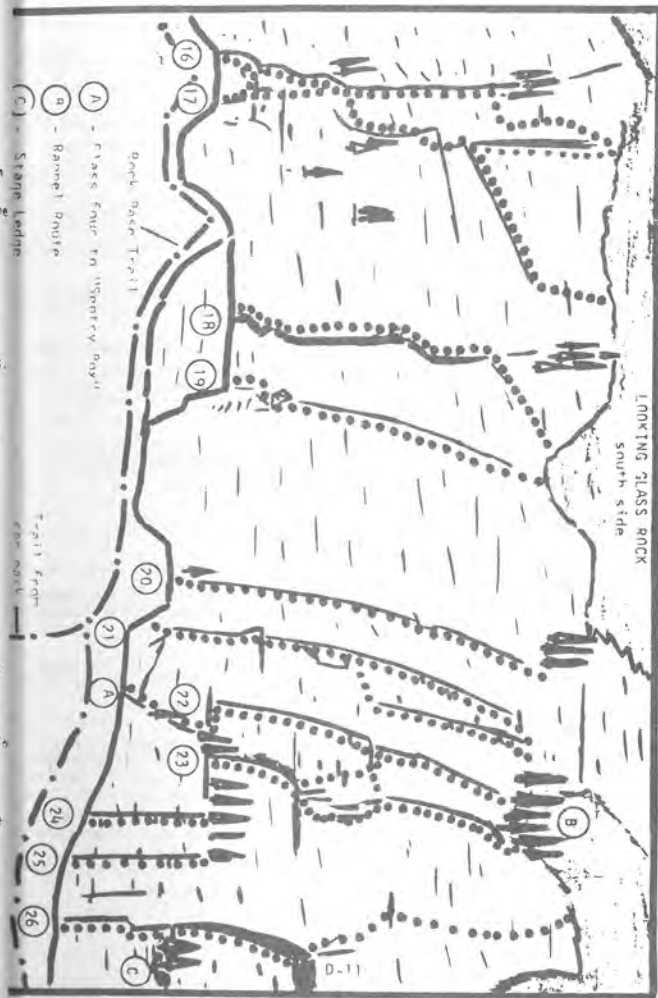
south side

After turning left onto the Fish Hatchery Road continue on past the fish hatchery on the left. This is about two miles from US highway 276. After passing the fish hatchery turn right at the next road and continue for about one and one-half miles to a pull out on the left and a waterfall on the right.

The trail begins to the left of the waterfall. Ascend the trail until it forks. Take the left fork to the base of the rock. This is about a twenty to thirty minute hike from the car park.

This area has become quite popular recently for both expert and beginners. It has both top rope and fine routes available. The quality of climbs are excellent and all first ascents were protected through the use of chockcraft. Therefore, this sets the style of ascents. Let's all hope this continues.

Descent after climbing has two alternatives. One is to rappel 150 feet to the "Sentry Box". It must be noted that two 150 foot ropes will bring one about six to eight feet short of the ledge, however, one can down climb the last few feet using extreme caution. The other alternative is to walk up and intersect with the main tourist trail then descend about one-quarter mile then back to the right to the rock and glass four down to the rock base and back over to the start area.



Route No. 26 BLOODY CRACK

First ascent - Jan., 1973 - S. Wallace, J. McEver, R. Cousins

Ascend the crack to "Stage ledge". Ascend the dihedral to the roof. Pull through roof, up slabs to summit. This is usually climbed in three or four pitches.

Route No. 23 GEMINI CRACKS

First ascent - Nov., 1973 - J. McEver, D. Broemel

This climb was originally named COUNTERFEIT but has been referred to as the GEMINI CRACKS.

Ascend the crack to the headwall. Move up the headwall then back to the right into the cracks and up the crack to the summit. This is usually climbed in two pitches after getting onto the "Sentry Box".

An alternate is to move left at the headwall and climb the slab to a ledge and either go left or right and up to the summit.

Route No. 18 FAT DOG

First ascent - March, 1973 - S. Wallace (solo)

Ascend the wide chimney then onto face to headwall. At the head ascend the crack then traverse right onto the slab and the summit. Usually climbed in two pitches.

Route No. 22 FIRST RETURN

First ascent - December, 1972 - R. Cousins, A. Williams

Ascend the crack to the summit. Usually climbed in two pitches after getting onto the "Sentry Box".

Route No. 24 LEFT UP

First ascent - 1973 - S. Wallace, R. Cousins, J. McEver

Ascend the crack. Off at "Sentry Box" or slabs to summit.

Route No. 20 RAT'S ASS

5.8

First ascent - March, 1973 - S. Wallace, J. Ferguson, J. McEver, R. Cousins

Ascend the crack to the summit. Usually two pitches.

Route No. 25 RIGHT UP

5.6

5. First ascent - March, 1974 - J. McEver, M. Mausey, B. Ritter

Ascend the crack. Off at "Sentry Box" or slabs to summit.

Route No. 21 SECOND COMING

5.8

First ascent - December, 1972 - S. Wallace, R. Cousins, J. McEver, A. Williams

Ascend crack to bulge. Pull through bulge to ledge. Then up crack to summit. Usually three pitches.

An alternate is to move out onto the crack on the right and then up to the summit.

Route No. 16 SOUTENDER

5.8

First ascent - 1972 - S. Wallace, R. Cousins

Ascend crack then onto headwall and slabs to summit. Usually four pitches.

5.1

Route No. 17 SOUTENDER (alternate)

5.9

First ascent - 1972 - S. Wallace, R. Cousins

Climb straight up to the headwall, then straight up the headwall. Then back to the right along the crack to the base of a right running ramp. Onto the ramp and the summit.

5.1

An alternate is to go straight up instead of getting onto the ramp.

Climbed in three or four pitches.

Route No. 19 UNFINISHED CONCERTO

Unknown

First ascent - Unknown

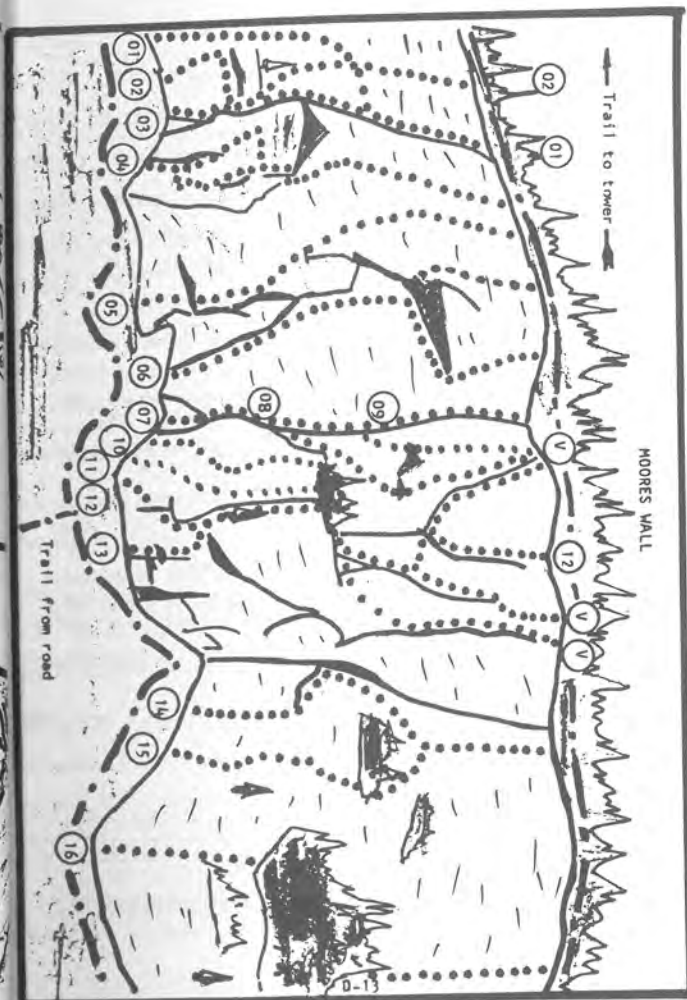
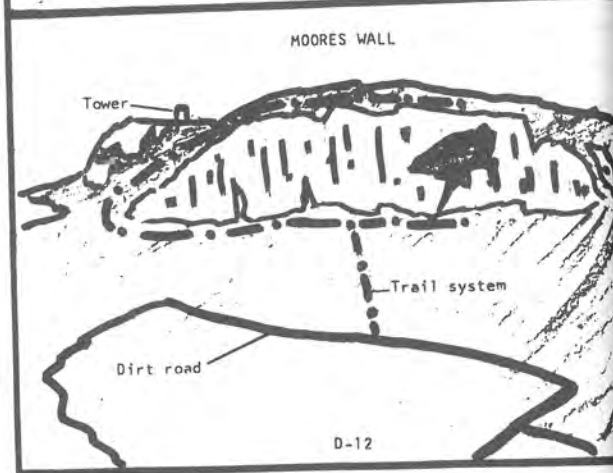
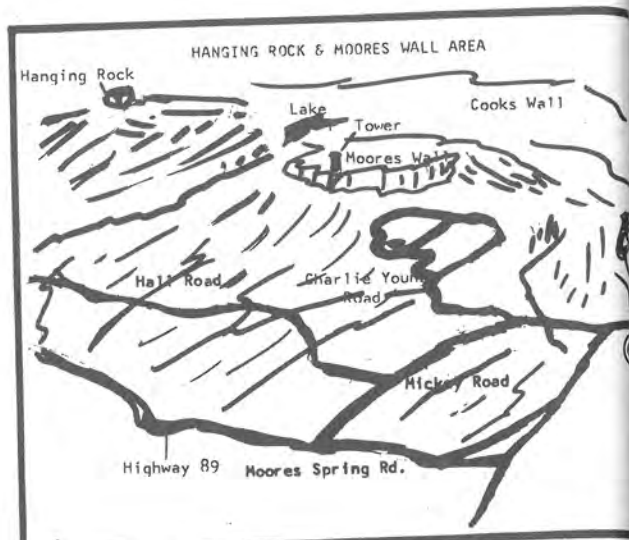
Ascend crack to overhang. Pull over the overhang and into the crack. Then up crack to summit. Probably climbed in two niches.

