flew past, I thought they looked rather dreary, but a closer look from the air the next year, and aerial photos from the Danish Geodetic Survey, were encouraging. Peter Mould, Harry Sales and Jack Derry, English, and Stuart Kermach, Peter Cromar and I, Scots, flew in a Piper Aztec from Iceland. The pilot took us through the Aage Neilsen-Bjerring Pederson Glacier system and we were excited by the 2500-foot walls of the higher peaks and by the yellow granite that spoke of arctic delights. We had made a depot at the mouth of Sodal on Hurry Fjord with the aid of Greenlanders boats by July 14 and later partly by boat and partly overland we raised camp at 1500 feet amidst splendid scenery on a rock island below the second highest peak, Korsbjerg. In the following ten days we ascended ten peaks, nine of them virgin, varying from panoramic slag heaps to Grade V pinnacled ridges taking ten hours of ascent seeking the easiest lines. The “Conquered Virgin” (989 meters or 3245 feet) was the most interesting. Lying a hard day’s march from Scoresby Sund, it stands out as an obvious attraction to the mountaineer. On the summit cairn was a note relating to the first ascent on August 21, 1934 by Michel Pérez of Geneva and another from Paris, members of the ill-fated Charcot expedition. The area is particularly suitable for ski-mountaineering. Though of modest height, even the smallest peaklets are of such proportions that the total effect is one of climbing peaks of twice the height. Where it is steep the rock is good. Elsewhere we found it rotten. However two-thirds remain unexplored in a mountaineering sense, so it is too early to condemn. The weather was superb.

MALCOLM SLESSER, Scottish Mountaineering Club

Corrections, A.A.J., 1971. The Editor seems to have had difficulty with geography on page 394. The party led by Andrew Ross was English and not Scottish. The “Swiss” mentioned later are actually German.

Borgtinde, Wiedermann Fjord, East Greenland. The objectives of the Sheffield University Expedition were to gain access to and investigate the Lilloise and Borgtinde intrusions. Our expedition was essentially geological but since to reach the Lilloise intrusion involved crossing the Kronborg Glacier, which had defeated a party of Oxford geologists in 1966, we needed a party of competent climbers. Our Norwegian sealer sailed from Oslo on July 15 and had great difficulties in getting through the pack ice to Wiedermann Fjord, where we were put ashore finally on July 25. From the fjord three days were taken in establishing Camp I on the east side of the Kronberg Glacier, some seven miles inland from Base at 2200 feet. At Camp I the party split so that P. E. Brown, F. Moseley, P. Fearnehough and N. Robinson worked the Lilloise intrusion while R. D. Brown and I continued some 30 to 40 miles farther up the Kronborg Glacier to investigate the Borgtinde intrusion. A successful crossing of the glacier, directly from Camp I, was made on July 29 to reach the Lilloise intrusion and the first speci-
mens collected revealed the intrusion to be a gabbroic and ultrabasic mass and not a syenite. The crossing, though complex and potentially hazardous, was mainly a question of route finding rather than technical difficulty. Once across the glacier, access to the rocks of the intrusion was limited by icefalls, steep cliffs and in particular rotten rock, which proved most unsuitable for climbing. Brown and I left Camp I late on July 29. Pulling pulka sledges and traveling by night to get the best snow conditions, we succeeded in ascending the Kronborg to reach the intrusion on August 1, where we established Camp IV at 4500 feet. Detailed work on the Borgtinde intrusion continued until August 8. Camp V was then pitched at 6400 feet in the snow basin on the north of the Borgtinde mass. Despite bad weather, work from this camp culminated in an ascent of the main peak of the Borgtinde. The best estimate of altitude, using barometry, is 11,065 feet and so it is probably the second highest summit yet reached in the Arctic. Commencing our retreat on August 10, we eventually reached Camp I on the 14th. We sailed from Wiedemann Fjord on August 18.

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Gunnjørn's Fjeld, Watkins Mountains, East Greenland. This second phase of a joint Anglo-Danish project was concerned with exploration and scientific work in the Blosseville Coast area. The first phase in 1969 explored the inland icecaps and attempted unsuccessfully a northern approach to the Watkins Mountains. (See A.J. and A.A.J., 1970.) The main mountaineering objective of the 1971 expedition was to make the second ascent of Gunnbjørns Fjeld (c. 3700 meters or 12,139 feet), the highest mountain in Greenland and the highest in the Arctic. It was first climbed by L. R. Wager's party in 1935 by the south ridge. (See A.J., vol. 48, 1936.) The team consisted of Vagn Bjerre Christensen, deputy leader, Torben Eriksen, telegraphist, David Mathews, geologist, Steen Morup, physicist and myself as leader. We assembled at Angmagssalik on July 15, the equipment arriving on the first ship from Copenhagen and the team by air. Two days later we sailed northwards on the chartered sealer Ejnar Mikkelsen. After 100 miles of sea almost free of ice, north of Kap Gustav Holm we ran into difficult pack-ice but got to Aputiteq by the end of the second day. A confused night was spent in dense fog amongst very large icebergs at the mouth of Kangerdlugssuk, but by morning we were cruising in good conditions under the enormous basalt cliffs of the notorious Blosseville Coast. We had hoped to land close to Kap Rink, but a vast belt of fast-ice made progress impossible beyond Kap Norman. We turned back westwards along the edge of the fast-ice which choked Kivioqs Fjord and eventually landed on the ice west of the mouth of the fjord. We found it was too dangerous to gain access to the Rosenborg Glacier via the glacier connection at the head of Kivioqs Fjord due to the rotten nature of the fast-ice within the fjord. We crossed to the east side of the fjord using