MOORES WALL

Moore's Wall is located in North Carolina near Hanging Rock State Park. See D-12. Getting to Moore's Wall can and has been difficult. There are two good ways to get there, and the second will require the least walking distance:

1. Hike up the Moore's Wall trail from the rough campground in Hanging Rock State Park. This trail goes to the old abandoned fire tower on top of Moore's Wall. Hike down the other side to reach the base of the cliffs.
2. Approach by highway 66 which runs North of Winston Salem. At a point 20 miles North of Winston Salem, turn right onto Moore's Spring Road, after about 3/4 of a mile turn right on a large dirt road, (Mickey Road). After about a mile you will go down a steep hill and up another. Turn right at top of hill, just before a game warden house, (Charlie Young Road). Then turn right on the first dirt road and follow it until you pass a man made lake on the right. Just after the lake turn right and follow a (rocky) road until you see a cabin on the right, this marks the trail to the base of Moore's Wall.

Moore's Wall is a complex system of cliffs extending from just above the upper Cascade Falls to the end of Huckleberry Ridge, a distance of approximately two miles. The cliffs at their highest point on the west end, (THE SENTINEL BUTTRESS) are approximately four hundred feet high. On the east side of The SENTINEL BUTTRESS is a large chimney, which is ascended via the route SENTINEL CHIMNEY and is located in the center of the diagram.



Route No. 09 AIR SHOW

First ascent - June, 1976 - T. Howard, B. Meneghin

1st Pitch - Start about 20 feet beyond Birch tree on SENTINEL CHIMNEY where crack on right wall meets chimney. Ascend crack through overhang up into small open book. Move out of open book and up to ledge. Scramble to summit.

Route No. 15 BUGLES

First ascent - October, 1966 - P. Sollins, G. DeWolfe

1st Pitch - Climb 4th class "looking" slabs and a belay.

2nd Pitch - Ascend right to a tree about 120 feet above the ground and a belay.

3rd Pitch - Move left and up into the crescent shaped crack, and follow this to sloping slabs and several trees. Belay here.

4th Pitch - Scramble up 3rd class to the base of a 30 foot crack and layback or jam it to the top.

Route No. 16 CROWN OF THORNES

First ascent - October, 1966 - D. Barbour, H. Owens

1st Pitch - Start in a crack and climb it to where it widens into a chimney, pass a sloping ledge and bushes to a small "cave" and belay.

2nd Pitch - Climb an inside corner to a small roof and pass through it via a hole next to a tree and a belay.

3rd Pitch - Angle up and slightly left on loose rock to a large ledge and a belay.

4th Pitch - Scramble and bushwack to the summit.

Route No. 02 EASY - HARD

First ascent - June, 1973 - B. Price, K. Savoy

1st Pitch - Ascend crack to roof. Traverse right under roof to a crack. Ascend crack to a large belay ledge.

5.9 2nd Pitch - Ascend wall to a belay stance.

3rd Pitch - Ascend wall to the summit.

Route No. 03 HEAD JAM

5.5

First ascent - Unknown

1st Pitch - Ascend chimney to a roof. Belay.

5.5

2nd Pitch - Move right and up chimney and face to a belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend chimney and face to the summit.

Route No. 05 HOPSCOTCH

5.3

First ascent - Unknown

Start to the right of a small roof and follow an obvious crack system to the summit. The whole area around this route has been climbed and is an excellent area for the beginner.

Route No. 00 MOORES EAST

5.0

5.0

First ascent - July, 1962 - B. Mosley, C. Adams

This climb may be very hard to locate. It is found on the steep cliffs one sees as he enters the park and drives to the bottom of a steep hill. Climb up moss and lichen covered rock to a narrow ledge. Ascend steep rock from the ledge to an obvious notch. From behind the notch, climb a chute to a tree covered ledge. Traverse right to a small chimney and up to the summit.

Route No. 00 MOORES KNOB HEADWALL

5.5

5.5

First ascent - May, 1964 - F. Green, G. DeWolfe, A. Johns, L. Moore

From under the fire tower one will notice a steep headwall about 100 feet directly north across a steep notch. On the other side of the headwall there are two routes, and this one lies at the left end of the cliff, the other on the right. Scramble down the notch and around to the base of the headwall on its east end. Follow the line of least resistance up the broken cliff and over a small bulge at its top. Near the top there is a small platform on which one can rest from the rather sustained face climbing below.

Route No. 01 MOORES WALL HEADWALL DIRECT

First ascent - August, 1959 - T. Fawcett, G. DeWolfe

This climb follows an obvious crack to the top. The crack is in 4th class except for a section near the top which is quite awkward and is avoided by bearing right at the top of the crack.

Route No. 06 SCRAMBLED EGGS

First ascent - July, 1961 - C. Adams, B. Mosely

1st Pitch - Ascend face and chimney to overhang and belay.

2nd Pitch - Move left around overhang to the summit or traverse, and then to the summit.

Route No. 07 SENTINEL CHIMNEY

First ascent - Unknown

1st Pitch - Ascend crack on right wall traversing left below overhang to a belay ledge.

2nd Pitch - Ascend crack to a belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend corner to a cave belay.

4th Pitch - Ascend corner to the summit.

Route No. 12 SENTINEL DIRECT

First ascent - November, 1963 - B. Mosely, M. Davis

1st Pitch - Climb the right facing open book that forms the east of the SENTINEL to a wide tree covered ledge, bypassing a small opening by traversing to the right and a belay.

2nd Pitch - Ascend the crack and friction over broken ledges to

3rd Pitch - From the left end of this ledge ascend 70 feet up to small right facing open book to a small ledge and a belay.

4th Pitch - Ascend to the left into a chute and continue a full length to a belay and the summit.

5.8 Several variations are available for the finish. These are:

Left side - First ascent - 1966 - Owens, DeWolfe, Palmer
Center - First ascent - 1967 - Owens, Barbour, Cannon, DeWolfe
Right side - First ascent - 1969 - DeWolfe, Owens, Wright

Several variations are available for the start. These are:

5.4 Route No. 10 - First ascent - 1966 - Owens, Barbour, DeWolfe, Wright
Route No. 11 - First ascent - 1969 - DeWolfe, Wright

Route No. 14 STAIRCASE

5.5

First ascent - Fall, 1966 - F. Greene, W. Wyland, B. Chatfield

1st Pitch - Ascend crack and move around bulge and a belay.

2nd Pitch - Move left to a large crack and ascend to a belay.

5.4 3rd Pitch - Traverse right and up to tree, then left to another tree.

4th Pitch - Ascend large crack to an alcove. Over bulge to summit.

Route No. 13 SENTINEL SUPER DIRECT

5.8

First ascent - Unknown

Start 20 feet to the right of SENTINEL DIRECT where a series of overhangs are located by a small right facing dihedral. Ascend dihedral to roof and traverse left and join route no. 12.

5.5 Route No. 04 TOO MUCH FUN

5.8+

First ascent - June, 1976 - B. Meneghin, T. Howard

1st Pitch - Ascend crack 30 feet and belay at one man alcove.

2nd Pitch - Traverse right, move up shallow groove on small holds and then right and up to a good ledge and a belay.

3rd Pitch - Angle up and left to groove. Move up groove, step into dihedral and off to right at summit. There is a variation to this route which follows the main crack of the 1st pitch. It has been aided and possibly climbed free.

Route No. 00 WARM UP

5.4

First ascent - March, 1967 - P. Sollins, B. Leary, R. Wright

Walk about 100 yards to the west of the SENTINEL until on the top of an arete. Climb straight up the face above about 70 feet.

Route No. 08 ZOO VIEW

5.7

First ascent - June, 1976 - T. Howard, B. Meneghin

1st Pitch - Start part way up SENTINEL CHIMNEY near Birch tree. Traverse right and up to the top of flakes. Move left and up to a roof and corner facing right. Move left around corner to crack. Ascend crack to belay under large overhang.

2nd Pitch - Hand traverse right and ascend overhang through notch. Move left and follow cracks to the summit.

PILOT MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

Located near Winston-Salem, North Carolina. This area has some very nice climbs. However, rock climbing is PROHIBITED on Pilot Mountain. Climbing was prohibited in 1972 after an unfortunate accident involving several NON-ROCK CLIMBERS.

This was most unfortunate for both the individual, their family, and the rock climbing community.

***** ROCK CLIMBING PROHIBITED *****

Let's hope we don't see or hear much of the above. Promote safety and good will at all climbing areas and hopefully we can continue to use them.

SHORTOFF MOUNTAIN

Rumbling Bald is located at the bottom of Hickory Nut Gorge which is at the top of Lake Lure and is on the opposite side to Chimney Rock located in North Carolina.

This rock is located on private property and it is understood that permission must be gained before attempting to climb.

There are three recorded climbs on Rumbling Bald. These are:
Route No. 01 FROG SLAB

First ascent - April, 1972 - G. Jacobsen, J. Ferguson

This climb is located at the right hand end of the face where there is a large slab.

Route No. 02 HORNET BUTTRESS

First ascent - May, 1972 - A. Williams, J. Ferguson

This climb is located in the middle of the crag and there is a prominent corner which marks the first niche.

Route No. 03 MOTHER FLETCHER

First ascent - Date unknown - J. Ferguson, T. Ferguson

This climb is located at the left hand end of the main cliff.

Shortoff Mountain is located at the south end of the Linville Gorge near Lake James.

Exit from I-40 at Nebo-Lake James Exit, E. of Marion. Go north about 2.8 miles; turn west (left) onto US highway 70 for about 0.3 miles; next turn right (north) onto NC highway 126, which leads around Lake James. After 10 miles, cross Linville River, go 1.2 miles farther; turn onto first road on left, Wolf Pit Road (Forest Service Road 117). Take road 2.4 miles to turnaround at dead end.

Park car. Walk left on steep jeep road. At junction after 5 minutes of hiking; go right. Another junction is met after another 10 or 12

5.8 minutes and one can go either left or right. At the third junction take woodland footpath straight ahead between two small gashed pine

trees, avoiding main road which climbs steeply right and side road to left which goes steeply downhill. Watch at this point on return; it is easy to go downhill on wrong road. Another 10 minutes or less

5.1 one will reach an observation point on the cliff. The easiest descent is by a large bushy gully that cuts down the right side of the face looking down from the top.

Regarding camping one should check with the U. S. Forest Service for current regulations. See page 11 for address.

Route No. C. O.

5.6

First ascent - Date unknown - W. Fulton, A. Damp

Go to the left once down the gully. Go past a very clean dihedral. Then further around about another 200 feet there is an obvious grassy gully called the "Andy Damp Gully". To the right of this about 50 feet is the start of C. O.

1st Pitch - Ascend the crack that cuts the triangular slab. About halfway one must step out onto the face or for a much harder variation, continue up the crack, to a small ledge and a belay.

2nd Pitch - Continue straight up to a belay ledge.

3rd Pitch - Ascend via a rising traverse to the left to a thin chimney. Ascend the chimney to an awkward belay stance.

4th Pitch - Ascend the dihedral to a belay stance.

5th Pitch - Ascend to summit.

Route No. LITTLE CORNER

5.6

First ascent - Unknown

This climb is located about 200 yards south of the approach gully that cuts the face of Shortoff. It can be recognized by some large boulders in the woods nearby. The start is at the bottom of a dihedral with a gum tree at the bottom. Closer inspection will reveal a maple tree about 40 feet up and a crack leading up a slab from right to left. A large block can be seen about half way up the crack.

1st Pitch - Ascend the dihedral then traverse right to the crack. Ascend the crack to a mossy belay ledge.

2nd Pitch - Ascend the crack to an overhang. Traverse left to another crack. Ascend crack then traverse right to another crack and ascend to a vegetated belay ledge.

3rd Pitch - Ascend dihedral to a large laurel hush and a belay.

4th Pitch - Ascend dihedral to summit.

Route No. MAGINOT LINE

5.6

First ascent - Sept., 1972 - T. Pidgenn, B. Shaver

Turn left at bottom of decent gully. Past a bushy dihedral to an obvious crack. A large roof can be seen about 150 feet above. Scramble up about 15 feet to a pine tree for a belay to start.

1st Pitch - Ascend obvious crack past holly bushes. Pass several small ledges to a roomy ledge under the big roof and belay.

2nd Pitch - Bypass this roof to right. Ascend crack about 60 feet to a belay ledge.

3rd Pitch - Ascend to summit.

SNAKE DEN

This small cliff is located about 20 miles north east of Asheville, North Carolina. A small town called Dillingham can be seen on the map and a small dirt road leads from this town to the Colemans Boundary (Snake Den) Cliffs. The climbs start straight from the road and are two pitch climbs. Top ropes can be arranged if one wants to practice climbing. The way down is to the left of the cliff. There are two climbs which are similar in standard (5.4) that follow the two left curving cracks. The right crack being the easier of the two.

A more difficult climb goes straight up the wall about 15 feet to the right of the last climb following the only weakness in the overhang about 50 feet off the ground. Exit left over the overhang and then straight up to a ledge. (5.7)

A difficult dihedral (5.6) is located about 50 feet to the right of the last climb.

This area is mostly used for practice since it can be easily top roped.

STONE MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

Stone Mountain State Park is located on the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge Escarpment in North Carolina. It lies in the extreme northern part of Wilkes County about 17 miles northeast of North Wilkesboro, North Carolina, and extends into the southeastern portion of Alleghany County.

Stone Mountain State Park is one of the fastest expanding parks in North Carolina. The park currently consists of over 12,000 plus acres of mountainous terrain. Recreational facilities currently available are rock climbing, hiking, camping, picnicking, nature study, and fishing.

Stone Mountain is a dome shaped granite mass rising 600 feet above its base. This base circumference is approximately three miles and the mountain rises to 2,305 feet above sea level. This rock mass represents a formidable challenge to climbers at all experience levels. This rock face offers some of the best friction routes in the entire southeast. The real classics being THE GREAT ARCH and NO ALTERNATIVE at the lower grade levels and the higher graded friction routes of THE GREAT WHITEWAY, GRAND FUNK RAILROAD, FANTASTIC, and RAINY DAY WOMEN. However, it is hard not to mention every other route at Stone Mountain because they are are a classic to themselves.

There are several ways by which one may reach Stone Mountain State Park. One of which is by travelling north on Interstate 77

above Elkin, North Carolina and exit left onto U.S. highway 21 north. Continue for about 10 miles to the Hill Top Grocery Store and turn left. Here will begin the signs which will lead one to the Stone Mountain State Park. However, if one happens to miss these signs continue on into Traphill which is approximately 5 miles and turn right on the first paved road to the right and passing the Traphill School on the left. After another four miles turn to the right onto a dirt road which will lead one on into the Park and the main car park area. The dirt road is between 4 to 6 miles to the car park.

Camping is permitted in the park. These very nice camp sites are available on a first come first serve. The fee per night at this writing is \$1.50 by permit. It is a good idea to stop on the way in at the Ranger Station and obtain a permit. However, if the Ranger happens to be out, look for an empty site along the road and the Ranger will come by while making their rounds. Available near each of the camp sites are toilet facilities which have been provided for the public use by the Park.

Stone Mountain State Park allows rock climbing still on a per say "trial basis". This was brought upon by the closing of all North Carolina State Parks several years ago when a NON-ROCK CLIMBER was involved in a fatal accident at Pilot Mountain. See page forty-seven. With this in mind, those of us which climb at not only Stone Mountain but any other place should exercise safety, talk

safety, and communicate a good relationship between the climbing community and the park rangers and general public. By doing so, this maybe will help keep the parks open for rock climbing.

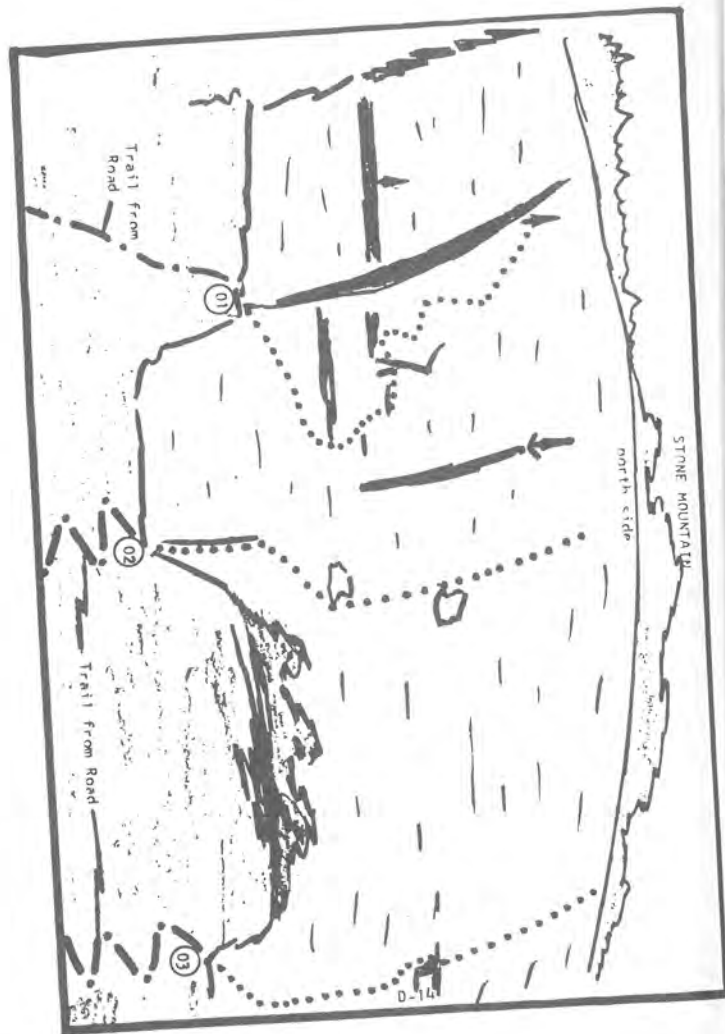
For the mostpart all the routes are protected by bolts placed by the first ascent parties. Recently several of the routes were rebolted by Mike Fischesser and group. These routes were: THE GREAT ARCH, NO ALTERNATIVE, THE PULPIT, GRAND FUNK RAILROAD and THE GREAT WHITEWAY. This had become necessary since the bolts were very untrustworthy. As it turned out this was an expensive project for those involved. For this, we give note in this guide and say "THANKS".

The approach walk to the south side is quite simple and easy. After leaving the car park walk up the hill to the meadow, then across meadow to the rock face via the "Climber's Trail". The descent is equally simple and easy. After the climb walk left to the regular hiking trail which runs from the car park to the summit of Stone Mountain and descend via a well marked trail.

The approach walks to the north side are more of a bush whack from the main road. Descend via the regular trail or over to the left to low angle scramble.

Several of the routes at Stone Mountain do present long leads between protection. Good leadership judgment should be exercised.

However, no climbing weekend is complete without stopping by McGrady's Store for refreshments and a friendly chat with Clyde.



Route No. 01 INDIAN LOOKOUT

5.8

First ascent - Summer, 1973 - G. Laws, M. Fischesser, J. Laws
J. Davis

1st Pitch - Ascend up and to the right past two bolts ending to the extreme right of the overhang. Ascend over a bulge then to the left to a small ledge with a bolt. Traverse left to a flake and a belay with bolt via a spread eagle move.

2nd Pitch - Ascend wall past three bolts to a bolt belay where the angle decreases.

3rd Pitch - Ascend slab to a nine tree and a belay. Ascend to summit via 4th class.

Route No. 03 INLAND WATERWAY

5.6

First ascent - Summer, 1973 - G. Laws, M. Fischesser, J. Laws
J. Davis

1st Pitch - Ascend 3rd and 4th class to a bolt belay high up on the wall. Ascend wall straight up to a bolt belay.

2nd Pitch - Ascend wall about 120 feet then left to a small break and protect with nuts and a belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend over the break and up the wall to a bolt belay which is sometimes hard to find at a full 150 feet. Ascend to summit via 4th class.

Route No. 02 TEAR DROP

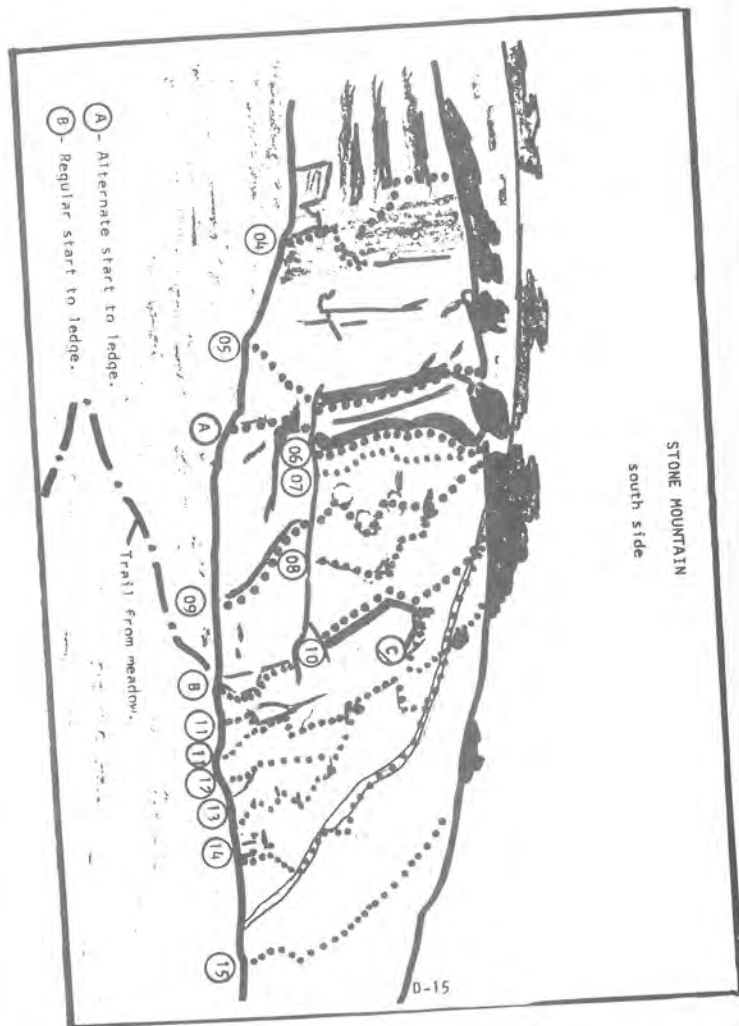
5.8+

First ascent - May, 1975 - M. Dumic, J. Botkins, T. Cook

1st Pitch - Start below left facing dihedral to a bolt belay.

2nd Pitch - Move left out of belay to a bolt about 75 feet up. Move up and to the right to a bolt belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend to summit. Bolts about 75 feet apart.



Route No. C ANCHOR RODE

5.7

First ascent - January, 1969 - F. Green, W. Wyland

1st Pitch - Ascend regular start to ledge.

2nd Pitch - Ascend 1st nitch of NO ALTERNATIVE to top of PUNT FLAKE.

3rd Pitch - Move over to the right and slightly down past one holt then back up to the holt on GRAND FUNK RAILROAD.

4th Pitch - Ascend to PULPIT FLAKE and a holt belay. Full run out no protection.

5th Pitch - Ascend wall to summit. Full rone length no protection.

Route No. 13 ELECTRIC BOOBS *

5.9

First ascent - April, 1974 - B. Rotert, T. McMillan

1st Pitch - Ascend to a holt on easy slab. Move left and over bulge to a holt. Ascend easiest way to the second and third bolt. From the third holt do a difficult move up to an alcove and a bolt belay.

2nd Pitch - Move to the right then up a left running ramp to a holt. From this holt either free climb or tension traverse right to a ledge and climb un left to a second holt. Continue traversing left to a second ledge, from this ledge climb up a flake and move left to a third holt. Then climb up to the small tree seen above and to the left and a belay.

Variation: From the bolt on the ramp continue left and up to a second holt. Ascend up and left to the small tree and a belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend easy ledges to lone pine tree on the PULPIT route and finish via this route.

Route No. 04 FANTASTIC *

5.9

First ascent - June, 1974 - G. Laws, R. Price

1st Pitch - Ascend the flake. Ascend the crack to a fixed pin. Move across to the right of the crack and up to a bolt. Ascend to 2nd bolt. Move into "S" flake and undercling to the end. Protect with nuts at end of crack. Hard move to top of "S" onto the wall and up to a bolt belay.



Bob Rotert on RAINEY DAY WOMEN

P-4

2nd Pitch - Traverse left on thin friction to a dike which leads to 1st hand on the wall and a single bolt belay. 3 bolts protect this pitch.

3rd Pitch - Ascend to 2nd hand by beginning to the right behind the belay position. Protect with nuts. Belay on the 2nd hand via a bolt belay.

4th Pitch - Ascend summit wall to the right of belay position for about 40 feet then back to the left and up to flake for a belay and the summit. This pitch is approximately 160 feet. Therefore, some long runners at the belay anchor is a good idea.

Route No. 14 GRAND FUNK RAILROAD * 5.9

First ascent - November, 1971 - B. Mitchell, W. Fulton

1st Pitch - Ascend the parallel cracks for 60 feet to a bolt. Traverse right and up to a pair of bolts and a belay.

2nd Pitch - Follow the tracks up to a belay with two bolts. Or some prefer to move across into an alcove and belay on a single bolt.

3rd Pitch - Ascend up and left via several alternatives to easy ledges and onto a small tree and a bolt belay.

4th Pitch - Move left onto tracks and follow to a bolt belay.

5th Pitch - Move up to the PULPIT FLAKE and a bolt belay.

6th Pitch - Move left onto tracks and follow to the summit.

Route 06 GREAT ARCH, THE 5.6

First ascent - Fall, 1965 - B. Chatfield, F. Green

1st Pitch - Ascend to ledge via regular or alternate starts.

2nd Pitch - Ascend the arch to a bolt belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend the arch to a bolt belay.

4th Pitch - Ascend the arch to a bolt belay or tree belay at summit.

Route No. 05 GREAT WHITEWAY, THE *

5.9

First ascent - February, 1974 - G. Laws, R. Price

1st Pitch - Ascend to old bolt about 40 feet off the ground. Follow Flake system with small pine tree to left of block on alternate start to ledge. Ascend to tree on ledge and a belay.

2nd Pitch - Move left of water groove about six feet on a small lip. Ascend hard friction via a friction mantle move to a bolt. Ascend wall past two more bolts. Ascend water groove the traverse across to right hand side and up until even with belayed stance, step left into stance.

3rd Pitch - Groove becomes deep at this point. Follow groove up past one bolt about 40 feet out. Ascend groove to a belay stance at a crack. This was originally protected with a fixed pin hacked up with nuts. However, it has a bolt for protection.

4th Pitch - Ascend groove to summit.

Route No. 07 MERCURY'S LEAD *

5.10

First ascent - April, 1974 - B. Rotert, T. McMillan

1st Pitch - Ascend to ledge via regular or alternate start.

2nd Pitch - Ascend about 40 feet straight up the wall to a bolt. Then another 35 feet to a second bolt. From the second bolt move right and up to ledge above with a hard move about 50 feet over the second bolt. Belay at ledge with nuts.

3rd Pitch - Ascend the flake about 15 feet and traverse right to a second flake. Climb this to a bolt which is on top of the flake. From this bolt go directly up to a second bolt and belay.

4th Pitch - Ascend straight up to the GREAT ARCH route and finish and belay at trees or bolt.

Route No. 10 NO ALTERNATIVE

5.7

First ascent - September, 1965 - G. DeWolfe, R. Wright, Palmer

1st Pitch - Ascend to the ledge via regular start.

2nd Pitch - Ascend corner of PUIT FLAKE to a tree belay at a full rope length.

3rd Pitch - A short pitch of easy friction to a tree on top of PUIT FLAKE.

4th Pitch - Ascend wall to a hanging bolt belay at a full rope length past a bolt about 75 feet above the flake.

5th Pitch - Ascend wall to summit without any protection.

Route No. 12 PANDORA'S WAY *

5.9

First ascent - April, 1974 - B. Rotert, T. McMillan

1st Pitch - Ascend the wall for about 60 feet and a bolt belay.

2nd Pitch - Climb straight up from the belay to a bolt. From here traverse left then diagonal up right to another bolt about 50 feet up. From this bolt move right and up 75 feet to a small tree and a belay.

3rd Pitch - Climb easy ledges to a lone pine tree on the PULPIT route. Finish via this route.

Note - 150 feet of rope is definitely needed for this ascent.

Route No. 11 PULPIT, THE

5.8

First ascent - Date unknown - W. Fulton, et al

1st Pitch - Ascend a leftward rising groove to the base of a large groove and belay here.

Alternate - Start to the left at a flake. Ascend the flake and step to the right and up to the base of the wall and a bolt. Traverse to the right to the base of a large groove and belay here.

2nd Pitch - Ascend the groove to a bolt hidden from view near the top of the groove. Traverse out to the right onto the wall then up to another bolt. Ascent straight up past a fixed pin then past another bolt to a small ledge to a bolt belay.

3rd Pitch - Traverse left onto easy ledges and up a full rope length to a break in the wall. Protect here with nuts and traverse right into a large bowl and a bolt belay. Sometimes water continues to run near the bowl and one must jump across to the bowl. A good landing spot is a must.

4th Pitch - Traverse up and right to the "Tracks" and continue to the bolt belay.

5th Pitch - Ascend "Tracks" and then traverse right and over to the PULPIT flake and a bolt belay. Full run out with no protection.

6th Pitch - Ascend the wall to the summit with full run out with no protection.

Route No. 09 RAINEY DAY WOMEN *

5.10

First ascent - January, 1974 - G. Laws, J. McEver, T. McMillan
B. Rotert

1st Pitch - Ascend crack to ledge and belay in trees.

2nd Pitch - Ascend up the wall to a bolt about 40 feet above the ground. Ascend rightwardly to a second bolt. Then up to a hanging bolt belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend wall to a bolt then over a bulge to another bolt. Ascend wall past another bolt then a bolt belay at a small ledge.

4th Pitch - Ascend to summit with full run out with no protection.

Route No. 15 SUFFICIENTLY BREATHLESS *

5.9

First ascent - Summer, 1974 - B. Rotert, E. Culbertson

1st Pitch - Ascend wall to a bolt about 30 feet above the ground. Then move up to the left, then, back right and on up to the easy ledges to another bolt about 45 feet above the first. Belay at the second bolt.

2nd Pitch - Climb straight up, keeping about ten feet to the left of the track till a horizontal crack is reached. Belay here with nuts.

3rd Pitch - Go straight up a full rope length to a huge block in the rock. No bolt is here but a sturdy belay stance can be obtained that would be sufficient enough for most people to hold a top rope fall.

Note - Reports indicate that the belay bolts have been broken off on the first pitch.

Route No. 08 YARDARM, THE

5.8

First ascent - Date and party unknown

1st Pitch - Ascend to ledge via regular or alternate start.

2nd Pitch - Ascend wall at crescent, then over a bulge and thin friction to a bolt about 50 feet off the ground. Ascend broken line to base of a flake and a fixed pin which is a run out of about 80 feet. Then ascend to top of flake and a bolt belay. This pitch is quite hazardous since to reach the fixed pin is about 80 feet above the first bolt thus a ground fall of about 130 feet. A good belayer who can pull in rope fast would be to the leader's advantage.

3rd Pitch - Ascend wall to base of a flake and a fixed pin. Traverse left then straight up the wall on steep friction past several nail heads then back left to a bolt belay on a small ledge.

4th Pitch - Ascend wall to summit with a full rope run out with no protection.

Note - The third pitch can be protected by using wire around the nail heads and long runners.



TABLE ROCK, NORTH CAROLINA

P-5

TABLE ROCK, NORTH CAROLINA

Table Rock is located in northwestern Burke County of North Carolina. It lies within the boundaries of the Pisgah National Forest and is a part of the Linville Gorge Wilderness area.

For further information regarding camping and etc. see the LINVILLE GORGE SECTION of this guide.

At the present time climbers do not have to get a permit to climb on Table Rock. However, if one wishes to go toward the 'Chimney's', Prow or Mummy areas one must obtain a permit to climb in the above sections. See LINVILLE GORGE SECTION for instructions on how to obtain a permit.

Table Rock is located near Morganton, North Carolina. One can reach Morganton from several directions. Once in Morganton take highway 181 toward Oak Hill. Continue for about 10 miles to the Table Rock State Fish Hatchery Road. Turn left at the sign. This road is just beyond a bridge on the left. Continue on the Fish Hatchery Road for about 3 or 4 miles and one will spot a church on the left and a graveyard on the right. Turn right at the next dirt road. This is the Table Rock Road. Continue up this road to the first fork and bear to the left. This is about a mile from the hard surface road. Continue on the dirt road for another 7 or 8 miles to another fork in the road. Turn to the left and follow this road another mile or two to the Table Rock car park.

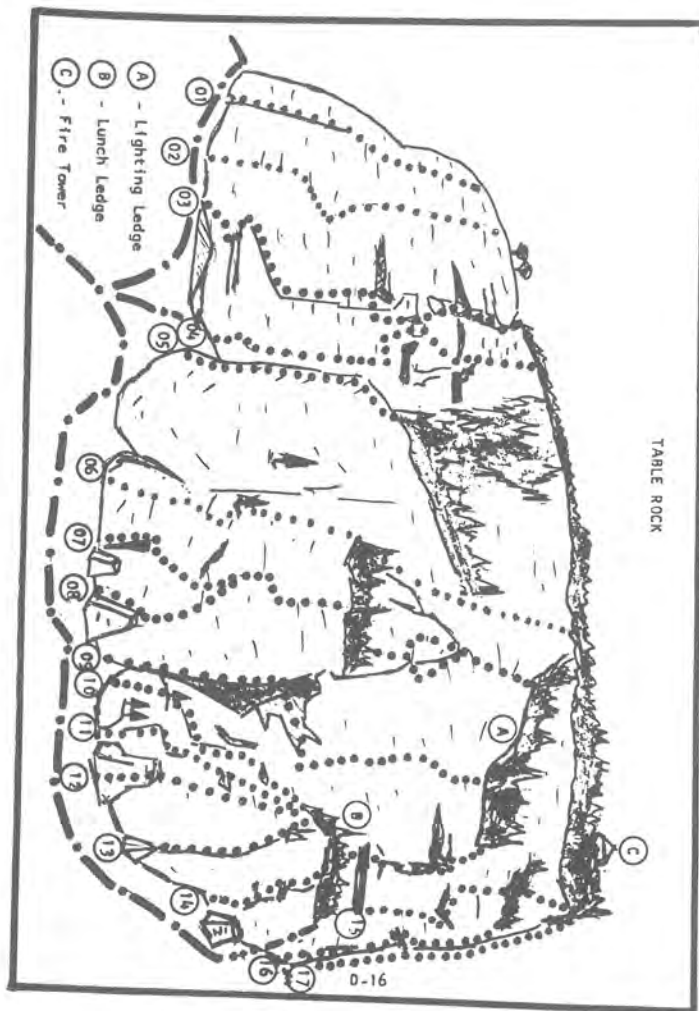
As one stands in the car park and looks toward Table Rock the trail can be seen. One can follow this trail to the summit in about 30 minutes. The approach walk to the rock face begins about 40 yards above the car park and bears off to the right of the main trail to the summit. One can follow a well beaten path all the way around Table Rock. See Diagrams D-3 and D-16 if one wishes better bearings.

The climbs on Table Rock range from easy to hard. This area is a popular beginners spot since it has several bolted routes of easy grade. These bolted routes include TWO PITCH, JIM DANDY, SKIP TO MY LOU, THE CAVE ROUTE and MY ROUTE. All of these climbs are used by the North Carolina Outward Bound School for their students.

Table Rock is a very popular spot and usually has several parties climbing, thus, a good helmet comes in handy since usually several of the parties are beginners.

Leader protection through good judgment and chockcraft is the area style.

One further note is that so far Table Rock is "open" and does not require a permit. Let's all do our part and try and keep it that way and we won't have to go through all that hassle just to go rock climbing. See LINVILLE GORGE SECTION for regulations.



Route No. 06 BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS

5.7

First ascent - April, 1973 - J. Daly, et al

1st Pitch - Route begins at approximate point on D-16 then proceeds up toward tree then up to summit. No route description at this writing.

Route No. 14 CAVE ROUTE, THE

5.5

First ascent - Unknown

ALL BOLTED ROUTE

1st Pitch - Ascend the corner crack, sometimes climbing on the left wall to a belay at the cave.

2nd Pitch - Traverse left and around corner then up slabs to Lunch Ledge.

3rd Pitch - From Lunch Ledge go to the headwall and ascend easy slab to base of headwall. Walk to left and find bolt belay beneath block about 40 feet above. Ascend wall to block, over the block then up to Lighting Ledge and a belay.

Route No. 01 COLD TURKEY

5.8, A-2

First ascent - November, 1972 - G. Jacobsohn, L. Porter

1st Pitch - Ascend corner to belay position.

2nd Pitch - Ascend outside edge of corner to belay position.

3rd Pitch - Ascend second chimney to summit.

Route No. 03 CRACKERJACK

5.8

First ascent - Unknown

1st Pitch - Ascend groove to beneath overhang. Traverse right and pull over the overhang then up to the bushes and a belay.

2nd Pitch - Ascend the wide overhang chimney to the summit.

Route No. 02 FRESH GARBAGE

5.10

First ascent - 1977 - B. Rotert, D. Richie

1st Pitch - Ascend to right curving crack and up it to the right to a bolt belay. (another bolt needed?)

2nd Pitch - Ascend left over bulge. Go straight up for about 30 feet and then traverse left over to the bushes and find easiest way to the summit.

Route No. 04 HANGING HIGH

5.8, A-1

G.B.S

All Free 5.9

First ascent - November, 1973 - G. Jacobsohn, P. Wimberly

1st Pitch - Ascend to a round sloping ledge. Climb vertically in the corner until some small ledges are gained. Ascend up the corner beneath an overhang then move down toward a grassy ledge then up to a small ledge and a belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Climb up and to the left to a crack behind some small bushes. Ascend the crack then across to the face on the right. A rising traverse back to the diagonal crack higher up where it is very deep. Then back onto the face and up to a tree and a slightly hanging belay.

3rd Pitch - Climb aid, or free, through the overhanging crack and exit on the right face above the overhang. Ascend to summit.

Route No. 12 HELMET BUTTRESS

5.6

First ascent - Unknown

1st Pitch - Ascend crack and face to an overhang. Move to the right under the overhang and step out onto the face and move up to a grassy corner. Ascend the corner to the top of the buttress and a bolt belay.

Variations on this pitch are to climb straight up the face of the buttress or to climb on the right side of it. Protection seems to be best on the left side.

2nd Pitch - Move onto the face and climb up and left to a fixed pin under a lip. Move around this lip to the left and into a groove. Ascend this groove rising to the right then straight up over some nice vertical rock to a belay at the left end of Lunch Ledge.

66

Route No. 10 JIM DANDY

5.4

First ascent - Unknown

ALL BOLTED ROUTE

1st Pitch - Ascend wall to a large ledge and a tree and a belay.

2nd Pitch - A rising traverse to the right on the ramn to end. Straight up the corner then right to a bolted belay ledge.

3rd Pitch - Ascend easy slabs to left corner of Lunch Ledge and a belay in the trees.

Route No. 15 HY ROUTE

5.5

First ascent - Unknown

ALL BOLTED ROUTE

1st Pitch - Ascend the headwall to a belay ledge beneath an overhang.

2nd Pitch - Climb to overhang then either around or over the overhang to the left wall. Straight up to the trees and a belay.

3rd Pitch - Ascend the wall rising to the right then straight up to the summit.

Route No. 13 NO WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION

5.6

First ascent - May, 1970 - R. Davis, Andy Damp

1st Pitch - Ascend the chimney to a belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Ascend easy slabs to Lunch Ledge and a belay.

Route No. 17 NORTH RIDGE

5.5

First ascent - 1970 - B. Mitchell, B. Gillespie

1st Pitch - Ascend corner through overhang to a belay ledge.

2nd Pitch - Ascend wall to another rather long ledge and a belay stance.

3rd Pitch - Ascend the crack at left of ledge then a traverse to the right corner and straight up to the summit.

Route No. 09 PEEK-A-BOO

5.5

First ascent - February, 1970 - B. Gillespie, B. Mitchell

1st Pitch - Climb to beneath some large blocks and a belay stance. This pitch can be done either inside the open book or on the left wall.

2nd Pitch - Up to where there is a step across from the left hand wall to the right side. Step to the right and traverse along under the overhang to the corner then straight up to a belay stance.

3rd Pitch - Ascend the wall to Lighting Ledge and a belay in the trees.

Route No. 07 RIP VAN WINKLE

5.8

First ascent - September, 1972 - T. McMillan, P. Cobb

1st Pitch - Ascend the shallow dihedral to the top. Move to the right stepping across the dihedral to a bolt. Then a rising traverse to the right and around a slight ridge. From the ridge either traverse downward to the right to the top of a crack or upward toward a small tree at a slight overhang gaining a ledge. Climb the slightly overhanging wall just to the right of the tree and continue up a crack to a large block on the left of the crack and a good belay stance. THE WASP joins this route at this point.

2nd Pitch - Climb the corner above the block and exit to the right. Traverse to the right by a large loose block to another vertical crack. Climb this crack to a very large moss covered ledge and a belay at a clump of trees.

3rd Pitch - Walk 4th class to the right end of the ledge, under a small white pine tree, and up to a long dirt ledge at the base of a dome. On the right side of the dome is a crack. Climb the crack then traverse left past a small crack out onto the dome. Climb directly up the dome and across two short vertical steps. Continue up into a wide crack and a belay stance.

4th Pitch - Ascend the rocks to the right side of the crack and onto a bushy ledge which joins the Lighting Ledge walk off.

5.8

Route No. 16 SECOND STANZA

First ascent - July, 1968 - J. Lawrence, C. Sproull

First all free ascent - November, 1970 - B. Gillespie, R. Davis
S. Longenecker

1st Pitch - Ascend wall to top of a flake. Traverse to the right to a groove then up the bushy groove to the base of a chimney and a belay.

2nd Pitch - Ascend wall then into chimney to a large belay stance just to the right of an overhanging wall.

3rd Pitch - Traverse left beneath the overhang to a slight break beneath a small ledge. Ascend the overhang then up the corner then angle left to a large tree covered ledge for a belay.

4th Pitch - Follow last pitch of MY ROUTE to the summit.

5.6

Route No. 11 SKIP TO MY LOU

First ascent - Unknown

ALL BOLTED ROUTE

1st Pitch - Ascend wall and corner until about even with big tree on the left. Traverse right onto the wall to a small corner. Ascend this corner straight up and slightly right to a large bowl and a belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Make a rising traverse to the right to the left end of Lunch Ledge and a belay in the trees.

5.3

Route No. 05 TWO PITCH

First ascent - Unknown

ALL BOLTED ROUTE

1st Pitch - Ascend either the wall or corner to a belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Ascend to large ledge above with trees and a belay.

69

Route No. 08 WASP, THE

5.5

First ascent - Unknown

1st Pitch - Climb to the right of the groove past two fixed pins. Traverse left and climb up and over an easy overhang at a block and clump of moss about 20 feet to the right of the small tree on RIP VAN WINKLE. Do a rising traverse to the left to the base of a crack and the belay at the end of the first pitch of RIP VAN WINKLE.

2nd, 3rd, and 4th Pitches - Follow descriptions for RIP VAN WINKLE.

70

TABLE ROCK, SOUTH CAROLINA

This state park is located near Marietta, South Carolina. It is reached via U.S. highway 276 and U.S. highway 11 and follow obvious signs to park.

At this writing South Carolina has no regulations regarding rock climbing at it's parks. However, they do not permit it?????

If you ask, the answer is no!!!!!!

However, there is a route on Table Rock as follows:

REFLECTIONS -- 5.8, A-3 -- First ascent - May, 1972 -
B. Mitchell, A. Williams

Walk down from the col between the stool and Table Rock. Traverse left looking down under the North Face of Table Rock. REFLECTIONS starts at the second inside corner.

1st Pitch - Scramble to a ledge 25 feet up and then aid to belay bolts on the left wall.

2nd Pitch - Aid to belay bolts below arch.

3rd Pitch - From belay bolts traverse right to a bolt. Ascend into alcove. Aid right to a fixed pin. Pendulum right to the top of two trees.

4th Pitch - Ascend to bolt then traverse right to a ledge. Climb straight up to top of pillar. Traverse right and climb up to belay ledge at foot of a corner which is at the side of a pillar.

5th Pitch - Traverse left to the main dihedral and aid up to a bolt and a belay.

6th Pitch - Aid the corner and the arch to a bolt belay.

7th Pitch - Aid right to alcove and up to poor bolt. Free climb up the short ramp on the right and then up to summit.

This is a long and demanding route and would be recommended for the experienced if climbing was permitted at Table Rock, S. C.

TALLULAH GORGE, GEORGIA

Located about fifteen miles south of Clayton, Georgia on U.S. highway 44). The best climbing area is on the east side of the gorge. To reach the cliffs, follow the dirt road on opposite side of the dam from "Stuckey's". Bear to the right where the road branches and after a few hundred feet, park in a loop in the road. The upper bluffs are a short distance down hill. A rannel will be necessary to reach the bottom of the upper bluffs. The bottom of the lower bluffs may be reached by bush whacking.

Several climbs are located here and they are as follows:

Route No. 00 BEE'S EYE 5.7

First ascent - September, 1973 - J. Newirth, B. Price

1st Pitch - Ascend easy slabs from lower pool to a rather large ledge and a belay.

2nd Pitch - Ascend slab to right then hack left beneath a block. Move around block to the right and follow a right rising ramp then left up to trees and a belay.

Route No. 00 G.I. 5.6

First ascent unknown.

Located on the upper bluffs. Begin near the end of the first large pool below the dam.

1st Pitch - Ascend to a ledge. Traverse left and continue up for about 60 feet. Belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Ascend up to a large ledge with trees. Ascend the top crack and belay. Another short pitch or a walk off ends the climb.

Route No. 00 WALLY'S ROOF

S.S. A-3

First ascent - Unknown

Begins in an obvious crack below the cable tower.

1st Pitch - Ascend crack then traverse over to a wide aid crack and a belay.

2nd Pitch - Ascend all aid and end beneath a large ceiling.

3rd Pitch - A short traverse leads to an aid crack going up and across the ceiling. After climbing around the corner of the roof, the rest is relatively easy free climbing.

WHITESIDES

Whitesides Mountain is located in North Carolina about five miles outside of Highland. It is just off U.S. highway 64 going toward Cashiers, North Carolina.

Leaving Highlands and travelling toward Cashiers one will come upon a sign indicating "Bobcat Estates". Turn right and proceed up this road until one reaches a small two track road on the left with a small car pull off. Park here. This road will take one to the top of Whitesides Mountain.

To reach the climbs walk up this road to a trail which goes off to the right. It is about several hundred yards above the car pull out. Ascend up this trail which will bear back to the left then to the right before reaching a high point with a real good view of the valley below. Begin descending to the base of a class four down climb section. Continue along the base moving easterly along until a large tree ledge appears about 150 feet above. This is the area of start for the ORIGINAL ROUTE of the Whitesides Mountain. This trail sometimes leaves one to their own trail blazing and bush wacking techniques. So, don't give up if it appears that the trail has ended.

All routes listed in this guide are recommended for the experienced climber.

Route No. 00 BOULDER PROBLEM IN THE SKY

5.9, A-3
All Free 5.10+

First ascent - 1976 - D. Richie, B. Rotert

First all free ascent - 1976 - B. Rotert, B. StJohn

This climb is located on the left side of Whitesides. It goes up a crack below a tremendous 100 foot overhang.

1st Pitch - Scramble up to a ledge about 20 feet off the ground. A crack goes up from this ledge to another ledge. Climb this crack for about 45 feet and then step left around a corner and continue up to a small tree on a ledge and a belay.

2nd Pitch - From the ledge climb up crack and follow it up to a fixed nut behind a flake. Set up a hanging belay on nuts from flake.

3rd Pitch - Move down from belay and traverse out left to a fixed pin. From the pin move up to a flake alcove. Undercling this flake left to a fixed pin then up to a fixed nut. Here one can climb free to the left to a ledge or stand on nut and place a cliff hanger and then move left onto a ledge. The belay on this ledge is complicated to set-up. Make sure it is safe.

4th Pitch - Traverse to left end of ledge and climb up overhanging wall. Continue up to a crack that follows where roof meets the rock. Traverse left along this till a horn is reached. From here one can do one of two things. One can put a sling over the horn and lower themselves into space for about 20 feet down to a small ledge and then traverse left and up to the summit. Or, just traverse left and up to bushes and summit.

Route No. 00 BUNGLE IN THE JUNGLE

5.10

First ascent - 1976 - B. Rotert, D. Richie

This climb is located on the large dome that can be seen right of Whitesides. It starts below two overhangs that can be seen about 400 feet above when one is walking from right to left at the base of the dome. A pine tree is just to the right of the first overhang.

1st Pitch - Climb up to a moss ledge and belay by getting a firm stance. (The first ascent party indicated that they would not object to two bolts being placed here for a solid belay) Protection difficult.

2nd Pitch - Climb up to ledge with pine tree and belay here. No protection on this pitch.

3rd Pitch - Move left from ledge and ascend groove till it ends. Step left on thin friction. Then go straight up about 15 feet to a bolt. From bolt do a rising traverse up left to a second bolt below overhang and belay from it and a fixed pin and back up nuts. Protection difficult on this pitch.

4th Pitch - Traverse left about 10 feet and go straight up small dihedral to a ledge where nuts are used in crack for a belay. Protection difficult on this pitch.

5th Pitch - Go straight up to a moss pad and belay from a thin rock sticking up from behind moss pad. No protection on this pitch. (First ascent party would not mind a bolt being placed to attain a safe belay.)

6th Pitch - Ascend to top of rock and a belay. No protection on this pitch.

7th Pitch - Bushwack to old parking lot on summit of Whitesides.

Route No. 00 NEW PERVERSIONS

5.8, A-2

First ascent - 1976 - B. Rotert, B. Palmer

1st Pitch - Ascend the first pitch of the ORIGINAL ROUTE up to a ledge. Traverse right on this ledge about 300 feet till you are directly below a little left of the center of a huge tree ledge about 275 feet above.

2nd Pitch - Go straight up for about 160 feet till a crack is reached where a belay can be set-up. No Protection this pitch.

3rd Pitch - Go straight up to the large tree ledge directly above and belay on a large tree that is right next to the rock. No protection this pitch.

4th Pitch - Go straight up heading for a flake below the overhang above. Mantle on top of flake, traverse right a little and pull over the overhang. Scramble up through bushes and belay by the rock. No protection this pitch.

5th Pitch - Move out to left of ledge and do a rising traverse up to crack that can be seen above. Belay in cave at the top of crack on a bolt in cave and one above in overhang.

6th Pitch - Aid up on two bolts and two fixed bashies. Traverse left from last bashie about 15 feet to what might be called a crack. Then climb up and right about 15 feet to a bolt. From bolt climb up to tree that can be seen above.

7th Pitch - This pitch is devious and hard to explain. Use some of your own route finding ability on this pitch. From belay traverse left about 150 feet. Then start climbing up tight for about 40 feet. Mantle up on a flake and head for the vegetation that can be seen above. Belay from a fixed pin. This is the bottom of the last pitch of the ORIGINAL ROUTE. Protection very difficult this pitch.

8th Pitch - Climb to top of large flake. Make a few moves up and left and then head up to the top keeping right of the trees that are seen above.

Route No. 00 ORIGINAL ROUTE

5.9, A-3

First ascent - Fall, 1971 - R. Wisnet, J. Lawrence, P. Young

Moving easterly along the base of the main face, a large tree ledge appears 150 feet above. To its right a dirty crack leads upward. Traverse left on a small ledge system below the tree ledge. From the tree ascend left up a small crack, then a short right traverse. A short layback leads into a larger crack. Move left on a ledge into a bowl out of which a short aid section leads into a good crack. Then move left onto a ledge, and across a short face onto another ledge. Pass this overhang where it is obvious. Move right, aid up and swing out on a bolt, then out on knobs and up to a belay. Bolts lead over the next 10 to 15 feet and then up. Traverse right a full rope length to a bolt. Two pitches to up to the summit. Originally done in two days.

WISEMAN'S VIEW

Wiseman's View is located on the opposite side of the Linville Gorge diagonally across from Table Rock, North Carolina. This area is a most frequented spot for tourists. Looking out from the overlook does afford a most breath taking view of the Linville Gorge and the surrounding peaks and valleys.

This area can be reached by taking U.S. highway 221 north from Marion, North Carolina. Turn right onto highway 183 and again right onto a dirt road. Follow this dirt road for several miles to the Wiseman's View car park.

The base of the rock can be reached by following the run-off of the bricked stream located on the left side of the parking area as one faces the gorge.

Route No. 00 CONFEDERATE LINE

5.7

First ascent - August, 1974 - M. Dumic, C. Sandridge

Follow the trail until positioned beneath the middle of the main face. A small roof will be seen up about thirty feet. Start from a small ledge.

1st Pitch - Climb up to the left of the roof, up a flake, to a wide gray band of rock. Continue up to the left corner of a moss ledge and then up to a belay stance on the top of a large block.

2nd Pitch - Ascend the headwall to the summit.

Route No. 00 DOUBLE INDEMNITY

5.7

First ascent - Summer, 1968 - W. Fulton, J. Tomlinson

Follow the trail and go right beneath the main face. There is a very clean and obvious open book. This is the start.

1st Pitch - Start at the right and follow the obvious line to a belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Follow the obvious line to a belay stance.

3rd Pitch - Follow the obvious line to a belay stance.

4th Pitch - Traverse right to a pine tree and then climb directly above the pine tree to the summit.

Route No. 00 HANG TEN

A-2

First ascent - Summer, 1972 - W. Fulton, J. Tomlinson

Follow trail and bear left at the base of the face. This route is half-way to the WISEMAN'S CAVE ROUTE. Start beneath obvious overhangs and go straight up.

Route No. 00 VENTURA HIGHWAY

5.7

First ascent - July, 1974 - M. Dumic, F. Bauer, S. Penland

Follow the trail to the right (as one faces the gorge) under the base of the dihedral and continue on this trail, staying close to the rock where possible, until a large wall with friction slabs is passed. Continue further until a vertical blank wall is reached with a small dead end cave at its base. About thirty five feet further are boulders and a curved tree close to the face. Two parallel cracks marked by a large loose flake run up about fifteen feet to a block. This is the start.

1st Pitch - Stand on the loose flake and pass the block under and to the right then straight up. Follow the right crack until it leads to face climbing and a tree ledge with a belay stance.

2nd Pitch - Climb the off-width crack to a cave. Then straight up to the summit.

Route No. 00 WISEMAN'S CAVE ROUTE

5.7

First ascent - Unknown

Follow the trail and turn left at the base. Continue to the left until one reaches a left facing dihedral.

1st Pitch - Ascend the short, slightly overhanging wall, then traverse right to a ledge. Ascend dihedral about 30 feet, then move out onto face. Overhanging moves have obvious holds. Belay in Cave.

2nd Pitch - Traverse left on hand of yellow rock. After going over high angled slabs, climb out via vertical crack to the summit.

OTHERS

Of course, not all the climbing areas and routes are mentioned in this writing. This is due to either; it's private property or there just was not enough information available for a notable section. Just to list a few of the areas known about with rock climbing routes already established are as follows:

- Rock Mountain
- Laural Knob
- Big and Little Lost Cove Cliffs
- John's Rock
- Bald Rock

Plus, Many other smaller areas

Mentioning of some of the private areas perhaps might seem as an opening for the masses to converge upon these private areas. However, it is meant only as recognition of areas in which climbing has in the past and present had limited activity. Also, to mention that the owners of these properties will continue their efforts to limit rock climbing activity to almost zero on their properties. The rock climbing community has in effect no other alternative but to respect and obey the property owners right to privacy. The climbing community's disrespect to these rules may, could and would result in further distances between the private property owners and the climbing community relationships. Think about ways to lessen the gap instead of causing the gap to grow.

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 Back Cover - Bob Mitchell on DUM - DE - DUM - DUM at Looking Glass.

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